Administration Report

Central Provinces

1876-77

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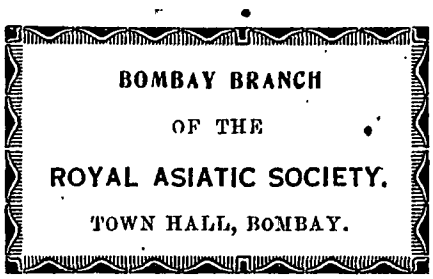

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

BY

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1876-77.

PART I.

General Summary.

Before treating the subjects connected with the regular administration of the Province during 1876-77, remarks will as usual be made on the rain-fall and harvests of the year. On these mainly depend the comfort and prosperity of the great mass of the people dependent for their crops on a timely and ample monsoon, so that each recurring season presents an invariable interval of concern and anxiety.

The seasons.

The monsoon commences ordinarily in these Provinces early in June. In 1876, however, over most districts the showers in June were light and irregular, and there was no general heavy fall till the first week in July. During the latter part of this month and August the rains everywhere were fairly copious and seasonable, culminating early in September in very heavy falls in most districts. In Betul, one of the Satpura districts, 21 inches of rain fell in two days, viz., on the 3rd and 4th September. The result of such an unusual fall over a large tract of country, was the sudden rising of rivers, causing damage by wide spreading inundations. One of the worst floods was of the Kanhan river at Kamptee, where the bazar in Military cantonments had a large number of houses destroyed, the station for some hours being surrounded by a sea of water, and access from Nagpur possible only in boats. After this burst there was little continuous heavy rain; and the monsoon generally ceased in September. In October considerable showers fell in Seoni, on the Satpuras, and Sambalpur in the Eastern Division; but, in speaking of the Province, it may be said that October was a dry month, most districts either having no rain at all or only passing showers. From the cessation of the monsoon in September till January no rain fell; but this long period of uninterrupted sunshine was followed in January by heavy showers, which came down at

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intervals for weeks, causing for the time an unusual wet and cloudy cold weather, accompanied by severe showers, and in some places by hail, which indeed in certain districts continued with breaks up to May. Thus the contrast with ordinary years is striking; for, while usually the rain fall between November and March, the end of the official year, is only a few cents, during the past year 11 districts had 4 inches and over, and Chhindwara had more than 8 inches.

Such is a general description of the past season. The monsoon commenced late and ceased early, being followed in the dry season by continuous heavy showers, accompanied in certain tracts by hail. The regular monsoon, instead of being distributed over four months, viz., from June to October, was confined in the main to two, so that almost all districts had less rain than in the preceding year, and less than the actual average rain-fall, though in most cases there was little less than the average. The only districts where the rain-fall was in excess of the preceding year, were Jubbulpore and Damoh in the Northern Division, Betul in the Nerbudda Division, and Bilaspur and Sambalpur in the Eastern Division; but then this excess was not well distributed. On the other hand, the only districts where the rain-fall was largely below the average, were the adjoining districts of Chanda and the Upper Godavari, in the south of the Provinces. In each of these districts there was a fourth less than the average. Speaking generally, though the seasons have been somewhat abnormal, most districts received a rain-fall falling little short of their average, and the crop outturn has, on the whole, been favourable.

It must be said, however, that neither the kharif nor the rabi were *altogether* so good as in 1875; though taking all the crops raised in the Province, the aggregate yield was probably a fair average. The rice crop generally may be taken as having been a little below average, being fairly full only in Sangor, Damoh, Raipur and Bilaspur. Much was injured in the threshing floors by the untimely rains of the cold weather; while the crop failed largely in Chanda and the Upper Godavari districts, where it has been shown the rain-fall was very deficient. On the other hand, jowari gave everywhere an excellent yield, and in many districts was a bumper crop. The fact is a rain fall which suits jowari does not suit

rice, and a full yield of both crops is rare. In the past year, taking the harvests as a whole, the loss in rice was made up by the full yield of jowari; cotton and oil seeds were also good; but wheat in several tracts suffered from blight and hail; and except in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, the out-turn has been somewhat below the average. Gram and dals did not suffer in the same way, and have given a fair return. Notwithstanding then a certain deficiency of out-turn in some districts both in rice and wheat, which cover so large an area in these Provinces, the harvests in most districts are described as having been good; and in two districts alone, viz., Chanda and the Upper Godavari, was the general yield appreciably below what may be considered the out-turn of an ordinary year.

The agricultural classes then on the whole may be said to have been favoured during the past year with fairly good harvests; and as the period has been one of continuous high prices, owing to the heavy exports of food grains to the famine tracts of Bombay and Madras, and of wheat to meet demands in Europe, the season has been to them as producers a specially prosperous one. In the Nagpur country, jowari, which is the staple product, instead of selling at from 35 to 40 seers per rupee, has latterly been eagerly bought wholesale at 18 seers. In the northern districts and the Nerbudda valley, where wheat is so largely produced, the price has risen from 25 to 28 seers per rupee to 17 seers only. And in the rice tracts near the line of rail, instead of 18 or 20 seers per rupee, the rate stands at 12 to 14 seers. The rise in prices therefore has been very marked, and in this respect the eastern districts alone are exceptional. They are far from railway communication; and although the export of grain from Chhattisgrah has been very large, yet the stocks are so considerable that local rates there have not been much affected. In fact in the Bilaspur district both wheat and rice stood in March last cheaper than in the previous year, viz. at 80 and 72 seers respectively for the rupee; and even in Raipur, wheat was at 56 seers, and rice at 36 seers per rupee; other grains, dals' gram, &c., of course being obtainable at proportionately low rates. All this in face of the fact that the export trade from Chhattisgarh to the railway at Nagpur in food grains and oil seeds had been specially brisk. Still carriage was not available to carry away the surplus.

Looking altogether at the demand for agricultural produce for export from these Provinces, and to the general range of prices, it is clear that the agriculturists every where have during the past season, had a good time of it; and whatever pressure there has been, has been felt by the non-agricultural poor, and by the class living on fixed means.

At the same time the great advance in the price of food grains has not been to the exclusive benefit of the agricultural classes. Only a portion of the rise in prices has reached them; and it is the trading classes, who have speculated in an advancing market, that have made the largest profits.

Health of the people.

The abnormal character of the seasons occasioned a large amount of sickness; and this is shown by the larger attendance at dispensaries. The Inspector General of Dispensaries writes,—"The year has been an unhealthy one. Cholera was present "more or less in every district except Bilaspur; malarious "fevers have been more common, and cases of diarrhœa and "dysentery much more numerous."

While thus the general health of the people has not been good, there has, as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner, been no violent epidemic, though the mortality from cholera has been greater than in any year since 1869. It was largely prevalent in Narsinghpur and two or three other districts.

Remarks will now be offered on the different subjects of administration as treated in the several chapters of the detailed report.

Relations with Feudatory States.

In last year's report, a detailed account was given of disturbances which had broken out in Bastar, and which resulted in an appeal for assistance from the reigning chief to the nearest British authorities. The matter was thought serious, and a few troops were moved to the spot; but on the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner, all opposition disappeared, and the people represented that they had no desire to resist authority, but wished their grievances listened to and the unscrupulous agents of the Raja removed. The crowd dispersed to their homes when assured that justice would be done to them. The offending agents were finally

banished from the State, and ever since there has been complete quiet. The outbreak seems to have impressed the chief with the necessity of looking after his affairs, and has, it is hoped, shown him the importance of considering the interests of his subjects. A recent report of the Deputy Commissioner after visiting the State is favourable. He says that the chief has introduced several measures of reform, and that the "Moorecas," who headed the former outbreak, appear now happy and contented. So far then as can be at present anticipated, affairs in Bastar promise to proceed smoothly; and the chief will doubtless be careful in carrying on his administration, for he has had to bear the whole expense which Government incurred on his account, amounting to Rs. 11,787. His estate yields but a small revenue, and he has been allowed to make the payment in instalments. Still it presses as an appreciable burden, and forms a mild but appropriate penalty for his former misgovernment.

Much of the oppression and injustice, the want of consideration for the people, and the absence often of any redress for real grievances, which characterize the management of so many Feudatory States, result in the main from the same cause which culminated in the Bastar outbreak, viz. the leaving of the whole work of administration to unscrupulous agents. In most cases the revenues of the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces are insignificant, though the area they cover is extensive. As a consequence the officials employed receive small salaries, and belong as a rule to an inferior class. Owing sometimes to the ignorance, often to the apathy and indifference of the chiefs, these subordinates exercise all authority, which too frequently they abuse, and then come repeated complaints, and finally Government interference. It thus happens that of 15 Feudatoryships, 3,—Patna, Khairagarh, and Sakti,—are under direct management. Bastar has quieted down, as already mentioned, after an outbreak. Raigarh, Sarangarh, Rehrakol, and Kawarda, are in an unsatisfactory state; and of the remaining 8, only 3 or 4 can be said to be really well managed; and in these the chiefs are men of character and intelligence.

Karond.

Two of the best managed chiefships are Kalahandi and Sonpur, both in the Sambalpur district. The chief of Kalahandi or Karond holds an important position, and has long ruled his State in a

creditable manner. It extends over an area of 3,745 square miles, with a population of 1,33,000, chiefly aborigines. Udit Pertab Deo looks after his own affairs, and is respected by his people. He accompanied the Chief Commissioner to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and obtained the title of Raja Bahadur, with a salute of 9 guns, as a personal distinction. He is unfortunately a cripple from rheumatism, and has no son; while the course he has followed in making two adoptions may hearafter give rise to complications. But so long as he himself rules there is some guarantee against misgovernment.

Sonpur.

The chief of Sonpur also is a ruler who governs directly, and makes his influence felt among his people. His estate is not a large one, covering an area of only 906 square miles; but, compared with most chiefships, it is well cultivated, having a population of over 130,000, or nearly 150 per square mile. The Deputy Commissioner who last visited the State, reports that on all sides there are indications of prosperity and contentment; and this is evidently due to the fact that the chief maintains old holders in possession of their villages. It is satisfactory to note that the eldest son of this chief has been well educated, and can read and speak English.

Rehrakol.

Four chiefships have been mentioned as being in an unsatisfactory condition. In Rehrakol the villages have suffered from over-assessment and exactions; and, as a consequence, several cultivators have left. The revenue has greatly fallen off; and the chief, who is reckless in his expenditure, finds himself overwhelmed in debts and difficulties. Matters too are aggravated by disputes between the chief and his son, the former of whom has asked the Deputy Commissioner for the services of a manager capable of putting affairs in order. It is possible that a competent and reliable Dewan may be obtained. Much, however, depends on the chief himself being able to curtail his expenditure, which, as at present arranged, can only be met by exactions and further deterioration of the estate. It is believed that the chief now sees his mistake; but though a man of good intentions, he is weak and ignorant, and no confidence can be felt that he will follow out reforms, without which improvement is impossible.

Raigarh, Sarangarh.

The States of Raigarh and Sarangarh both suffer from being managed by unscrupulous agents. The chief of Raigarh is represented as being entirely in the hands of the dependents about him; while in Sarangarh the chief is a minor, and the widows of the late chief put themselves in the hands of bad advisers. A new manager has now been appointed, and it may be that he wil succeed in inspiring coufid ence.

Kawarda.

The State of Kawarda has been the subject of much correspondence during the year. The chief as a young man, was not put in charge of his estate for some years, because he was badly reported of, and seemed unfit to be entrusted with Feudatory authority. Since his installation in 1874 there have been many complaints; and the only hope of affairs being properly conducted, seemed to depend on the selection of a capable and trustworthy manager. This was at last arranged by the appointment of a Tahsildar recommended by the local authorities; and if he maintains the character he has hitherto held, the government will be carried on in a reputable way, or the manager will apply to revert to his Government appointment.

Patna.

There remain the Feudatoryships under direct management. Of these, the largest, Patna, covers an area of 2,399 square miles, with a population, mainly aboriginal, of nealy 100,000. The country has been controlled by Government officers since 1871, nd is now reported as being in a very satisfactory state. The Deputy Commissioner, who recently visited the State, describes the wastes as every where being rapidly covered by the plough, while "on all sides comfort and plenty were very apparent." A revenue settlement for 5 years has been made, and so great has been the increase in cultivation, that it was possible in most villages to make considerable enhancements. Some complaints were made of the distribution of the assessments, inasmuch as a "nazarana" which head men had paid often from their own holdings had been included in the ryotti demand. It was ruled that head men should pay their fair share of the revenue burden, and thus ryots were relieved wherever head men were fairly liable to pay themselves a portion of the revised assessment. Altogether the estate is now in a very flourishing condition, the collections for the year being Rs. 47,401, the expenditure Rs. 28,584, and the balance nearly Rs. 23,000, including the surplus of the previous year.

Khairagarh.

Khairagarh is another State which has been for some years under direct management, and illustrates how speedily prosperity is restored to an estate when properly administered. A few years ago the country was harassed with exactions, complaints were constant, and the chief was crushed with debts. All debts have now been paid off, and there is a surplus to the credit of the State of over Rs. 70,000. Communications through the State are much wanted, and the local authorities have been urged to devote a part of the yearly balances to opening out roads. These by affording outlets for produce will contribute greatly to the material well-being of the people.

Sakti.

The Sakti State was obliged to be taken under direct management in 1875; and here not much has yet been done. A summary settlement for 5 years has to be completed, as in the other States directly managed; in order that by fixing the demand for a stated interval a sense of security may be felt by the holders of villages and improvements encouraged. The debts have already been cleared off, and for the current year the receipts are estimated at Rs. 11,711, and the expenditure at Rs. 9,326, so that a balance remains after meeting all charges. The State is a small one, covering 115 square miles, with a population of less than 9,000.

Special mention has now been made of all States brought into prominence from references that have occurred during the year. Recourse to direct management on the part of Government officers is a step only resorted to in the last extremity; but while a State is thus administered, the aim is to impress surrounding chiefs with results which follow proper management. The revenue assessments are moderate, and fixed for a series of years; the finances are strictly controlled, communications and other material improvements are advanced, a commencement is made in education, a dispensary is usually opened for relief of the sick, and vaccination is spread so far as the people are prepared to receive it.

As all chiefs are required by their Sannads to maintain their subjects in the possession of their rights and privileges, and to deal justly by them, timely advice and control on the part of District officers should be exercised at once when complaints are made, and mal-administration is reported. A

check is thus applied, and a crisis prevented. Sometimes, however, no attention is paid to complaints, and the Feudatory is left to act according to his own lights, until there is a complete collapse. This has nearly happened in Rehrakol, and the Chief Commissioner has more than once had to remind local officers of their duties in this respect.

Police.

In the Police department the year has been one of fairly satisfactory results. Murder and other serious offences against the person have decreased; while the action of the police in following up the perpetrators has improved, and comparatively few cases remained untraced. There have also been fewer violent crimes committed against property, viz., dacoity and robbery; and there has been increased success in dealing with the cases that did occur. In the whole Province, only three dacoities were reported; and these occurred in the outlying tracts of the Mandla and Bilaspur districts. The perpetrators of two of the cases were arrested and finally convicted, being sentenced each to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. In no previous year have there been so few dacoities; and it may be hoped that this form of violent crime is being gradually stamped out. The ordinary offences of burglary and theft have decreased from 19,457 to 18,899. The duty of prosecuting these cases has in most districts been conducted with increased vigour, and a sensible advance is apparent in the proportion of offenders successfully prosecuted in the Courts.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Police stood at 30,838, compared with 30,155 in the previous year; the increase being entirely in minor offences, viz., Excise prosecutions, nuisances, and such like. As already stated, in heinous crime and in the number of offences committed against property, there was a decrease. In two important respects Police action has considerably improved. There has been a greater readiness to investigate cases reported, so that of every 100 cases reported, 91 were investigated, compared with 80 in 1875; and this has been followed by a larger degree of success in prosecuting crime, for cases convicted to reported rose from 44 to 47 per cent. The ordinary tendency of the police in petty theft cases is only to take up those which there seems a fair prospect of tracing. This has been checked by circular instructions requiring investigations in all burglaries and thefts at night in a building. These offences

are usually committed by regular thieves, whose operations are controlled when investigations promptly follow reports. It is hoped therefore that the procedure prescribed will exercise an appreciable influence in checking crime.

It may be said that the police are year by year becoming more efficient in the regular duty of looking after criminals. Orders have issued during the year for the systematic watching of all wandering gangs, and for the division of each police circle into beats, which are distributed for inspection among the subordinates at each station-house. Then the released convicts in each circle are now registered and known, and on reconviction their previous convictions are brought up against them; while bad characters are properly prosecuted whenever opportunity offers. By these steps something is done in preventing crime, and the decrease in robberies and other serious cases which has been noticed, may perhaps be due to these necessary precautions.

In the strength of the Provincial police there has been no change. The force consists of 7,498 men of all ranks, and costs Rs. 12,02,723. The Municipal police maintained in towns consists of 1,078 men, costing Rs. 1,16,573. Thus the entire Police force stands at 8,576, and costs Rs. 13,19,296. For the various duties falling to be performed by the police, the Force is represented in some districts to be inadequate, and there is some urgency in certain of the complaints which are made. Under present circumstances, however, no increase can be made, and all that can be attempted is to equalize the strength where this is proved deficient, by transfers from districts where men can be spared.

The conduct of the Police Force as a body is well reported of in all districts; and there has been a decrease in the number of men whom it has been necessary to punish. Instances of gross abuse of authority are of rare occurrence; but in so large a Force, a great majority of whom are on small pay, there must exist a certain sprinkling of violent and unscrupulous men. Cases of torture thus occasionally occur, and there were two during the past year. In both of these, however, the superior native Police officers acted promptly against their subordinates, and the men were prosecuted to conviction. On the other hand, several men have been rewarded for specially good work; and District officers report that in carrying out cholera

arrangements, the Police displayed generally coolness and courage, some men in giving effect to conservancy orders in connection with the epidemic having fallen victims to the disease.

Criminal Justice.

The administration of criminal justice affords no very marked contrast when compared with results in the previous year. The total of offences dealt with by the Courts stands at 41,695, compared with 40,948 ; the slight increase being confined to assaults and similar petty cases. The number of tribunals remains practically unchanged ; and generally the Courts are adequate in number to overtake the business requiring to be done. In disposing of the criminal work a great deal of assistance is obtained in districts from selected native gentlemen, who sit as Honorary Magistrates. Nearly 30 per cent of the persons tried for criminal offences came before Honorary Magistrates ; and the work done by these gentlemen is said generally to be performed in a satisfactory manner. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 7 per cent of the persons forwarded for trial, and 63 per cent were disposed of by other stipendiary Magistrates. In some districts Deputy Commissioners try very few cases, and instructions have issued requiring such officers to take up a larger share of the criminal work, so that subordinate Courts may be guided in the matter of awarding adequate punishments for offences, a guidance which by certain Courts is much needed.

There were altogether 47,389 persons under trial before the Courts during the year ; and of these 67 per cent were convicted. Of persons punished, 66 per cent were fined, 9 per cent whipped, and 25 per cent imprisoned. The proportion of persons fined increased, and in some districts fines have been imposed in cases of theft and other offences against property, where whipping or imprisonment might apparently with more propriety have been awarded. The attention of the Courts has been drawn to the subject, as also to the fact that light sentences continue to be passed on re-convicted criminals and the class known as habitual offenders.

The work of the Courts has been disposed of with fair regularity and despatch. Of the 106,966 witnesses who appeared, 93 per cent were discharged in one day ; while 80 per

cent of the cases tried were decided in one day, and in only one per cent of the cases disposed of was there a delay of more than 15 days. These results may be regarded as satisfactory. The criminal appeals were not numerous, viz. 1,631 appeals from 29,972 decided cases. In 22 per cent of the cases the sentences were reversed; a result which may be considered favourable to the general correct judgment of the Courts, in as much as only some 5 per cent of the cases disposed of were appealed at all.

Jails.

The appointment of Inspector General of Jails has during the year been combined with that of Inspector General of Police; and in matters of detail considerable changes of Jail system have been introduced, new rules of classification, following those of the North-West, have been adopted, the distinguishing feature of which is that habitual criminals are separated and specially dealt with, in order if possible by stricter discipline, to make imprisonment distasteful to this class. Prisoners convicted of offences against property are required to be confined absolutely within jail gates, and are kept at intramural task work. An attempt also has been made to improve as far as possible labour in isolation, more especially with short term men, so as to increase to some extent the deterrent effect of imprisonment. So long, however, as our prisoners pass so much of their life in companionship there is an element of cheerfulness connected with constant association, which softens the general effect of jail discipline. The result is that many return again and again on reconviction, and others who are novices get hardened to crime. Prison accommodation does not admit of separation, consisting usually of two or more large wards; and so prisoners, as a rule, labour, rest, and take their meals in gangs. The system is doubtless bad, but it can only be remedied dy degrees as means are available for modifying jail buildings.

The number of convicts in the jail during the year stood at 11,475, compared with 11,159 in 1875. The daily average number was 3,621, and there remained at the close of the year 3,565. Of the prisoners in jail 61 per cent were imprisoned for periods less than six months, a proportionally larger number than in the previous year. This average however includes the long term men in Central jails. In several District jails, over 80 per cent of the prisoners are short term men, a circumstance

which enhances the difficulties of effective prison management. A considerable proportion of the short term prisoners are men reconvicted. In the Nagpur Central Jail there were 27 per cent reconvicted prisoners, and probably a fifth of the total jail population consists of this class. The actual number is not correctly ascertainable, owing to omissions in the warrants of imprisonment; but steps have been taken to remedy this, and reliable statistics of reconvicted prisoners may be looked for in future years. The fact of so many prisoners returning to jail is doubtless an indication that imprisonment has no great deterrent influence, and such is the unanimous opinion of officers in charge of jails. This is perhaps to a large extent unavoidable, owing to the care which a civilized Government is bound to bestow on its prison population; so that looking to the condition of the poorer classes in Indian life, they suffer by comparison little in jail, being well fed and looked after. The remedy seems to lie in longer sentences being passed on regular criminals, from whose depredations society suffers so much, and this is a matter outside jail management and falling to the discretion of the Criminal Courts.

The outlay on prisoners during the year has been Rs. 1,82,107, being somewhat in excess of the figures for 1875; and the aggregate cost per head stands at Rs. 48-3-0 per annum. The labour of prisoners chiefly employed in the Factory Department on oil pressing, weaving and other work, yielded Rs. 44,000, a small return for so many prisoners, being Rs. 14 per head of effectives. The difficulty is to get hard labour which will be remunerative, more especially with so many short term men, whose labour returns nothing, and who can be taught little before their time for discharge arrives. Careful attention is however being given to fully utilizing the labour of prisoners. A certain portion of convicts are ineffective in all jails from sickness; and during 1876 the death-rate has been unusually high, amounting to 41 per *mille*. The year, however, has been an unhealthy one, and the prisoners have only suffered in common with the outside population; while the actual mortality has risen from a constant accession of convicts in a weak state of health. The higher death-rate is not due to insanitary conditions in any jail, for the general arrangements in this respect are well reported of by all inspecting officers.

Civil justice.

The number of civil suits instituted in the Courts of the Province increased from 78,777 in 1875 to 86,265 in the past year. The increase in the main has been confined to the four districts of Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and is stated not to be traceable with precision to any special cause. Whatever increase there has been, is confined to suits under Rs. 20 in value; and the litigation generally in the Courts continues of a very petty kind. Out of every hundred suits disposed of, 54 were claims of value less than Rs. 20, 36 suits not exceeding in value Rs. 100, and less than 10 in which the claims involved in each exceeded a value of Rs. 100. Of suits instituted, 83 per cent were claims for money due on bond or other contract, and 9 per cent for moveable property or its value. Only 3 per cent related to immoveable property. Such being the general character of the litigation, viz. simple in kind, and for small sums, most of the cases came to be disposed of in the lower Courts of Naib-Tahsildars and Tahsildars. There were 47 Tahsildars' and 23 Naib-Tahsildars' Courts open during the year; and out of the total of 86,108 suits decided, three Courts disposed of 55,942, or nearly two-thirds. The remaining suits were disposed of mainly in the Courts (6) of Small Causes, and by Assistant Commissioners (34). The heavy and important cases fell to Deputy Commissioners (19); but they had only 334 such cases altogether to dispose of during the year. The general distribution of business among the 129 Courts of original jurisdiction remains much the same from year to year, being regulated by the character of the litigation. The increase, however, in low value suits throws gradually a larger proportion of suits into the lowest grade of Court, viz. that of Naib-Tahsildar. They are selected officials specially invested with civil powers in Tahsils where the work is too heavy to be overtaken by a Tahsildar single handed. Naib-Tahsildars' Courts are therefore ancillary Civil Courts, opened in special localities to meet the pressure of of petty civil litigation.

In the Courts generally, the work is disposed of with fair care and despatch; but nearly three-fourths of the cases instituted are not contested, being decreed on confession, compromised, or otherwise disposed of. The average duration of suits is 25 days for contested and 17 days for uncontested cases. The appeals are not numerous, which would seem to show that the decisions of the lower Courts have the general

confidence of the public; and on the whole, it may be said that the simple civil business which comes before the Courts is disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

Registration.

The system of registration, if properly carried out, has probably the effect of simplifying civil litigation connected with deeds, for ordinarily in such cases the fact of execution cannot be denied, nor the receipt of consideration. The amount of registration in the Central Provinces is not large, and it has shown no tendency latterly to increase. The number of deeds registered in 1876-77 was 17,121, being a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The main reason why comparatively so few documents are registered, is that written leases for land are uncommon. In other parts of India they are the rule, here they are the exception; while occupancy tenants are protected in their holdings by the terms of the settlement, and require no leases. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 44,653, the expenditure to Rs. 25,825, and the surplus of the year to Rs. 18,828. It is noticeable that there is an increase in the number of land transfers and mortgages registered, but this is not general. Mortgages of estates have increased largely only in the Jubbulpore district; while tenant holdings are largely transferred, chiefly in the Narsinghpur district. There are doubtless special reasons for these results, and the matter has been noted for inquiry. Most of the registration work is done by Tahsildars as Sub-Registrars; and in most districts the number of offices is probably sufficient to meet the convenience of the people. In any case the extension of the agency is not at present possible, as no class exists in the interior to whom the duty of registration could with safety be entrusted.

Municipal administration.

The noteworthy point in connection with Municipalities, is the growing interest which native non-official elected members take in municipal affairs. There are towns where they look after the roads, buildings and conservancy, and take a direct share in controlling the octroi collections. Again, they are ready with their advice on local octroi tariffs, and on the general improvements, towards which the surplus funds available may most appropriately be devoted. When they are encouraged to speak freely, their recommendations and suggestions are invariably deserving of attention, because they know the feelings of the

people, and can be relied on to represent their wants. The importance of eliciting the cordial co-operation and assistance of the native members in all towns has been impressed on District Officers, for the function of the Deputy Commissioner, is not himself to take the initiative in expending the municipal funds, but to educate the Committees in discharging this duty.

There are altogether 57 municipalities in the Province, and 40 of these derive their funds for municipal purposes from octroi. In most other cases the income is obtained from a tax on houses or shops located within municipal limits. Undoubtedly octroi is the most popular form of taxation, because if the rates are light, the pressure is not felt by any class. In large towns no alternative tax is possible without creating discontent. The total income from octroi in 1876-77 was Rs. 5,34,241, compared with Rs. 5,14,593 in the previous year. The municipal income from all sources stood at Rs. 6,72,900; and this was sufficient to provide for all the necessary expenditure. Municipal funds are devoted chiefly to the maintenance of an efficient police, to education, to dispensaries, conservancy, roads and public improvements. Much has been done for most towns by the judicious employment of municipal funds; and it may be said that in the last few years there has been steady progress in the management of municipal affairs.

Agriculture.

The detailed agricultural statistics given in the report do not call for remark; but the success which has attended the operations of the Nagpur Model Farm deserve separate notice. The farm is worked in three divisions, viz. experimental cultivation, fodder culture, and the production of the ordinary crops of the country on a commercial basis. It is in this last respect that the farm may be specially useful, by showing the cultivating community that the improved modes of culture adopted pay. They may thus be tempted gradually to apply these to some portion of their own holdings. The results obtained in wheat cultivation from manuring and irrigation are very striking. Some white eared wheat yielded 2,200 lbs. or $26\frac{3}{4}$ maunds per acre, the average yield in the Nagpur country being not more than 5 maunds. The samples of the produce sent to Bombay to the wheat exporters, Messrs. Stearns Hobart, was pronounced by them to be of a quality they had never seen in India, and worth in

Bombay over Rs. 3 a maund, so that in Nagpur the produce value of an acre would be over Rs. 60; and as the cost of cultivation is said to be not more than Rs. 10 an acre, the margin of profit to the cultivator would be quite unprecedented.

The extension of the cultivation of this wheat on the Model Farm after the same methods has been urged, and also the despatch of seed to other districts for experiment.

On other ordinary crops no marked success has been obtained, though improved cultivation has added to the yield; while guinea grass, lucerne, and other fodder crops, have passed beyond the experimental stage, and it has been proved that they can be profitably cultivated.

Forests.

A reorganization of the Forest Department has recently been carried out, which it is hoped will result in better administration. Hitherto only a small portion of the forests called the "Reserves" have been under the charge of trained Forest Officers, who have been responsible for their proper conservation; while a much larger area has remained directly in charge of District Officers, from which in the main the people have drawn their supplies, and these forest tracts have been designated Unreserved. The Government forest and waste tracts of the Province cover an area of 18,835 square miles; of which only 2,391 belong to the reserves under Forest Officers; while 16,444 square miles are unreserved, and have been under no regular systematic control to preserve them from exhaustion. Originally the distinction of reserved and unreserved forests was necessary, as the area was too extensive, and the Forest Officers too few, to attempt more than look after a portion of the forests; but the supervision of some years has proved that indiscriminate cutting in accessible areas with no recourse to conservation of any kind, must end in exhaustion, and that conservation to be properly carried out, requires the attention of trained Forest Officers. It has therefore been decided to place the whole forests in each district in charge of a Forest Officer, and this has now been arranged for all districts, so far as the staff permitted of its being done.

As, however, the people have to be supplied with all their requirements from the unreserved forests, the Forest Officer will administer these under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner, who alone is in a position to judge to what extent and in what localities restrictions can be imposed.

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On the other hand, the Forest Officers will point out where a forest area must be closed if it is intended to preserve it as a permanent source of supply, and what steps should be taken for re-stocking tracts which have been indiscriminately cleared. In this way the best interests of the people will be protected, and the forests will remain a permanent source of supply.

The best mode of meting the requirements of the people, is a point which has been much discussed, and as to which no uniformity of system can be expected, because the circumstances of districts are very different. Where the forests are extensive, and the population scant, and distant from markets, as in Mandla, restrictions on quantities of forest produce removed do not press. But where the converse is the case, a moderate duty requires to be placed on quantities removed for consumption, and checks applied that under cover of requirements for use, forest produce is not removed for sale. The best system suggested for controlling removals of forest produce, is by passes for fixed quantities issuable at a uniform rate of payment for each pass, and on a unit of quantity for each article. For firewood, poles, bamboos, grass, &c., each pass might cover a cart-load, and be obtained at a fixed payment of one, two or more annas duty. The passes would be lithographed on paper of different colour, and each applicant would take as many as he required, paying at once the fixed duty on each. This is the system which has commended itself to the Chief Commissioner, and he has directed that it may have a trial. In most cases at present licenses are issued covering full requirements for a year of all kinds of produce, and these entitle the holder to remove from time to time all hewant s on production of license. No real check, however, exists on quantities removed, nor on the produce being disposed of in the market; and thus irregularities exist which it is difficult to control. The pass system would remedy this.

The financial result of forest operations are on the whole satisfactory, and the surplus obtained by improved management is larger than in any previous year. The total receipts were Rs. 7,25.335, and the charges Rs. 3,70,763, giving a surplus of Rs. 3,54,572.

Trade.

The main feature connected with the trade of the Province during the year, is the large development of the grain trade. This is greatly due to the exports on account of the famine in the Bombay and

Madras Presidencies ; but in wheat the increase is largely due to the demand for export to Europe. The following are the comparative figures of the grain export :—

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Maunds.	Value Rs.	Maunds.	Value Rs
Wheat...	1,946,801	33,76,670	2,855,119	56,15,093
Rice ...	415,838	8,31,000	582,303	13,55,735
Other grains.	1,049,895	11,70,191	1,873,994	29,71,373
Total ...	3,412,534	53,77,861	5,311,416	99,42,201

This gives an increase of 55 per cent in quantity exported, and 85 per cent in value, owing to prevailing high prices. The figures however only deal with the trade up to the end of March ; but owing to heavy cold weather rains, outside grain despatches were delayed, so that later in the season grain literally poured into Railway stations, and finally the accumulation became so great that a regular block occurred in the traffic, and this block has remained during the whole monsoon months and continues still. Altogether there has been an unprecedented demand for carriage, which the Railway Companies have been unable to meet, and this has placed for the time a check on the further development of the trade.

There has also been a large increase in the export of cotton, viz. from 1,41,808 maunds value Rs. 21,80,569, to 2,21,048 maunds value Rs. 39,13,926. On the other hand, oil seeds show a slight decrease, though this is not believed to be real, as large despatches were known to have arrived after the close of the official year. Thus in the main exports of the Province, grain, cotton and oilseeds, much business has been done, and chiefly towards Bombay. On the other hand, the imports, consisting chiefly of salt, sugar, metal and piece-goods, show some falling off, though in piece-goods there is an increase in the quantity imported, and the value has risen from Rs. 72,55,754 to Rs. 87,23,494. Excluding the through trade, the total trade of the Province for the past two years stands as follows :—

	1876-77		1875-76.	
	Weight, Tons.	Value £.	Weight, Tons.	Value £.
Imports ...	99,203	3,323,283	108,140	4,917,579
Exports ...	290,903	3,667,348	245,480	3,196,040
Total ...	390,106	6,990,631	353,620	8,113,619

The large decrease in the value of the import trade is owing to machinery in the previous year having been imported for the Nagpur Weaving and Spinning Mills, and for cotton pressing in different parts of the Province. So far as the general trade of the country is concerned, the year has been one of unusual activity.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works in the Province during the year has amounted to Rs. 22,63,168 compared with Rs. 29,16,456 in the previous year; the reduction being due in the main to the smaller expenditure necessary on the Wardha Valley State Railway. The ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 13,65,916, leaving nearly nine lakhs of rupees as extraordinary. Under the former the chief charges have been as follows: Military buildings and repairs Rs. 3,25,477, Civil buildings and repairs Rs. 1,97,663, communications Rs. 5,11,646, and establishments Rs. 3,29,249. The extraordinary expenditure has been mainly on the Wardha Valley State Railway Rs. 6,88,738, the Warora Colliery Rs. 1,02,246, and the Chhattisgarh Railway Rs. 78,503.

The Wardha Valley State Railway is the most important work carried on during the year, and is being fast pushed forward towards completion. The main work done has been on the bridges. Two piers of the Wana viaduct, 150 feet span, have been completed, and a third was completed up to girder level. The Ambea river viaduct, two spans of 60 feet, has been finished; and progress has been made with the Pothra viaduct, two spans of 150 feet. The permanent way over the line generally has been completed, and most of the stations and buildings are finished. There has therefore altogether been satisfactory progress, and the Chief Engineer describes the quality of the work "as all that could be desired." The receipts on the open portion of the line 18½ miles for 26 weeks amounted to Rs. 22,937, and the estimated charges to Rs. 25,677. The receipts however are rapidly increasing, and for the quarter ending last June amounted to Rs. 18,659; so that every prospect exists of the line proving remunerative.

On the Chhattisgarh Railway, the line to Kallianpur, 120 miles, has been completely surveyed, stacked out and sectioned; and beyond this the country has been examined over three alternative lines towards Bilaspur and Sambalpur, involving

the exploration and rough survey of no less than 500 miles of country, the whole field work of the lines selected being completed. A great deal of work was thus got through, and a report detailing results submitted to the Government of India. It has however finally been decided that this line cannot be undertaken by Government, and a question is now pending whether certain concessions applied for by a private Company could safely be sanctioned by Government.

Turning to ordinary works, the chief military buildings in hand were the European barracks at Kamptee; and of these three were completed. No important civil buildings were taken up; but the large Telegraph office at Jubbulpore was completed, and progress made in providing necessary accommodation for the Revenue, Judicial, Jail and Educational departments. Much of what was done, both as regards Military and Civil buildings, consisted in additions and repairs.

In opening out communications as far as funds were available, progress has been made with the following roads, and a considerable amount of bridging, earth-work and metalling completed, viz :—

The Saugor road to the Railway.

The road connecting Pachmarhi with the Railway.

The Eastern road connecting Chhattisgarh with Nagpur.

The Southern road from Chanda to the Railway.

The Mandla road, connecting Chhattisgarh with Jubbulpore.

On all the above lines, sections still remain unfinished; but these and new lines of communication for opening out the country can only progress slowly, owing to the constant repairs necessary to be carried out on metalled roads or sections already completed in order to maintain them in an efficient state. There are 860 miles of metalled and bridged roads now in the Province, which have to be kept up; and of the expenditure of Rs. 5,11,646, no less a sum than Rs. 1,89,569, or 37 per cent. required to be devoted to repairs. Of this latter sum Rs, 1,32,464 were expended during the year on the maintenance of the Great Northern and Eastern roads. If traffic is not to be impeded on

open lines, and former expenditure incurred in construction wasted, a large portion of each year's allotment must be devoted to maintaining existing roads ; and as a result more cannot be done in constructing fresh lines as railway feeders, though these are urgently needed. Much, however, has already been done ; and the recent great block in the Railway traffic is a proof of the road facilities which exist for reaching the line. The increased demand for grain and oil seeds has brought from all sides an immense amount of traffic, ware-housed in heaps at all important stations, and which has in many cases, been awaiting carriage for months.

Warora Mines.

Work has been carried on systematically in the Warora colliery during the whole year; and steady progress has been made in opening out the workings in No. 2 seam. A favourable change has taken place in the quantity of water required to be pumped out of the mines, this having decreased from nearly 600 to 300 gallons per minute. The workings now opened it is estimated could employ from 400 to 450 men and boys; and this amount of labour would admit of 100 tons of locomotive coal being easily raised per day; while the cost it is expected would not be much over Rs. 1 per ton for underground labour. The total out-turn during the year has been 10,700 tons of coal; but it is stated that less than half the quantity of coal has been raised that might have been, for the Railway Company could not supply waggons; and owing to their being irregularly supplied, the cost of the coal raised has been enhanced. The sum expended, including all charges against revenue, has been Rs. 67,458; and the receipts amounted to Rs. 40,642. The revenue results would have been very different if the mines could have been kept at full work, and all the coal removed that could be raised. Latterly the Railway Company has been taking at the rate of 3,000 tons a month, and some 3,500 tons a month are now being raised. Should this continue, the results for the current year will be very favourable.

The labour difficulty remarked on last year seems to have been overcome, and the Mining Engineer in charge, Mr. Ness, says that there are now plenty of applicants for work. It is satisfactory to note that the native workmen are said to be amenable to rule and order; and that their general behaviour observance of signals, punctuality of attendance, &c. would

compare favourably with an English Colliery. Only one accident occurred, viz. from a cooly jumping out of the cage at the bottom of the shaft, resulting in a compound fracture of the leg, which ended fatally.

The quality of the coal remains unchanged; and some has been tried in passenger locomotives, and it is believed will answer. The quantity of slack still remains large, but there is improvement; and from the long wall workings only 15 per cent of slack has been raised. About one-third of the workings are on the long-wall system, and the remainder on the former pillar and stall system. It is reported that if the long walls after further trial prove successful, they will be extended to the other workings, and the proportion of slack thus considerably reduced.

No further attempts have been made to manufacture iron, as it has been decided that further experiments should be conducted at established works in England, where every facility will exist to ensure success. Samples of coal, iron, limestone, and slack have some months since been despatched to England; and Mr. Ness, who is on leave, is watching the experiments. The result will be awaited with interest, and if success is attained it is possible to look forward to a great iron industry being established at Warora.

Coal explorations.

Coal explorations have been continued in the Nerbudda valley, but not hitherto with any successful result. The Geological Department has always been hopeful that coal might be discovered, as it was improbable that it was confined to one limited area in the valley in the vicinity of Mohpani. Looking to the importance of having the question definitely settled as to whether coal does exist in any portion of the area where the borings have been undertaken, the Chief Commissioner does not think the expenditure incurred in carrying on the explorations matter for regret. They have cost altogether Rs. 78,746. Fourteen borings have been made in all; and all have now been abandoned but two, viz. one at Khappa, and the second at Kakarkhooti. The former has reached 719 feet; being the deepest boring ever attempted in India; and the latter has been sunk to a depth of 285 feet. If no prospect of success offers during the current year, it is probable that few more borings

will be attempted in the localities where they have hitherto been carried on, though there are other places which still require to be explored, and where the discovery of coal is by no means hopeless. Arrangements will be made for exploring these as soon as means will permit.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue demands of the year were collected punctually, and few coercive processes required to issue. Of a total demand of Rs. 61,35,101, the balances unrealized only amounted to Rs. 5,056 ; and of this Rs. 870 was nominal. In making the collections 3,112 notices to pay issued, compared with 3,983 in the preceding year, 66 defaulters were summoned, of whom 15 who were recusant were imprisoned in the Civil Jail. In 9 cases only were arrears realized by sale of moveable property after distraint ; and in 10 cases villages were temporarily attached or transferred. Compared with the statistics of 1874-75, fewer processes of all kinds were issued; and it may be said generally that the revenue was realized with ease, the moderation of the demand, and the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes, necessitating but little recourse to pressure in making the collections.

In connection with the management of the Revenue department it is satisfactory to note that village papers are commencing to be filed with fair regularity. Out of 28,904 villages required to file Patwaris papers, they were filed in the case of 27,810 villages. Much, however, remains to be done before the papers can be considered trustworthy as showing the changes of cultivating occupancy from year to year, and the fluctuations in the areas devoted to different crops. The landholders are careless about the accuracy of the papers of their villages, and the Patwaris who prepare them are too ready to copy the entries for the previous year, without instituting fresh detailed inquiries. Constant check by Deputy and Assistant Commissioners in order to detect inaccuracies, is the only guarantee to ensure the statistics supplied being reliable; and such check, the Chief Commissioner believes, is applied on the spot whenever opportunity offers.

Pandhri.

The only other branches of revenue that need be remarked on in this place are Pandhri, Stamps and Excise. The receipts from Forests have already been given ; while Customs and Salt are administered by a separate department under the Government

of India. The number of persons assessed to Pandhri was 21,209, and the aggregate assessments amounted to Rs. 1,44,695. There are very slight variations, compared with the statistics of the previous year; and what has struck the Chief Commissioner, is the stationary character of the assessments in most districts. It is the trading and mercantile classes in the main who are liable to the tax, yet the assessments imposed on these classes have not appreciably increased, notwithstanding the great development in the trade of the Province which has occurred during the last few years. The necessity for carefully scrutinizing the assessments in each district has been specially impressed on Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The present distribution of Pandhri papers is as follows :—

Classes I. and II. paying Rs. 3 and 4 per annum, being chiefly the smaller shopkeepers. Persons 13,022 or 62 per cent, paying Rs. 41,596 or 29 per cent of the aggregate assessments.

Classes III. to VII. paying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per annum; being the moderately well-off traders and professionals. Persons 5,393 or 35 per cent, paying Rs. 32,900 or 23 per cent.

Class VIII. paying one per cent per annum on incomes of Rs. 1,000 a year and upwards; being the rich and well-off bankers, traders, and professionals. Persons 2,794 or 13 per cent, paying Rs. 69,839 or 48 per cent.

Stamps.

The Stamp revenue for the year stood at Rs. 9,79,001, viz. from General stamps Rs. 3,09,784, and from Court Fee stamps Rs. 6,69,217. Under the former head there is a slight increase compared with the previous year; while the sale of Court Fee stamps shows some decrease. This, however, is the result of fluctuations in the litigation of the year. The general results may be considered satisfactory, and the provisions of the Stamp Law are strictly enforced.

Excise.

Since the Excise Department has been separated and placed under a special officer many improvements of system have been carried out; and while illicit practices have been checked a full tax is placed on consumption, so that the revenue has largely

increased. The gross revenue stood, when the Excise Department was formed in 1871-72, at Rs. 10,58,234, and it has now risen to Rs. 15,68,517. The receipts from the duty taken on country spirits have increased:—(1), owing to contract and outstills having been established in tracts where liquor from distilleries could not reach; (2), to the auctioning of shops arranged in circles according to requirements for retail sale; and (3), to taxing the mowah used in manufacture, instead of attempting to regulate the duty according to the strength of liquor removed. These modifications were urgently needed, and they have been generally given effect to in every district. Again, opium in several districts has been supplied by Government to retail sellers with a high duty fixed on it, instead of an arrangement under which every contractor purchased his own supply. This has largely increased the revenue, and ganja is the only injurious drug largely consumed that remains lightly taxed, and here the difficulties of successful smuggling have to be effectively provided against before the duty on ganja can be largely raised. Already the cultivation has been greatly curtailed by the imposition of license fees, and when once the cultivation is brought within narrow limits the Excise Department can commence to exercise an appreciable influence over the consumption of the drug, and gradually raise the duty.

The excise on liquor amounted to Rs. 9,59,754, compared with Rs. 9,24,462 in the previous year. Of the sum realized, 70 per cent was from central distillaries, which supply in the main the open populous country; 13 per cent was from contract stills, and 17 per cent from outstills. There are in the Province 68 distilleries, 89 contract stills, and 754 outstills. The outstills are numerous; but as a rule they are in wild tracts, each supplying a small population, which would otherwise obtain liquor illicitly distilled or smuggled. Of the total abkari receipts, 23 per cent is realized from head quarter towns, and a large proportion of the receipts is from license fees on the retail vend, and not from the still head duty taken at the distillery. The auction of the monopoly of retail sale in towns acts as a substantial supplemental duty, and by thus raising the price of liquor, where the working classes have fair wages, must sensibly check consumption. A high still head duty would prevent liquor being taken by shops in the interior; while a differential duty has been found not to work. The result is that in towns 61 per cent of the

receipts are realized from the license monopolies; while in some towns the proportion is as high as 70 per cent. It is this arrangement which has greatly added since introduced to the Excise revenue of the Province.

The net revenue from opium increased from Rs. 3,11,042 to Rs. 3,58,628 or over 15 per cent. Of 19 districts 12 are supplied with Government opium, and it is proposed to supply two more during the current year. The revenue suffers considerably from contraband opium passed from Berar into the Nagpur districts; and this will continue until the Berar system is changed, and some checks are imposed on opium dealers. Much of the smuggling would be stopped if Bengal opium was supplied to the Central Provinces; and it is hoped that it may yet be possible to arrange for this. Notwithstanding, however, the difficulties with which the new system has had to contend, it is satisfactory to find that it has so materially improved the revenue.

From ganja the receipts were Rs. 60,626, compared with Rs. 55,053 in the previous year. The revenue is, no doubt, very small, when it is remembered how extensively the drug is used; but it has not yet been possible to get the stock of ganja in districts under direct control; and until this is done, an appreciable duty on consumption cannot be imposed. The old system still exists of selling the farms, and allowing the contractors to make their own arrangements for obtaining the drug. The bids are low, because contractors are powerless to prevent ganja being used which has been illicitly obtained. This branch of Excise then still requires to be carefully modified.

Vital statistics.

There were 291,757 births registered during the year, and 225,024 deaths. The excess of births over deaths was 9 per *mille*, the ratio of births per 1,000 of population under registration being 39·39, and of deaths 30·38; while 113 males were born to every 100 females, and 114 males died to every 100 females. These are the figures dealt with in the aggregate for the Province, and they cover great variations, showing how much has yet to be done before the registration of vital statistics can be accepted as supplying reliable data for comment. Steady progress is being made, and they are becoming more reliable. As yet,

however, even in towns they are far from accurate; and this is mainly owing to indifference, more than to actual opposition, on the part of the people. The highest birth rate recorded in any circle per 1,000 is 49, the lowest 30; and in the same way the highest death rate recorded is 45 per *mille*, the lowest 21. Again, in the proportion of males born to every 100 females, while the average is 113, this must be considered only approximate, for while one district shows that 126 males are born to every 100 females, another gives only 104. The general averages arrived at may not be far from the truth, but both the birth and the death rate are probably in excess of that shown.

The difficulties attending registration over a large area are great, where reliance has to be placed on reports being received from villages; and on this account it might be expected that greater accuracy would be attained in towns, where greater facilities exist for obtaining information. But even in towns the extremes are very striking, and indicate faulty registration; thus—

	Per 1,000.		Per 1,000
In Damoh, birth rate ...	66	In Wardha, death rate...	79
In Khandwa do. ...	20	In Seoni do. ...	17

Still generally town statistics do show that greater care is paid to the subject; but the above details are sufficient to illustrate how much remains to be done to make them reliable. Taking the Provincial figures, the increase in the registrations, both of births and deaths, indicates improvement in the practice of reporting vital statistics; but a part of the greater mortality, the excess being 30,000, as stated by the Sanitary Commissioner, or 13 per cent on the figures of the previous year, is due to the greater prevalence of fevers, and to the larger number of deaths from cholera. The year has undoubtedly been an unhealthy one, and the death rate given of 30 per *mille* is probably much below the actual mortality.

Medical relief.

As a rule dispensaries for relief of the indigent sick exist at all head quarter and tahsil stations; and though at times in the interior the Hospital Assistants, who are far from medical control, are inefficient or apathetic, yet the institutions generally must be considered fairly successful. This is evidenced by the

steady increase of patients, which goes on from year to year. The increase in 1876 77 was 4 per cent, and there were treated 375,998 out-patients, and 8,727 in-patients. Of these, 58 per cent were men, 19 per cent women, and 23 per cent children. The proportion of women is small, and it is possible that adequate arrangements are not made for securing privacy. There seems no reason why women of the poorer classes should not readily seek medical aid at the larger dispensaries; and the causes of their reluctance to attend have been specially commended to the consideration of the Inspector General of Dispensaries, so that appropriate remedies may be applied.

The common disease of the Province is malarious fever, and most of the patients who attend are under treatment for fever. The cost of the 76 dispensaries maintained amounted to Rs. 1,15,911, of which only Rs. 23,299 or 20 per cent was subscribed by the public. The Chief Commissioner has recently pressed local officers to invite the assistance of the public in supporting these institutions which afford charitable relief to the poorer classes, and should not be left to depend so largely on funds supplied by Government or Local Committees. In the Nagpur district, where no less than 72,000 patients were treated, the public subscribed altogether Rs. 106. No doubt, in this instance, many received medical aid who were not entitled to charitable relief at all, and who should have been called on to subscribe to the institution from which they benefited.

Sanitation.

No large works have been undertaken during the year but in all large towns increased attention has been paid to conservancy, drainage, and the supply of pure drinking water to the people. In most municipalities the more intelligent native members of Committees are fully alive to the advantages resulting from a good water supply, and steps to secure this are readily taken. They can often, however, only be attempted on a small scale, for large water schemes are always expensive; and in more than one instance, where estimates have been made, they involve an outlay beyond local resources. Still year by year something is being done, and the people are being gradually enlisted on the side of sanitary improvements.

Vaccination.

Much has been done in extending vaccination, and establishments are now regularly employed on this duty in every district, under the supervision of Civil Surgeons. In the number of persons vaccinated, there was an increase of over 25 per cent, compared with the results in the previous year. There were altogether 276,443 persons vaccinated; and 95 per cent are said to have been successful cases. The expenditure has been Rs. 36,306; and the cost of each successful case only two annas and three pie. More might have been done by Hospital Assistants at dispensaries, some of whom did no vaccination duty. Orders have issued requiring that vaccination be taken up as a regular part of an Hospital Assistant's work. Many of these subordinates have very little to do, and their opportunities for carrying on vaccination are considerable. In this way their sphere of usefulness will be greatly enlarged; and where proper tact is displayed, a large number of the infant population of the towns where dispensaries are located might come to be vaccinated.

A large number of the population has already been protected, and the total number of deaths from small-pox last year was only 3,819, compared with 20,226 in the previous year. This is no doubt mainly due to the disease not having prevailed as an epidemic; but something may be attributed to the protective measures which have been adopted. The Chief Commissioner attaches great importance to the spread of vaccination, and requires the cordial co-operation of District Officers with the medical staff in promoting it among the people. In most cases their prejudices can be overcome where the subordinates go to work in a proper way; and one marked instance of opposition which occurred during the year, was owing to an injudicious attempt to force vaccination on adults. If carefully supervised, and successfully conducted, there is no reason why the confidence of the people in the operation should not in a few years be secured, and vaccination be sought willingly as a protection, as is already the case in the Sambalpur district.

Education.

The work of education progresses but slowly; still there is progress, and during the past year the number of scholars increased from 82,323 to 83,441, while the average daily attendance at school rose from 51,419 to 52,898. There are altogether 1,641

schools in the Province, of which 1,567 are Primary schools. The majority of these are Government schools supported by the cess, or private schools aided largely with Government funds. Among the great mass of the population, there is no desire for education; and schools started under pressure by local officers collapse at once when the pressure is withdrawn. Such has been the case in the Sambalpur district, where contributions were paid so long as they were supposed to be required by order, but were withdrawn immediately it was understood that the payments were entirely optional. Many Primary schools were thus closed. Results of this kind are discouraging; but they are largely due to a feeling among the people, as remarked by the Inspector General of Education, that the knowledge acquired does not, in most cases, bring in a money equivalent, nor make their sons more efficient in the occupations they have to follow.

The sum expended in promoting education amounted to Rs. 6,16,006, compared with Rs. 5,83,903 in the previous year, and in addition Rs. 20,350 by the Public Works Department on school buildings. Of this total sum of Rs. 6,36,356, the Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 3,48,326; the fixed educational cess paid by the people supplied Rs. 1,35,073; and the balance was made up from Municipal contributions and other sources. The classification of the sums disbursed by Government officers, under different heads, was as follows:—

	Percent of total expenditure.
On direction and inspection ...	... 20·
Training schools ...	... 6·
High schools ...	... 5·
Middle Class schools ...	... 17·
Primary schools ...	... 46·
Book Depôt and Miscellaneous	... 6·

Primary education then, very properly, absorbs nearly half the sum devoted to schools. The means available will not admit of Government Primary schools being increased; and it is to aided indigenous schools that the Education Department looks for spreading education by degrees among the masses. Such schools would probably spring up quicker if the Government village schools showed greater results, and

were considered in every circle where located model institutions of their kind. But though there has been much improvement, a great deal still remains to be done before the majority of the Government Primary schools reach a really good standard. The teachers often fail to command respect; and owing to irregular attendance and want of aptitude among the pupils, the progress made in too many cases is poor, and fails to be of any practical value. It may be said then that the spread of education among the masses will first be influenced by really efficient village schools. At present, in most Primary schools, the majority of pupils is found in the lowest class, struggling with their letters.

Whatever of real desire there is for education, is confined in the main to towns, where its advantages are more apparent, and the schools are generally efficient and can be more closely controlled. The increasing eagerness for acquiring some knowledge of English is very marked; and the pupils studying English now number 4,856, having nearly doubled in the last ten years. Continuous study is encouraged by scholarships, and sharp lads of poor parents can thus proceed from Primary schools to schools of the higher class. The following are the scholarships now held :—

223 Primary scholarships	... Rs.	12,048
108 High school scholarships	... ,,	8,052
47 College scholarships	... ,,	6,096
378	Rs.	26,196

There are in the Province 65 Middle schools and 4 High schools; of these latter, the most successful are the Jubbulpore High school and the Free Church Mission school, Nagpur. During the past year, 51 students went up for the Entrance examination, and 17 for the First Arts; of these, 39 and 16 passed, which is a large proportion, indicating that pupils are carefully prepared. On the whole, it is satisfactory to find that the higher education is sought after, and is pursued by a larger number of students each year.

In regard to girls' schools, little has been done, though 98 Primary schools exist. Many of the schools are stated by the Education Department to show no vitality, and, as a fact, they are generally in advance of the wishes of the people.

Until the ideas of the people change on the subject, there can be little improvement. As it is, they see no advantage in educating their daughters; and even when opposition is overcome, a suitable teaching staff is a great difficulty. It is urged, with truth, that if widows are employed, there are scandals; if young men, then obvious objections are at once raised; and if old men are selected, they are too often useless. It follows that only a few of the Native girl schools are in at all a flourishing condition. At the Jubbulpore Training school for Mistresses an attempt has been made to induce the wives of Normal school students to qualify, so that, eventually, husband and wife might be employed together as teachers for boys and girls schools, respectively. There are 13 such women students now under training, and hopes are entertained of success: at least the experiment is worth a trial, when suitable female teachers are so difficult to procure.

The Museum at Nagpur is well described as being one of the useful educational institutions of the place. It is in charge of the Inspector General of Education, who devotes much attention to making the collection of articles in different departments, as complete as possible. Several additions have been made during the year, and the Museum attracts a large number of native visitors, being, at times, as crowded as a fair. Altogether, 70,593 persons visited the Museum during 1876-77, of whom 2,427 were Europeans. Latterly, the visitors have amounted to some 1,500 a day, a large number of whom were persons from the country, who had never before seen a collection of the kind. In many cases, while satisfying their curiosity, they, doubtless, derived instruction from their visit.

PART II.

1.—Physical and Political Geography.

1. At pages 1 to 33 of the Administration Report for 1872-73, an account of the following subjects has been drawn up for standard reference, viz. :—

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*

2.—*Historical Summary.*

3.—*Form of administration.*

4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*

5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*

6.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

7.—*Details of the last Census, tribes and languages.*

8.—*Changes in the Administration.*

There is nothing to record under this head; as no changes occurred during the year.

9.—*Relations with Feudatory States and Frontier affairs.*

2. The disturbances in the territory of the Raja of Bastar, which originated in the mis-government and unpopularity of two of his agents, were noticed in detail in last year's report. The people, as was then pointed out, had no ill-feeling against their Raja; and as soon as the two obnoxious ministers had been removed, order was restored and the people went quietly to their homes. Having regard to the grave reasons which existed for the dissatisfaction of the Raja's subjects, and to the wonderful moderation which throughout characterized the action of the insurgents, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor

Bastar.

General in Council concurred in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, that no one, either leader or follower, should be molested for the part he had taken in the rising. The expression of His Excellency's grave dissatisfaction with the state of affairs brought to light, and particularly with the harsh treatment of the remonstrants on the 2nd of March, and the unnecessary violence used on the following day to an unresisting and apparently unarmed crowd, was duly communicated to the Raja, who was warned of the serious consequences which would result from continued mis-government.

3. The Government of India decided that all the expenses incurred by the British Government in putting down the rising should be defrayed from the revenues of Bastar. The total expenses incurred by this Administration amounted to Rs. 2,544-10-1, of which Rs. 626-2-7 have been already realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,908-7-6. The expenditure incurred by the Madras Government on account of the Bastar expedition was Rs. 9,242-9-8. The total amount still due is therefore Rs. 11,151-1-2. The Chief Commissioner proposed, and the Government of India consented, to realize this amount by the marginally noted instalments. These instalments indeed will press pretty heavily on the Raja's somewhat slender resources; but it is believed that, with proper care and effort, he will be able punctually to make the required payments; and the Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha has been directed carefully to guard against any irregularity.

On 2nd January 1878	... Rs.	1,151-1-2
On 2nd January 1879, and annually till 1888, Rs. 1,000, *i. e.*, ten instalments of Rs. 1,000 each	... ,,	10,000-0-0
	Total Rs.	11,151-1-2

4. It is satisfactory to find that during the year under report, things have been going on very smoothly in Bastar. Great efforts have been made to induce the Chief Commissioner to permit the return to Jagdalpur of the less obnoxious and blameworthy of the two ex-ministers, in a private capacity. But the Chief Commissioner cannot see his way at present to entertain the proposal. This man would probably soon regain his influence, and exercise it indirectly at least in the management of the State, with anything but beneficial results. The Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha visited Bastar in February last; and he reports that the Raja has been carrying on the administration himself with marked benefit both to the State and to his subjects. He has introduced several measures of reform, and shown a desire to conciliate, and consult the interests of, his people. There thus appears to be good ground for hope, that the stern lesson of the late disturbance and its consequences will not be lost upon him; and that, with better counsels, he will rule well.

Kalahandi.

5. Of the seven Feudatory States attached to the Sambalpur district, the important State of Kalahandi or Karond could not be visited by the Deputy Commissioner during the year under report. It does not therefore

call for detailed notice. The only event of importance was the adoption of a son by the Raja, who cancelled his prior adoption of Rambhadra Sai, in whom he had lost all confidence. The validity of this second adoption may hereafter be disputed, and complications may arise. But meanwhile Government is only required to be cognizant of the fact that it has taken place. Udit Pertab Deo, the Chief of this State, has always been highly reported of; and on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the title of Raja Bahadur, and the right to receive a salute of nine guns, were conferred on him, as a personal distinction.

Raigarh.

6. In Raigarh, affairs are still in an unsatisfactory condition. The Chief's treatment of the Malguzars has had the effect of stopping all expenditure of capital on improvements, and creating a wide-spread discontent. Although there is a certain degree of improvement reported, yet the Raja, it appears, is still a good deal dependent upon the creatures about him, who are untrustworthy and unscrupulous. So long as this is the case, matters can never be placed on a satisfactory footing; and it will be always difficult to get at facts, or to have any confidence that real grievances are taken up and honestly dealt with.

Sarangarh.

7. The present Raja of Sarangarh is a minor of about 12 years of age; and the widows of the late Raja have been nominally the managers of the estate. They however had selected agents of an unscrupulous character; and the general mismanagement was such that it is very probable that Government interference would soon have become necessary. This necessity has, however, for the present at least, been obviated. A new manager has now been appointed in whom the people appear to have confidence; and the Deputy Commissioner, on his visit to the State, so arranged matters as to induce a hope that the instances of injustice and oppression formerly reported will not recur, and that the affairs of the State will be properly conducted. The new arrangements should, the Chief Commissioner considers, have a fair trial; but the Deputy Commissioner has been directed carefully to keep himself informed of all that is done, in order to check irregularities before they assume formidable proportions. It has also been considered advisable that the young Raja should be brought to Sambalpur, and placed under proper instruction; so that he may be educated, under the eye of the Deputy Commissioner, in a manner calculated to qualify him for the position he is hereafter to occupy.

Sonpur.

8. The Raja of Sonpur, Bahadur Niladri Singh Deo, is a considerate and enlightened ruler. In his recent march through the estate, the Deputy Commissioner reports that he found on all sides signs of prosperity and con-

tentment. Much of this is no doubt due to the fact that old holders of villages are not capriciously disturbed in their possession, so that, unlike the state of things reported in regard to Sarangarh, labour and capital are employed in the improvement of the village lands; and high cultivation, with tanks and groves, are striking features of the country. It is very satisfactory also to find that the Raja has had his eldest son well educated, with a view to his being fit to govern the estate should he live to succeed to it. He is described by the Deputy Commissioner as a young man "of great intelligence and promise" who "can read English fluently and writes it in a fair bold hand, "making but few mistakes in speaking."

9. Another proof of the enlightenment of the Raja and of his interest in the well being of his people, is his recent application for the services of a native doctor for a dispensary which he proposes to open at Sonpur. It would be quite necessary to secure the services of a good man; for not only would he be far from control and supervision; but besides the dispensary would be an institution the real success of which would be most desirable. For, on the one hand, it is on the high road to Puri, the resort of so many pilgrims; and, on the other, there is no doubt that its successful management would create a very favourable impression among the neighbouring States. The Raja has also expressed a desire to have all the members of his household vaccinated, and to spread vaccination among his people. He proposes to place this matter under the superintendence of the native doctor, should he obtain his services, and to stop inoculation, having the present inoculators taught to vaccinate and employed under the native doctor. He has guaranteed the sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum for five years for the support of the dispensary. Half of this amount would be available for the pay of the native doctor. It is not quite certain that the services of a competent man can be secured for this sum. The Medical authorities have been addressed on the subject, previously to referring the matter to the Government of India for sanction.

Rehrakol.

10. The affairs of Rehrakol present a marked contrast to those of Sonpur. They have remained in the same unhappy state as was reported last year, and have engaged the attention of the Chief Commissioner to a considerable degree. The Deputy Commissioner, with a view to settling matters and placing at the disposal of the Raja the services of a man who would probably be interested in the prosperity of the State, persuaded the Raja to appoint his own son, Tekait Babu, Diwan. This step had, however, precisely the opposite result. It brought matters to a worse pass than ever. The son did all he could to supplant his father; and the Raja devoted his energies to thwarting his son. They acquired antagonistic interests and became bitterly

estranged, with the result that two factions exist in the State, disturbing its general tranquillity and, in a revenue sense, ruining its prosperity. The Chief Commissioner accordingly has found himself obliged to direct, not only that Tekait Babu be displaced from the Diwanship, but also that he be removed from Rehrakol to Sambalpur. And he has been informed that any attempts on his part to intrigue against his father's authority, will render him liable to removal to Raipur. The Commissioner has been directed to see that adequate provision be made for his support. In his place, the Raja is to be urged to select a competent and trustworthy Diwan. And in the event of his failing to nominate a suitable person for the post—but only in that event—the Deputy Commissioner will assist him in selecting a man, whose antecedents justify confidence in his serving the Raja honestly, and so conducting the work entrusted to him, as to bring about improvement in the affairs of the State. For the Chief Commissioner is loath to interfere further than is absolutely necessary in the administration of the estate; and he would certainly desire that nothing should be done which would make the Raja feel that he himself was no longer responsible to Government. He would therefore, as in the case of Kawarda, leave him full control over his Diwan, even if it were necessary to help him to select him.

Bamra.

11. Affairs in Bamra are apparently well managed, and the Deputy Commissioner reports very favourably of Sudal Deo, the present Chief, and of the improvements which he has succeeded in effecting in the administration of the estate. The periodical out-breaks of the Khonds inhabiting the hill-country had until late years greatly retarded progress and cultivation. Since 1870, however, peace has been secured; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that in all the villages through which he passed "signs of rapid extension of cultivation were appa- "rent, new villages were being established on the sites of others "which had long ago become waste, numerous tanks were being dug, "and new mango groves were being planted." He also reports that he found settlements of ryots, who had recently come, not only from the neighbouring State of Rehrakol, but also from Pallehera, one of the Cuttack tributary Mahals, and Bonai in Chhota Nagpur. Altogether, although the people are not generally so well off as those of Sonpur, yet they are fairly prosperous and contented; and their condition reflects credit on the administration of the Chief.

Kawarda.

12. Of the two feudatory States in the Bilaspur district, Sakti is under direct management, and will therefore be treated of hereafter. The other, Kawarda, has been the subject of considerable correspondence during the year under report. Numerous instances of injustice and oppression on the part of the Chief were reported. Some of these are still

under inquiry. And the mismanagement and discontent which prevailed were only too apparent. This result was partly due to the jealousy and ill-feeling existing between the Raja, Rajpal Singh, and the old Thakurains, whom he of course superseded in the rule of the State, on the attainment of his majority. But this was not the sole cause of the unhappy condition of affairs. The Raja's rule was undoubtedly unsatisfactory. But the Chief Commissioner is not without hope that, while he has in several instances displayed undoubted want of judgment, his professed wish to put the affairs of his Chiefship in order is not insincere. With this view he has requested the loan on the services of Yakub Ali, Tahsildar of Bilaspur, to act as his Diwan; the Government of India having sanctioned his appointment, this officer has been sent to Kawarda. He is reported to be energetic, zealous, able and trustworthy; and it is to be hoped that, having this character to maintain, and realizing the disastrous consequences which must result to his prospects from any unscrupulous behaviour in his new sphere, he will perform his duties discreetly and honestly. The results of his appointment will be watched with interest, both out of regard to the well-being of the State, and also to the light that they will probably throw on the disposition and calibre of the Raja.

Nandgaon, Chhuikadan, and Kanker.

13. In the Raipur district there are four feudatory States, one of which, Khairagarh, has been for some years under direct management, and will therefore be considered later on. From the reports received from the Deputy Commissioner regarding the other three, Nandgaon, Kanker, and Chhuikadan, it would appear that these Chiefships are fairly well managed; but there is nothing particularly noteworthy to record regarding any of them. The discontent at Nandgaon, reported on last year, does not appear to have revived during the year now under report. The settlement effected by the Deputy Commissioner seems to have proved quite satisfactory; and the hopes expressed in last year's report regarding the administration of the Chiefship, would appear to have been realized. It is also gratifying to learn, in the case of Kanker, that the people voluntarily came forward to assist in clearing their Chief of his debts, most of which he had inherited from his father. For such action on their part cannot fail to speak strongly of consideration and kindliness displayed towards them by the Chief.

Patna.

14. Three States remained to be considered, viz. Patna, Sakti, and Khairagarh, which are under direct management. Patna has been under direct management since 1871; and the administration of its affairs by British officials has been in every way successful. This is the first year of the summary settlement for five years effected by Captain Bowie, which was commented on with some little detail in last year's report. Under it the land revenue was raised from Rs. 22,199 to, Rs. 37,398-4-0 (not Rs. 37,460 as shown last year, owing to an error in the district

returns). This was easily collected, the only balance being Rs. 2 due from a person who had fled from the State. A balance of Rs. 464 was also shown against forest revenue; but this was collected a few days after the close of the year. The following table shows the financial condition of the State :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	37,396	4	0
School fund	2,190	8	9
Miscellaneous, as opium, forest, spirits, Patki tax	5,914	14	0
Other receipts	1,899	11	7
	47,401	6	4
Balance of last year	4,179	5	8
	51,580	12	0
Expenditure during the year	28,584	3	3
Balance	22,996	8	9

The expenditure on public works, and especially on roads, does not appear to have been adequate; but the matter will receive due attention.

15. Litigation has been steadily decreasing for the last four years. The number of cases instituted last year was only 186: these were disposed of apparently with promptness. Not much crime of importance exists. The bulk of offences are ordinary thefts and assaults. Cattle thefts have, however, shown a tendency to increase; and this subject has been commended to the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildar. The Deputy Commissioner reports very favourably of the working of the dispensary, which he inspected on his recent visit to Patna, and of the popularity of which he had decisive evidence. He also states that, on his march, he had many striking proofs of the cordiality and even eagerness, with which the people have welcomed vaccination. And generally as to the state of the zamindari, he reports that "on all sides comfort and plenty were "very apparent."

Sakti.

16. The results of the administration of Sakti during the year under report have also been in all respects satisfactory. As the period under report only dates from the beginning of June 1876, only one revenue instalment, viz. that for January 1877, fell due: it amounted to Rs. 4,425-1-9. There appears to have been some difficulty in collecting a sum of Rs. 452-7-3 from certain landholders the rents of whose villages had been enhanced, and who objected to pay, but ultimately consented. The Deputy Commissioner states they did so on the matter being

explained to them, but fuller information on this point has been called for. The total income during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	3,972	10	6
Miscellaneous revenue, as opium, abkari, forest, &c.	897	1	9
Other receipts	3,565	4	5
	8,435	0	8
Balance on 1st June 1876	2,661	7	4
Total ...	11,096	8	0
The expenditure amounted to Rs. ...	9,597	15	3
Leaving a balance of Rs. ...	1,498	8	9

As the liabilities of the estate have now been nearly all discharged, more money will become available for expenditure on public improvements.

17. It has not been found possible to make much progress with the land revenue settlement during the year under report; for, beyond carrying out the proposals of last year, only preliminary operations have been undertaken. Crime is not of an important character; and it has decreased during the year under report. Police action has been somewhat weak, probably owing to the inefficiency of the new police entertained. Civil work has not been so promptly disposed of as last year; but the matter will receive attention from the Deputy Commissioner. Although no school was opened during the year under report the Deputy Commissioner has budgetted for a schoolmaster for the current year; and it is to be hoped that education will now begin to receive the attention it deserves. Rup Narayan and Chattarbhan Singh, the two sons of the Raja, attend the branch (zila) school of Chata. The former is very backward; but his younger brother is sharp and intelligent, and is making progress in his education.

Khairagarh.

18. Success has also attended the management of the Khairagarh estate, although the Chief Commissioner has not been quite satisfied with the improvements effected. The ease with which the land revenue has been collected bears testimony to the moderation of the summary settlement concluded three years ago. A balance of Rs. 6 alone remained, and this was realized after the close of the official year. The judicial work, civil and criminal, was not heavy, and was discharged in a creditable manner.

19. The financial condition of the State is now in all respects satisfactory. System and economy have replaced arrangements characterized by confusion and recklessness, and when the year closed

there was a cash balance of over Rs. 78,000. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the year :—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1876	50,632	Tribute	47,000
Land revenue	1,12,611	Tahsil establishment ...	4,599
Abkari	4,305	Police and jail	5,113
Forest dues	608	Education	810
Pandhri	107	Expenditure on account of Chief's family ...	31,497
Judicial fines and miscellaneous	4,965	On public works ...	2,310
		Contingencies and miscellaneous	3,010
		Total ...	94,339
		Balance on 1st April 1877	78,889
Total ...	1,73,228	Total ...	1,73,228

On the expenditure side, there has been a large saving on the estimate as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. The estimate for the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,673, and contemplated the execution of roads, which are much needed, and other works of public utility. The roads were not put in hand, and the consequent saving which has resulted, is injurious to the permanent interests of the State, and is cause for regret.

20. The Chief Commissioner has strongly urged on the Commissioner the necessity for seeing that the traffic roads passing through the State are put in hand early in the current year, and that works long contemplated pass beyond the writing stage in which the Deputy Commissioner has hitherto been content to let them rest. All the roads leading to the great grain mart of Dongargarh, near which will be the terminal station of the Chhattisgarh railway, can without large expenditure be made thoroughly good cold weather traffic routes. Metalled lines are not required, except over bad stretches of country; while over streams, the general traffic should be facilitated by the construction of Irish bridges. The matter is an important one, and the opportunity should not be lost of carrying out such improvements; an example which may be followed by the neighbouring States of Nandgaon and Chhuikadan, to the general advantage of the country and their own people. Again, the Deputy Commissioner proposed last year to open a dispensary, and one such institution in the State is much required, yet nothing has been done. Had such an institution been opened, and vaccinators attached to it, a great deal might

have been done for the people, and vaccination taken root during the period of direct management. An interval of direct control by British officers in a small native territory, with the finances in a satisfactory condition, and the people accustomed to follow the lead of the ruler, is a great opportunity for achieving results, which might create a most desirable impression on the neighbouring Chiefs, and induce them to look on the state in question as a model, the administration of which was worthy of imitation. In a backward country, with a large body of usually well disposed but uneducated Chiefs, as in Chhattisgarh, such a result would indeed well repay any attention and labour spent in achieving it.

II.—Administration of the Land.

1.—*Survey.*

1. There was only one Topographical Survey party working in these Provinces during the year under report, viz. that under Colonel Depree. This party completed the work that remained to be done in the districts of Bilaspur, Balaghat and Mandla at the close of the past season.

2. In addition to his own peculiar work, Colonel Depree also assisted the local authorities to define by permanent marks the boundary between Balaghat and Mandla as shown in the maps lately completed by the fourth Topographical party. As it is always a work of uncertainty and difficulty to define on the ground a boundary line after survey, and one which could scarcely be trusted to other than a competent survey officer, the Chief Commissioner gladly availed himself of this opportunity of getting this important work satisfactorily done, and a vexed question settled.

2.—*Settlement.*

Sambalpur.

3. In last year's report the Chief Commissioner stated that the Sambalpur Summary Settlement had been practically concluded, and in a very short time everything would be completed. But these anticipations have not been fully realized. The Settlement Officer has allowed his concluding operations to drag out much longer than the Chief Commissioner had any reason to expect.

4. The assessment of the whole khalsa and the zamindaris was completed before the close of last year. During the year, the attestation of holdings has been accomplished in both tahsils. The excess bhogra lands held by gauntiyahs over the 25 per cent allowed, and the excess service holdings have also been assessed and added to the revenue previously fixed. In a few villages of the Bargarh Tahsil, where it was found on attestation that the assessment previously fixed pressed rather heavily, a reduction has been granted, to the extent of Rs. 1,258. But when all the increments made as detailed above are set off against this, the net decrease is only Rs. 665 on the assessment as originally sanctioned.

5. In addition to the above the following work has also been done during the year under report. Excess waste lands have been excluded from the village areas and made over as Government waste

lands to the district authorities for administration. Rights of co-sharers and of Shikmi gauntiyahs (or, inferior proprietors) have been clearly defined and the payments to be made to the responsible proprietor recorded. Village and tahsil wajib-ul-arz (or administration papers) embodying the terms and conditions of the settlement and the customs of the villages have been drawn up for incorporation in the settlement records; and a great deal in the way of the revision and completion of papers has been done. It is hoped that the settlement will be thoroughly completed within two months.

Chanda and Nimar.

6. Last year's report treated in detail of the modifications in the Chanda and Nimar Settlements directed by the Government of India. All these have been duly carried out in both districts. And all that remains now to be done in the matter of settlement is the introduction into some fourteen villages of the Chanda district of the Bombay Ryotwari system, in regard to which proposals have gone to Government and its orders are awaited. Originally it was proposed to attempt such a settlement with 24 villages in that district. But, before the decision of the Government of India and Secretary of State had been arrived at, 14 of these villages had been leased out for the period of the current settlement; because they were held kham at a loss; and it seemed desirable to accept an offer to take them on lease, as a resident lessee was more likely to keep the cultivators together and assist them as they there require to be assisted, than the Deputy Commissioner could fdo through his agents. To the remaining ten villages were added our more which the Malguzars resigned as unprofitable. These 14 villages do not lie together, but are scattered over the district. In all, certain proprietary rights in individual holdings have been recognized; and of certain ryots the rents have been fixed for the period of the settlement. The estimated rental of all taken together does not reach the sum of Rs. 2,000, while the total area is 13,130 acres, the cultivated area 3,175. The population is naturally very small, and the cultivators poor and wanting in independence and self reliance. These points have all been laid before the Government of India, to enable it to come to a sound decision on the matter.

3.—*Waste lands.*

7. The orders suspending the sale of waste lands on fee simple rules still continue in force in these Provinces. The scheme for colonizing the Charwa waste lands, which was described in last year's report, still engages the attention of the Chief Commissioner. The following subsidiary rules were issued during the year under report. They will serve to give a good idea of the nature and objects of the scheme, and of the inducements held out to intending settlers. The Chief Commissioner hopes that in a few months some progress may be made towards establishing the first villages under the colonization scheme.

Subsidiary rules for the Charwa tract.

The waste lands in the Charwa tract available for colonists will be divided into convenient and compact blocks. Each block will be of sufficient area, and possess adequate advantages as to soil and position, to admit of the establishment of a Government village. Provided that no block shall be less than 1,000 acres.

2.—Nothing less than a block shall be made over for cultivation to any applicant or applicants. Two or more contiguous blocks *may* be made over to the same applicant or applicants, provided the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that settlers are available to be at once located thereon. Ordinarily, however, no second block shall be made over, until one block has been taken up and regularly settled.

3.—It shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to refuse applications for blocks, and such applications shall be refused, unless it is clear that the applicant or applicants are in a position to establish a village, and can bring most of the culturable land included in the block, gradually under cultivation.

4.—A block or blocks may be taken :—

(1) by a body of ryots who intend to settle, and the leader of whom by consent or arrangement becomes head of the village or manager ;

(2) by a single colonist of capital and energy, who accepts the entire responsibility of settling ryots on his own account.

5.—Where a body of ryots settle in a block under a leader, the latter becomes permanently during good behaviour, the manager of the village. Where a colonist independently settles his own ryots on a block, he acquires when a village has been regularly established thereon, full proprietary rights therein. A village will be considered established when 40 per cent of the culturable area has been brought under cultivation.

6.—Ryots settling under a leader as manager may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, receive advances to cover the initial expenses of settlement. Such advances shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 200 to each *bonâ fide* cultivating family of not less than four persons. Advances within the prescribed maximum will be made to each family as required, and not in a lump sum. They are intended to meet the following specific disbursements as they occur, viz. :—

(1) Expenses of journey to Charwa.
(2) Purchase of plough cattle.
(3) Purchase of seed grain.
(4) Purchase of grain for food.

7.—The leader of the ryots or manager, would also be entitled to an advance under the above rule.

8.—Ryots who desert, or fail fully to cultivate their holdings, will be liable to be sued at any time as revenue defaulters on account of the advances received; but such advances will be considered as a free gift to all ryots who settle down permanently, and make the best of the holdings which they have taken up.

9.—Each block taken up will be settled for 20 years. For the first three years no revenue charge will be imposed. For the next two years a revenue of two annas an acre will be assessed on the whole area; and for the last ten years, a revenue of four annas an acre similarly on the whole area.

10.—In villages controlled by managers, the ryots will be proprietors of their holdings, and will pay for the waste in proportion to the size of their holdings; as the assessment when it has effect, applies to the whole area, cultivated and uncultivated.

11.—In every block, the manager will be entitled to hold 5 per cent of the whole land brought under cultivation, as a revenue free holding to himself and his heirs for ever. This would eventually be part of his "*sir*". Where, however, a manager had not in his own possession 5 per cent of the cultivated land, the difference required to make up the full 5 per cent would be allowed as a deduction from the assessed revenue. During the currency of the first settlement, 10 per cent of the land brought under cultivation will be conceded as a rent free holding to each manager of a newly established village, provided that this amount of land is in his own occupancy and cultivated as *sir*. The whole *sir* will be held rent free during the first settlement, if the extent of such *sir* does not exceed 10 per cent of the cultivation.

12.—The rent free holding enjoyable under above rule, will be heritable, but not transferable.

13.—Each manager will also be allowed, at each settlement, a drawback of 20 per cent on the Government revenue assessed on the ryots, to compensate him for losses, expenses of management, and for carrying on the business connected with the village.

14.—The first settlement of these blocks imposes a light assessment on the whole area to encourage cultivation, and at the same time to save the settlers from being harassed with yearly measurements of cultivation. When a regular settlement is made, the ryots who are proprietors of their holdings will only pay the fixed assessment on their holdings to the village manager, who will be allowed permanently a drawback on the collections under above rule, and his 5 per cent maafi holding on cultivation in the *sir*.

15.—A colonist under Rule 4 (2), himself settling ryots, would be left to make his own terms with them. Such ryots would pay rent to him instead of revenue to Government. His assessment would be regulated by Rule 9 for the first settlement, while subsequent settlement engagements would be carried out on the same principles as in other proprietary estates of the district. As in these cases a proprietor would impose rents, reserving an adequate margin of profit, further concessions are not necessary, and Rules 6 to 8 and 10 to 14 do not apply. But on special report, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to make a grant to any colonist settling under this rule, sufficient to cover the actual travelling expenses of ryot emigrants brought to Charwa.

16.—Every settler will be allowed to gather forest produce for his own use, only within the tract in which he has settled. But he will have no authority to trade in such produce, nor will settlers acquire any prescriptive rights of any kind over forest or uncultivated lands, except such as may be distinctly conferred by competent authority.

4.—*Government Estates.*

8. There are no Government estates properly so called in these Provinces.

5.—*Wards' Estates.*

9. The following tables show at a glance the number of estates under the Court of Wards, the number and area of the villages composing these estates and their financial condition.

ESTATES.

Estates under Court of Wards at the end of 1875-76.	Estates brought under the Court of Wards during 1876-77.	Estates made over to minors on their attaining majority during 1876-77.	Total estates remaining at the end of 1876-77.		
Number of estates.	Number of estates.	Number of estates.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Total area of villages.
					Acres.
27	5	...	32	641½	6,37,690

RECEIPTS.

Balance at credit of estates at the end of 1875-76.	Receipts from land during the year 1876-77.	Other receipts during the year 1876-77.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,09,554 1 11	1,78,310 5 7	80,294 15 5	3,68,159 6 11

EXPENDITURE.

Land Revenue and cesses.	Cost of management.	Maintenance of Ward and their relatives, education, &c.	Improvement on the estates whether of a temporary or permanent nature.	Advances or loans repayable with, or without interest.	Purchase of Government paper or other property.	Repayment of loans, &c.	Total expenditure.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
86,732-3-2	17,933-15-6	26,822-2-4	7,248-2-3	3,822-1-6	751-3-7	27 899-6-6	1,71,209-2-10

BALANCE.

Balance at the close of the year from current year's receipts.	Accumulated balances of previous years.	Total balances at credit of estates.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
87,396 2 2	1,09,554 1 11	1,96,950 4 1

Of this total balance, Rs. 92,200 are invested in Government Promissory Notes; Rs. 290 are deposited in the Savings Bank; and the rest, except the small amount in the hands of agents, &c., for current expenditure, is in the Government Treasury. The estates are managed by district officers; and the Chief Commissioner is bound to acknowledge the care and efficiency of their management.

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislating authority.*

(*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 39.)

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

1. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature, which were passed during the year 1876 and which affect the Central Provinces specially or in common with other parts of India, are :—

I.—An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.
V.—An Act to provide Reformatory schools.
IX.—An Act to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.
XII.—An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments.
XVI.—An Act to amend the Stage Carriages Act.
XIX.—An Act for the better control of public dramatic performances.
XXI.—An Act to amend the Land Improvement Act 1871.
XXIII.—An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

3.—*Police.*

Strength of the force.

2. The Provincial Police remains practically at the same strength as in the preceding year; but a slight increase has been made in the Municipal Police. The strength of the former is 7,498 of all ranks costing Rs. 12,02,723, as against 7,497 of last year costing Rs. 12,01,757; and of the latter, 1,078 costing Rs. 1,16,573 as against 1,016 costing Rs. 1,09,393.

Cognizable cases.

3. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year, is compared in the following table with that for the preceding year, with the result of showing a very trifling increase :—

	1875.	1876.
Class I.—Offences against the state, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	282	267
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	977	1,010
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only ...	6,467	5,434
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1,806	1,948
Class V.—Minor offences against property	15,357	16,056
Class VI.—Other offences ...	4,942	5,744
Total ...	29,831	30,459

Increase of offences.

4. This increase, it is to be noted, is almost entirely due to the larger number of offences under classes V and VI, and of these chiefly to the latter *i. e.*, offences against special laws, viz., the Excise, Forest and Municipal laws. On the other hand, there has been a marked decrease in the number of offences under class III. And while the offences under class II ("serious offences against the person") show a slight increase, it is satisfactory to find, as the following table indicates, that the graver offences included in this class have really decreased :—

			1875.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder ...	By Thags		..	...	...	...
	,, Dacoits		...	...	...	...
	,, Robbers		8	4	...	4
	,, Poison.	For sake of robbery.	...	3	3	...
		From other motives.	3	5	2	...
	Other murders ...	From motives connected with women.	18	8	...	10
		From other motives.	50	57	7	...
	Total ...		79	77	12	14 or
		a net	decrease	of 2	cases.	
Attempt at murder			22	20	...	2
Culpable homicide			32	28	...	4
Rioting or unlawful assembly			35	34	...	1
Dacoity			7	3	...	4
Robbery with hurt.	By poison or stupefying drugs		...	...	...	...
	By other means... ...		4	3	...	1
Robbery ...	In a dwelling house ...		12	9	...	3
	On the highway ...		14	15	1	...
	Elsewhere		36	27	...	9
	Total ...		66	54	1	13
Rape			58	52	...	6
Administering stupefying drugs			16	10	...	6
	Total ...		315	278	13	50 or
		a net	decrease	of 37	cases.	

Cases of murder.

5. It is seen firstly then that there have been 77 murders in this year, as against 79 in the preceding year. The police have, on the whole, been fairly successful in dealing with these cases. The murders have been much of the usual kind and prompted by the usual motives. The three murders by poison, however, are of some slight interest. They were all committed by a professional poisoner named Kadir Bhai, Bhora. The Inspector General of Police thus notices this case in his annual report :—

"The credit of his arrest is due to the Inspector of Police at Jub-
"bulpore, who identified him by remembering his published descriptive
"roll when he was arrested at Kamptee in a case of theft. He also got

"out many particulars of the cases in which this Bhora was concerned, "and found he had buried, ready at hand, enough arsenic to carry on "his poisoning operations for a considerable time. Kadir Bhai has "passed through a strangely eventful career, having been punished by "stripes and imprisonment for various offences. Since his release from "the Bombay Jail, in 1872, he seems to have followed murder by "poisoning as a profession. His method was a simple one. He hired "a cart and bullocks for a journey, and, on the road, poisoned the cart-"man with arsenic. He then stripped the body of money and oran-"ments, threw it on some unfrequented spot by the wayside, and took the first opportunity of disposing of the cart and bullocks. When the body was found, probably days after, there was always a doubt how the deceased had met his death; and under any circumstances, before a "hue and cry" could be raised, the Bhora was clear away. In this way he "is known to have committed three murders in these Provinces within "three months, *viz.*, one in each of the districts of Hoshangabad, Nar-"singhpur and Nagpur. One of the cases of the adjoining Province of "Berar is given in the margin.*

* On the 9th February 1876, a Bhora alighted at Mulkapur Railway Station, in the Buldana district; and on the 10th he hired a cart and bullocks belonging to one Shamshere Khan to take him to Jalna. He sent Shamshere Khan to buy 8 annans worth of sweetmeats, and they then started for that place.

On the night of the 10th, a relation of Shamshere Khan, named Mannoo, started also for Jalna in his cart, he having been hired to convey a traveller there. Mannoo tried to catch up Shamshere Khan's cart so that they might travel in company, and he at length came in sight of it some 6 or 8 miles beyond Chicklee. The Bhora was driving. Mannoo called out, and the Bhora stopped the cart; on Mannoo coming up alongside and asking where Shamshere Khan was, the Bhora said he was asleep at the bottom of the cart; Mannoo, wishing to speak to him, lifted the sheet which covered him, and found Shamshere Khan dead; his nails were discolored. Mannoo made the Bhora turn back towards Chicklee to have the corpse buried, and himself proceeded on his way to Jalna. No report was made until Mannoo returned to Mulkapur on the 17th February, when he mentioned what he had seen. In the meantime a corpse, now supposed to be that of Shamshere Khan, had been found in the Amrapur station range, north of Chicklee many miles. There is little doubt that the Bhora poisoned the cartman. He has not yet been arrested. A reward of Rs. 300 is offered for his apprehension.

"After his arrest at Kamptee, this Bhora was first prosecuted in "the case of the Nagpur district. The prosecution broke down, "because the body of the deceased cartman could not be identified. "The case of the Narsinghpur district was then taken up, and on this "a conviction was obtained, and the Bhora was sentenced to death. On "the first night after hearing his sentence, he made a bold attempt to "break out of his solitary cell; and finding this impossible, he took his "own life by swallowing opium, which he had managed either to secrete "about his person, or obtained through the connivance of some jail "subordinate or menial. It is unfortunate that he thus escaped suffer-"ing the extreme penalty of the law for his many crimes; but the "Police at least have the credit of bringing to a close during the year "the career of this notorious poisoner."

Other offences under Class II.

6. In cases of attempt to murder and of culpable homicide the prosecutions were generally successful. Rape is fortunately not a common offence in these Provinces, for it is one in which ordinarily it is very difficult to obtain a convicton. In this also, however, the Police were fairly successful. The other offences under class II, do not call for special notice.

Class III.

7. Dacoity appears to have been almost stamped out in these Provinces. There were only 3 cases in 1876. Two of these were committed in Mandla by a gang of Rewah men. These cases were most successfully dealt with. Most of the stolen property was recovered, and eight of the gang arrested, convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The other case occurred in the wilds of the Uprora Zamindari in the Bilaspur district. Information was given too late to allow of successful operations by the Police. It seems certain, however, that no regular gang of dacoits can exist in the tract; for no other offence has since occurred. Robberies have also decreased; and there has been greater success in prosecuting the cases that have occurred. It is unnecessary to notice particularly the result of Police action in other specific offences falling under class III.

Offences against property.

8. Of the remaining classes, it is only necessary to notice class V, (minor offences against property), under which the great mass of offences dealt with by the Police falls. Including house-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft, these offences numbered 18,899 in 1876, as against 19,457 in 1875. There has thus occurred a slightly smaller number of such offences; and in dealing with them the Police have considerably improved on the results of last year.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

9. The Police continue to exercise a watch over suspected and reputed evil-doers; and 352 such persons were called upon to furnish security.

Police action, in all cases :—

10. Generally, as has been incidentally noticed already, the results of Police action during the past year have been good. The following table gives these results

Cognizable offences.

	1875.	1876.
Total offences in columns IV and V of Statement A ...	30,155	30,838
Total investigated, including 3,723 expunged cases ...	25,458	31,479
Percentage of cases investigated to reported, including expunged cases ...	80·	91·

	1875.	1876.
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ...	44·	47·
Do. convicted to tried ...	93·	90·
Number of persons arrested ...	24,026	26,703
Percentage of persons discharged to arrested ...	13·7·	13·9
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ...	84·	83·3
Do. do. convicted to arrested ...	76·	74·
Do. do. do. to tried ...	90·	89·
Do. do. acquitted to tried ...	10·	11·

Non-cognizable Offences.

Total cases in which Police were employed ...	852	1,215
Number of persons arrested or summoned ...	1,368	1,969
Do. acquitted ...	474	604
Do. convicted, including those ordered to find security ...	893	1,365
Percentage of convicted to arrested ...	65·	69·

Property stolen and recovered.

Stolen in cognizable cases ...	4,83,940	3,89,571
Recovered do. ...	2,17,816	1,69,789
Percentage recovered ...	45·	44·
Stolen in non-cognizable cases ...	2,986	2,889
Recovered do. ...	2,833	2,290
Percentage recovered ...	95·	79·
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together ...	45·	44·

These figures show that more cases were investigated; and a larger proportion of the reported offences were inquired into. The proportion of reported cases prosecuted successfully was also larger. On the other hand, the proportion of success in cases actually tried was not so good. A smaller proportion of the persons arrested was convicted, and the average of success in the matter of prosecutions was slightly lower. It would appear then that the Police have attempted to do more, and have achieved a greater general success over a considerably larger field; whereas in 1875, their energies being confined to a smaller round of work, the smaller amount of work was more thoroughly performed. The larger amount of work done by the Police, and the successful prosecution of a larger number of cases, are evidence of progress; and the results of the year are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Heratis and Cashmeris.

11. In several districts, the wanderings of large bands of Cashmeris and Heratis have given a good deal of trouble: they are said to levy black mail from the villagers, and also to commit numerous petty thefts. It would

appear that these gangs make long stays wherever they appear; and the Chief Commissioner has recently, in connection with them, had to call attention to the rules for disarming men who go about in gangs and who are not above suspicion. If the complaints that are now being made continue, and if the ordinary means that the Police can adopt prove unequal to dealing with these foreigners, it will be a matter for consideration whether they should not be deported.

Conduct of the Police.

12. It is a gratifying fact that the punishments on men belonging to the force have decreased. There were 123 men punished by Magistrates, and 931 departmentally in 1876, as against 131 and 1,194 respectively in 1875. There were indeed two cases in which policemen were convicted and punished for torturing persons to extort confessions. But in these cases the native police officers (the superiors of the accused) at once took action themselves. And it is clear from general testimony, as well as from the comparative infrequency of punishment, that the conduct of the Police has been good. It is not extraordinary that out of so large a body of men, derived from the classes from which the police force is necessarily recruited, a certain number should have been convicted of criminal offences. The important fact remains that their attitude towards the people is, on the whole, as little open to objection as there is any right to expect, considering all the circumstances of the force.

4—*Criminal Justice.*

Courts.

13. Having thus dealt with the treatment of crime by the police, it remains to report on the action of the Courts in regard to it. The Criminal Courts in these Provinces during the year 1876 were 223 in number: viz. the Judicial Commissioner, the highest Court of appeal, with the powers of reference and revision given by the Criminal Procedure Code to the High Court; 4 Commissioners or Courts of Session; 19 Deputy Commissioners, who were all Magistrates of districts, and 18 of whom exercised the special powers described in section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 6 Magistrates forming a Bench with first class powers; 69 Magistrates of the first class; and 124 Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class. Of these Magistrates, the 6 forming the Bench, 3 first class and 76 second and third class Magistrates are unpaid.

Summary powers.

14. Besides officers now in the position of Magistrates of districts, 39 Magistrates are empowered to try cases summarily under section 223, Criminal Procedure Code.

The following table shows the extent to which these powers were used :—

Total number of cases tried.		Number of cases tried summarily.	
By the Magistrate of the district.	By Subordinate Magistrates with summary powers.	By the Magistrate of the District.	By Subordinate Magistrates.
2,628	8,144	1,479	5,504

A slight tendency to the indiscriminate use of these powers has occasionally been noticed. When the summary procedure is applied to intricate cases to which it is not suited, the Chief Commissioner fears that one or other of two results must follow : viz., an appeal will be practically barred, or there will be a failure of justice in the final acquittal of the accused, from doubts being thrown on the summary record. The inexpediency of indiscriminately using these powers has therefore been pointed out. And the control of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will probably prevent its being commonly done. No doubt the use of these powers, unless thus carried to an extreme, is a great boon : without them, it would be almost impossible for some Magistrates to get through their work.

Crimes reported.

15. Reported crime of 1875 and 1876 is exhibited in the following table, according to the main classification of Statement B. 2 :—

Class I.	1875.	1876
Offences relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures ...	162	216
Offences against public justice ...	764	732
Offences by public servants ...	95	102
False evidence, false complaint or claim, and forgery ...	196	162
Public nuisances ...	3,514	4,167
Offences relating to the public peace ...	256	258
Abetment of offences under class I. ...	20	27

Class II.			
Offences against the person (serious)	..	1,332	1,329
Minor offences against the person	...	8,388	8,712
Abetment of offences under class II.	..	47	42
Class III.			
Offences against property with violence	...	6,370	5,006
Offences against property without violence	...	14,566	15,141
Malicious offences	...	1,449	1,516
Abetment of offences under class III.	...	258	296
Class IV.			
Special offences against the Criminal Code in the above classes	...	555	529
Other offences against special laws	...	2,976	3,727
Abetments or attempts under class IV.	...	...	3
Total number of offences	...	40,948	41,965

16. The increase of offences by 1,017 is a net outcome of variations, of which the principal are the increase of 324 minor offences against the person, of 575 offences against property without violence, 751 offences against special laws, 653 public nuisances, and a decrease of no less than 1,364 offences against property with violence. The details of cognizable crime have been remarked on in reporting on the action of the police for the year. There has been a decrease in murders and other serious offences against the person; in violent crimes committed against property, viz., dacoity and robbery; and in burglaries and thefts, which, taken together, are the ordinary offences of the country. In the case of the offences last named, the decrease is doubtless mainly due to continued good harvests; and partly, perhaps, as mentioned by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, "to habitual offenders "being dealt with more severely, and vagrants being better looked after." The increase noted above in offences against property without violence is unimportant; for it is more than compensated for in the decrease in burglaries. As a fact, in these Provinces, the offences classed as burglaries are scarcely distinguishable from ordinary theft in a building; and the distinction between them is rather misleading. Thus the increase in offences would appear to be confined in the main to assaults, chiefly in the Nagpur district; to prosecutions for public nuisances; and to offences against special laws. The sudden increase in petty complaints of assault in the Nagpur district is not explained. In the Jubbulpore Division, minor offences against the person also showed some increase; and the Commissioner remarks that in many instances "both parties lodge complaints, and thus help to "swell the number. The action of the Jubbulpore Courts in punish-"ing both parties for affray, and greater recourse to the provisions of

"the law authorizing compensation for frivolous complaints, will no "doubt gradually reduce the number." This procedure might perhaps well be followed in districts generally, and a check be thus placed on the filing of false cases and cases of a very petty character. The increase in offences against special laws and in public nuisances is no doubt mainly due to greater activity in prosecuting persons committing them.

Non-cognizable crime.

17. The offences reported during the year 1875 and 1876 under the principal heads of non-cognizable crime are compared in the following table :—

	1875.	1876.
Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	77	91
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information ...	198	240
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence, public servant ...	33	31
Giving or fabricating false evidence ...	100	73
False charge of offence ...	34	31
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	29	24
Affray ...	201	212
Enticing a woman with criminal intent ...	185	159
Adultery ...	146	137
Assault or use of criminal force ...	5,492	5,869
Criminal intimidation or insult ...	722	603
Defamation ...	309	287
Extortion ..	85	74
Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	168	152
Cheating ...	230	194
Mischief (ordinary) ...	234	273
Cattle trespass ...	275	245
Stamps ...	243	224

The only noticeable feature in this table, viz., the extraordinary increase of assaults, has been already commented on. In the Nagpur district alone, assaults increased from 1,070 in 1875 to 1587 in 1876.

Distribution of business.

18. The Magistrates of the Province dealt with 47,152 persons during the year, in the following proportions:— by Magistrates of districts 3,654, or 7·7 per cent; by other stipendiary Magistrates 29,717, or 63 per cent; and by

Honorary Magistrates 13,781, or 29·3 per cent. The following table gives further details :—

	1875.		1876.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Deputy Commissioners ...	3,248	7·4	3,654	7·7
Cantonment Magistrates, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at District Head Quarters ...	12,290	27·9	13,522	28·6
Tahsildars at District Head Quarters ...	3,931	8·9	3,859	8·2
Honorary Magistrates at District Head Quarters ...	4,621	10·5	3,741	8·
Stipendiary Magistrates in the interior of districts ...	10,658	24·3	12,336	26·2
Honorary Magistrates in the interior of districts ..	9,262	21·	10,037	21·3
Total ...	44,010	100·	47,152	100·

19. Deputy Commissioners have thus disposed of a larger number of persons themselves this year than last. But there is still room for improvement in this respect. In some districts, Deputy Commissioners do quite their share of criminal work ; but in others it is not so. In this respect indeed, the most striking contrasts exist. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division has remarked that "with "their summary powers and their tours in the interior, all Deputy "Commissioners should be able easily to try from 200 to 400 cases a "year themselves ; and the usefulness of their doing so is undeniably "great, in tending to establish good standards of punishment for the "subordinate Courts." The Chief Commissioner has been compelled to call the special attention of certain Deputy Commissioners to these remarks, and to ask the Judicial Commissioner to report specially for his orders any future neglect in this matter.

20. Honorary Magistrates continue to do good service. About 30 per cent of the persons disposed of have been dealt with by them; and they have thus rendered great assistance to the Administration, and have relieved the Stipendiary Magistrates of a very large number of petty cases. Their Courts are also, the Chief Commissioner is

glad to have every reason to believe, very popular. The Honorary Magistrates nearly equal the Stipendiary Magistrates in number; but they are very unequally distributed. Thus in the Nagpur district there are 15 Native gentlemen exercising magisterial powers, while in Seoni there is none, and in several districts only one. The Chief Commissioner would gladly invest any suitable person in such districts with powers; but caution is necessary. For an illiterate or lazy Honorary Magistrate is in the hands of his Court subordinates; while an unscrupulous incumbent is liable to bring discredit on the whole body of Native gentlemen holding the position of Honorary Magistrates.

Results of trials.

21. Of the 47,389 persons under inquiry or trial during the year, 15,319 were acquitted or discharged, and 31,669 (or 67 per cent) convicted; while 170 died, escaped or were transferred; and 231 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The following table affords more detailed information on this subject:—

Number (Statement B2.)	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1876.	Percentage in 1875.
8, 9	Counterfeiting, diminishing or altering coin ...	23	17	74	93
10	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	79	54	68	67
11, 12, 13	Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit Government stamps, or using as genuine, counterfeit stamps...	6	3	50	100
14	Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	106	84	79	79
15	Personating public servant or soldier ...	34	28	82	88
17	Omitting to give information or giving false information ...	323	221	68	74
32 to 43	Offences by public servants ...	116	79	68	76
44, 45	Giving or fabricating false evidence	88	53	60	66
51	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents...	35	18	51	30
53	Public nuisances under the Penal Code ...	950	770	81	83

Number (Statement B2.)	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal or conviction.	Convicted.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1876.	Percentage in 1875.
54	Nuisances under the Police, Municipal or Cantonment Acts ..	3,555	3,299	93	94
55	Rioting, or unlawful assembly ...	256	200	78	79
60 to 66	Murder ...	124	38	31	44
68	Culpable homicide ...	46	23	50	63
90	Adultery ...	131	33	25	42
91	Rape ...	41	19	46	51
93	Hurt ...	2,878	1,589	55	62
97	Assault or use of criminal force ...	11,197	4,817	43	41
98	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	1,026	470	46	48
101	Defamation ..	454	132	29	29
103	Dacoity ...	12	8	67	73
105 to 109	Robbery ...	65	44	68	53
110	Extortion ..	118	59	50	58
111	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft ...	2,077	1,644	79	83
115	Theft of cattle ...	1,661	1,402	84	84
116	Theft, ordinary ...	7,517	6,112	81	85
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	735	560	76	76
118	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	216	162	75	71
119	Criminal breach of trust ...	348	232	67	69
120	Cheating ..	264	116	44	46
121	Mischief, ordinary ...	497	283	57	49
124	Mischief, serious, by fire ..	54	30	55	52
126	Criminal trespass or house-trespass	1,409	864	61	65
134, 135	Vagrancy and bad habit or repute.	474	351	74	78
140	Breaches of law relating to Cattle trespass ...	561	255	45	57
147	Do. do. Forests ...	1,013	858	85	90
148	Do. do. Gambling ...	644	573	89	85
152	Do. do. Municipality ...	360	342	95	92
153	Do. do. Opium ...	553	468	85	85
159	Do. do. Railways ...	138	112	81	82
161	Do. do. Salt and saltpetre.	404	388	96	96
163	Do. do. Spirits and Drugs	1,627	1,404	86	85
164	Do. do. Stamps ..	407	344	84	82

22. It will be noted that under many heads there is a falling off in results. It is satisfactory, however, to note the high proportion of convictions obtained in dealing with the common offences of burglary and theft; though here too, there is some falling off. No less than 11,255 persons were prosecuted for these offences, and 9,158 were convicted. No information was laid before the Chief Commissioner as to the number of persons re-convicted; and the matter is important, as illustrating the degree of success attained in dealing with the class who live by thieving. Considering the reported prevalence of perjury in our Courts, the number of persons punished for this offence is small: only 88 in the whole Province. In several districts there were probably no prosecutions. On this subject the Commissioner of Jubbulpore remarks:—"The number of offences (giving false evidence) "shown is few (25); but the offence is believed to be as common as "ever; and it is asserted that false witnesses can be obtained, especially "in Jubbulpore, from 2 annas and upwards, according to the gravity "of the case, and the officer before whom the witness has to appear. "The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore says 'perjury is the com- "'monest offence,' and there is little doubt, but that the witnesses "'resort to it in almost every case.' A large number of prosecutions "would therefore be advantageous; but the crime is so difficult to "prove, that Magistrates may well hesitate to send up cases. There "was a noticeable case of the kind in Saugor. In a civil case a plain- "tiff put forward a false defendant, and witnesses to swear that the "latter was the true man. The fraud was shortly after discovered, "and the witnesses sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; "but the plaintiff and the false defendant escaped the consequences of "their act by absconding." The Chief Commissioner can only regret that the Courts are so powerless to control an offence which is so common, and from which society suffers so much.

23. The tendency towards an ever increasing number of complaints for assaults in some districts, would appear to indicate strongly the necessity for applying more generally the provisions of the law for the punishment of false and frivolous complaints, and awarding compensation to the falsely accused. It is intolerable that no less than 57 per cent of persons tried for assault were presumably innocent of the offence for which they were summoned and harassed. In hurt cases, there were 2,897 persons prosecuted; and only 55 per cent were convicted: for assault, 11,297 were prosecuted, and only 43 per cent convicted; and for intimidation or insult, 1,033, of whom only 45 per cent were convicted. And out of all the cases of acquittal under these three heads, compensation was awarded to only 765 persons. This matter certainly calls for attention and detailed control.

24. The following table compares the *kinds* of punishment inflicted by all Courts together, for the year 1875-76 :—

Punishments.

		1876.	1875.
a. Fined.	Fined only ...	20,407	18,527
	Fined and whipped ...	44	13
	Total...	20,451 or 65·4 per cent of total punished.	18,540 or 63·4 per cent of total punished.
b. Imprisoned.	Imprisoned only ...	5,761 or 18·4 p. ct.	5,522 or 18·8 p. ct.
	Do. and fined ...	1,795 or 5·8 do.	1,989 or 6·8 do.
	Do. and whipped with or without fine ...	441 or 1·4 do.	471 or 1·7 do.
	Total...	7,997 or 25·6 per cent of total of punished.	7,982 or 27·3 per cent of total punished.
c. Whipped only.		2,782 or 8·9 per cent of total punished.	2,630 or 9 per cent of total punished.
d. Transported.	Transported (terms)	9	45
	Do. (life)	23	18
	Total...	32 or ·1 per cent of total punished.	63 or ·2 per cent of total punished.
e. Death		19	32 or ·1 per cent of total punished
	Total...	31,281	29,247

Thus it would appear from the statistics for the whole province, that of persons punished 66 per cent were fined, 9 per cent were whipped, and 25 per cent were imprisoned. As compared with 1875, the proportion of persons fined increased, while there was a decrease in the proportion of persons sentenced to imprisonment. While the nature of the offences to be dealt with may satisfactorily account for the increased recourse by the Courts to fine as a punishment, yet the Chief Commissioner fears that fine is often awarded by Courts in cases where imprisonment would be more appropriate; and three of the Divisional Commissioners record the same views. Solitary confinement also continues to be awarded in too few cases.

It is very essential that re-convicted criminals should be adequately punished by the Courts; but information regarding the punishment of "habituals" has not been laid before the Chief Com-

missioner; and he is obliged therefore to postpone consideration of the matter until after receipt of next year's Criminal Report, when it is hoped that the facts in a complete form will be laid before him.

25. The following table compares the *degrees* in which punishments of imprisonment, whipping and fine, were inflicted by all Courts taken together, during 1875 and 1876 :—

Degree of Punishment.	1875.		1876.	
	Persons.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.
Imprisoned—for not exceeding 15 days ...	1,202	15	1,156	14
" " 2 months	2,594	33	2,624	33
" " 6 "	2,639	33	2,746	34
" " 2 years...	1,305	16	1,235	16
" " 7 "	242	3	236	3
Total ...	7,982	100	7,997	100
Imprisoned only ...	5,522	69	5,761	72
" with fine ...	1,989	25	1,795	22
" with whipping ...	471	6	441	6
Total ...	7,982	100	7,997	100
Whipped—with 10 stripes or less ...	570	18	565	18
" 11 to 20 stripes ...	1,633	53	1,658	51
" 21 to 30 " ...	904	29	1,014	31
Total ...	3,107	100	3,237	100
Fined—in Rupees 5 and under ...	15,948	78	16,906	76
" " 5 to 20 ...	3,455	17	4,010	18
" " 20 to 50 ...	916	4	1,069	5
" in above Rupees 50 ...	212	1	257	1
Total ...	20,531	100	22,242	100

Although the Chief Commissioner would not like to express rashly any judgment on figures of which it is so difficult to judge, yet there does appear reason to fear that punishments have frequently been little more than nominal. This is more apparent in the case of certain districts, when studying the district figures in detail.

26. The following Fine account shows what has been done in the matter of realizing fines:—

Realization of fines.

Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
Fines outstanding at the close of 1875 ...	70,594	Fines realized during 1876 ...	1,45,175
Imposed in 1876 ...	1,63,177	Reversed by Superior Courts ...	2,553
		Struck of as unrealizable ...	9,159
		Outstanding at the close of 1876 ...	76,884
Total ...	2,33,771	Total ...	2,33,771

The increase in the balance outstanding is owing to fewer fines being struck off, and not owing to diminished realizations. On the contrary, the realizations have improved; and their proportion is undoubtedly full. Last year Rs. 24,499 were struck off as unrealizable; and only Rs. 1,21,028 were realized.

27. 106,966 witnesses attended before the Magistrates' Courts, and 973 before the Courts of Session during the year, as compared with 98,159 and 1,186 in 1875. The following table shows that the witnesses summoned before Magistrates are generally promptly examined and discharged:—

Witnesses.

Periods.	1875. Number.	1875. Percentage of total witnesses.	1876. Number.	1876. Percentage of total witnesses.
Not detained beyond 1 day ...	91,982	93·7	99,698	93·2
Discharged on the 2nd day ...	4,458	4·6	5,464	5·1
Do. 3rd day ...	1,038	1·7	1,164	1·7
Do. 4th day ...	351		414	
Detained beyond 4 days ...	330		226	
Total ...	98,159	100·	106,966	100·

28. There were 1,631 appeals, compared with 1,874 in the previous year. In the Judicial Commissioners' Court the number of appeals filed rose from 146 to 205; but there were fewer appeals filed both before Sessions Judges and Magistrates. The following table gives the general results of the appeals disposed of:—

Appeals.

Classes of Appellate Courts.	Total appeals disposed of.	Appeals rejected and dismissed.		Sentences altered.		Sentences reversed.	
		Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.	Number.	Percentage of total disposed of.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	146	90	61·6	28	19·2	28	19·2
Courts of Session ...	695	441	63·5	83	11·9	171	24·6
Magistrates of Districts...	790	464	58·7	153	19·4	173	21·9
Total ...	1,631	995	61·	264	16·2	372	22·8

The percentage of appeals dismissed last year was 58· in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 75 in the Courts of Session, and 57 before Magistrates of districts. The proportion of appeals rejected is thus larger this year, except in the case of those instituted before Sessions Judges. But certain variations in the different Sessions Courts, induce the Chief Commissioner to attach less importance to this exception than he otherwise might have done.

Besides these appeals, 127 cases were referred to Sessions Judges for confirmation of sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under section 36 Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 1 case is pending, 18 sentences were annulled, 37 were modified, and only 71 were confirmed. This fact does not speak well for the discretion of Deputy Commissioners.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, acting as a Court of Revision, 96 persons were specially dealt with; and in the case of 10 persons only were the sentences confirmed. This is a somewhat striking result.

29. The duration of police cases in Magistrates' Courts is much as last year, and, on the whole, not unduly long. It is as follows:—

Duration.

Years.	Total cases.	Disposed of in 1 day.		Disposed of in 2 days.		Disposed of in 3 and 4 days.		Disposed of in 5 to 15 days.		Delayed more than 15 days.		Average duration.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1876	17,562	14,012	80	1,268	7	874	5	1,160	7	248	1	2·
1875	15,419	12,259	80	1,142	7	806	5	996	7	216	1	2·1

The average duration of cases tried by the Courts of Session (reckoned from the day after commitment) is abstracted below:—

	1875.	1876.
Nagpur Division ...	48	34
Jubbulpore do. ...	46	86
Nerbudda do. ...	71	56
Chhattisgarh do. ...	76	44

In every Court there has been improvement, except in the Jubbulpore Division, where great delay has occurred in disposing of cases; but this was greatly due to special causes. Appeals generally have been promptly disposed of.

30. On the whole, while he has had occasion to record a few apparent defects, the Chief Commissioner is generally satisfied with the manner in which the Courts perform their duties; and he has no doubt that the decrease of certain crimes, which he has noticed in dealing with the action of the police, is partly at least due to their having been more adequately and appropriately punished.

5.—*Prisons.*

31. The administration of Criminal Justice is intimately connected with the efficient management of prisons. It is a matter of great importance that the discipline and internal economy of jails should

be such, that the intentions of the Courts in awarding imprisonment may be carried out, and the punishment be real. From the following remarks it will be seen, that, while there is yet in certain cases room for improvement in this respect, yet, on the whole, the punishment of imprisonment is far from being nominal.

Number of prisoners.

32. The total number of prisoners in the various jails was somewhat larger than during the previous year. There were 3,655 at the beginning of the year; and 12,410 were received during the year, making a total of 16,065, of whom 11,475 were convicts, 3,758 under-trial prisoners, and 832 Civil prisoners. During the year 12,384 were "discharged from all causes," leaving 3,681 in prison at the close of the year. The daily average was 3,778·87. The figures do not differ from those of last year in any particular worthy of note. The small increase in the number of convicts admitted to jail during the year, was among female convicts only, more of whom appear to have been sent to prison instead of being punished with a fine.

Details regarding convicts.

33. As shown in Statement 2, there were 5 Europeans and 8 Eurasians imprisoned as against 6 and 4 in 1875; and 24 Native Christians as against 27. The number of Muhammadans shows some increase: namely 1,635 as against 1,467. The notable increase was at Jubbulpore, where the number of Muhammadan prisoners rose from 304 to 604. Railway facilities doubtless constantly add to the Muhammadan criminal class of a place like Jubbulpore, but would hardly account for so large an increase as this. In regard to the other classes, comparison cannot well be made; as the classification last year was not so accurate as it is this year. In the matter of age, the great mass of our prisoners are as usual between 16 and 40. The number of juveniles sentenced has increased from 153 to 194. As a rule, they are kept separate, and carefully looked after. When their sentences are of any length they can be brought to a Central Jail, kept apart from other convicts, put under instruction, and taught a trade; but a short sentence in a district jail can rarely be of good effect, and may often produce incalculable harm.

The details regarding occupations are represented as being not quite accurate; but measures are being taken to secure greater accuracy in future.

Classification according to length of sentence.

34. Statement 3 shows the prisoners classified according to the length and nature of their sentences. The figures contained in that statement show that there were sentenced to imprisonment:—

	1875.	1876.	
For periods not exceeding one month...	25·2	22·7	per cent of the whole.
" " above one month and not exceeding 6 months ...	32·0	38·4	"
" " " 6 months and not exceeding 1 year ...	17·9	15·7	"
" " " 1 year and not exceeding 3 years ...	15·1	15·3	"
" " exceeding 3 years ...	9·0	7·7	"

Thus, fewer persons have this year been sentenced to imprisonment for less than a month, and fewer for more than 6 months, and a larger number have been sent to jail for periods between 1 and 6 months; and the general conclusion to be drawn from the figures is, that while the Central Provinces have always been remarkable for the short periods for which convicts are sent to jail, this year the number of convicts sentenced to short terms, meaning thereby periods not exceeding 6 months, is absolutely and proportionately larger than was ever previously the case. As has been already pointed out in treating of Criminal Justice, the nature of the offences which were more common this year, partly accounts for this; but it appears impossible to doubt that sentences are often far too light. This is a matter which, if true, is to be greatly regretted, in the interests of Criminal Justice. And, further, so far as prison discipline and management are concerned, there can be no doubt that the fact of the great bulk of the convicts being only short term prisoners, is a cause of much difficulty. Little can be done with men who are only sent to jail for a few weeks; but, if habitual offenders are only differently treated from ordinary convicts, there is ground to hope that jails will fulfil the purpose for which they are intended; and the attention of Magistrates is being more particularly drawn to the importance of adequately punishing habitual criminals.

Previous convictions.

35. Statement 4 shows the number of previously convicted prisoners. From it, it appears that, so far as the statistics supplied are correct, 18·21 of the male, and 7·12 of the female prisoners, or a total percentage of 17·05 of all prisoners, have been previously convicted. But there is every reason to believe that in many jails there must be far more reconvicted prisoners than are shown in the returns. Orders have recently issued to ensure Superintendents of Jails being supplied with more accurate information on this point; as it is one which most materially affects prison discipline.

Escapes. Statement 5.

36. Escapes from prison are not common. Nine prisoners escaped from inside, and one from outside the jails; and eight of these were recaptured. In addition to these six men were recaptured, who had

escaped in previous years. It does not, however, require any great amount of vigilance to prevent escapes: very few attempts to get out af jail are made; for the prisoners seem to work out their sentences apathetically.

Punishments &c. Statement 6.

37. The ratio of the punishments inflicted to the total number of prisoners was 11·25 this year as against 9·30 for 1875. The offences were of the usual kind—smoking, being in possession of forbidden articles, idleness, &c. As a punishment, reduced diet with solitary confinement appears to have been more frequently resorted to than formerly; and 409 prisoners have been shown to have been whipped. When it is remembered what character of discipline must be maintained in jails, it will probably be judged that this is not an excessively large number; for there are many convicts with whom no punishment but whipping is likely to prove effective. There are indeed some jails where whipping had been carried to an extreme; and in these it is gratifying to find that it has been much less resorted to of late.

Education of prisoners.

38. The statement regarding education calls for little comment. The results are much as last year. It is only in regard to the young that any tangible results can be expected; and nothing can be learned even by juveniles under sentence for short times only.

Employment of prisoners.

39. The daily effective convicts are shown to have been employed—

	1875.	1876.
As prison officers	... 35	51
Prison servants	... 305	437
Building and repairing jails...	... 370	307
Jail gardens	... 161	177
Manufactures	...1,511	1,789
Miscellaneous extra-mural work	... 16	46

This only accounts for 2,398 prisoners; but as prisoners ordinarily employed are ineffective on Sundays, the number on that account excluded from the return of working prisoners would bring up the total to the proper figure.

It is well that as many prisoners as possible should be employed within the jail walls, and that no more than will suffice should be employed as prison servants or in the jail gardens.

Convicts should not be employed on light work beyond the jail; and, in the case of short-term prisoners confined in the small district jails, the Chief Commissioner is strongly of opinion that the profitable employment of the prisoners is of no importance compared with their being put to hard labour, no matter how little remunerative. From what he has seen, the Chief Commissioner believes that both in the Central and District Jails greater attention is now being paid to the employment of convicts on hard labour, and he trusts the efforts that are being made in that direction will not be relaxed.

40. The total cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,82,107 or Rs. 48-5-0 per head of average strength. This is made up of :

	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
Rations ...	15	0	0	for 1876 as	against	14	5	7	for 1875.
Establishment ...	20	1	0	„		19	5	2	„
Police Guard ...	6	5	0	„		7	3	1	„
Hospital charges. .	2	0	0	„		1	4	6	„
Clothing ...	2	8	0	„		2	15	2	„
Contingencies ...	2	2	0	„		2	5	10	„
Total...	48	5	0			47	7	4	

The increase is partly due to the opening of the new jail at Balaghat, and probably partly to the average cost per head in 1875 being somewhat understated. The average cost per head in rations is slightly higher than in 1875. This is attributed to a slight rise in prices ; but it seems clear that there is still room for economy in some jails. Purchases can be made in advance ; contracts given when fsvourable rates can be obtained ; and when adjoining districts show coniaderable differences in the matter of cost of rations, it may fairly be inferred that better management will ensure better results. The charges for establishment are not so much under control as those for rations, and the increase that has occurred under that head must be accepted. The Police charges might almost be included under the head Establishment. The Hospital charges show an increase per head of average strength of from Rs. 1-4-6 to Rs. 2-0-5, and per head of average sick of from Rs. 31-2-0 to Rs. 50.

41. This increase is certainly great; and the Chief Commissioner has had to take particular notice of the want of economy in certain jails. It is quite necessary that jails should be really felt to be places where convicts go to suffer for their offences; not hospitals to which they are sent to recruit their strength and from whence they may return to their old avocations with renewed vigour. Really weakly prisoners should get proper food and only such work as they are able to per-

form ; and it is only necessary to see that the condition of prisoners does not deteriorate during their imprisonment. In the case of actual sickness, the medical officer must be allowed to order what he considers absolutely necessary ; but expensive luxuries to which convicts are unaccustomed, and which they would never get were they at large, should not be given to them merely that they may become as robust as their nature will allow them, and may be released in a condition far superior to what they were in when they were sentenced to imprisonment. Instances have occurred where the theories of the medical officer in charge of a jail tend to establish a system under which a large portion of the convicts receive luxuries in the way of diet, quite out of the reach of the great mass of the people. The proof that such luxuries are not essential to health, lies in the fact that the general population dispenses with them, a circumstance in itself sufficient to condemn the attempt made to raise the material standard of comfort among the convict class.

The clothing charges vary from year to year, and in 1876 were lower than in 1875 ; and in contingencies there was likewise a decrease.

Vital statistics.

42. The vital statistics of this year are quite as satisfactory as those of the preceding year. The year was an unhealthy one, but yet the statistics of sickness do not prove the year to have been exceptionally unhealthy. The admissions into hospital were, taking the daily average strength in all the jails, not more numerous proportionately than in 1875 ; and the daily percentage of sick was almost exactly the same. In most jails the amount of sickness was not so great even as in the preceding year.

The chief diseases were intermittent fever, of which there were 1,058 cases, ulcers and boils 663 cases, dysentery and diarrhœa 650 cases, respiratory diseases 248 cases. Compared with the previous year, the diseases more than usually prevalent were dysentery and diarrhœa. The largest number of deaths, 51, was due also to these diseases, which in 1875, caused only a mortality of 25. Cholera was not the cause of so many deaths, only 5 resulting from it compared with 16 in 1875. From other diseases the mortality was much the same as in the previous year.

Civil prisoners, &c.

43. The number of Civil and under-trial prisoners was larger this year than in 1875 : being 832 Civil prisoners against 678 in 1875, and 3,758 under-trial against 3,403.

Number of Jails.

44. In all the statements of the year an additional jail appears. This is the new jail at Balaghat, which was completed in 1875 ; but its establishment was only entertained from the 1st April 1876. The total number of jails therefore now stands at 19 ; and each district has its own jail.

School of Industry.

45. Even though the School of Industry at Jubbulpore were not financially successful, yet, so long as Thag approvers remain at Jubbulpore, there are very cogent reasons for maintaining it. As a fact, however, it continues to be financially successful. The profits of the year amount to Rs. 21,406 compared with Rs. 17,912 in the previous year; while the tents, &c. made at the institution maintain their high character. The school supplies a want, and while providing employment under supervision for a dangerous criminal class, it does not interfere with any local industry.

46. Generally the results of the year are good; and there is reason for congratulation that the combination of the office of Inspector General of Prisons with that of Inspector General of Police has worked admirably.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

47. The number of Civil Courts in these Provinces open at the close of 1875 and 1876 respectively, was as follows:—

	1875.	1876.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of the Commissioners ...	4	4
Courts of the Deputy Commissioners ...	19	19
Courts of the Assistant Commissioners...	35	34
Courts of the Tahsildars	49	47
Courts of the Naib-Tahsildars ...	21	23
	129	128
Courts of Small Causes in Cantonments..	4	4
Courts of Small Causes, Nagpur and Jubbulpore	2	2
Grand Total	135	134

The only noteworthy feature of these figures is that the number of Tahsildars' Courts fell from 49 to 47 and that of Naib-Tahsildars' Courts rose from 21 to 23. There is thus a continued tendency to increase the number of Courts of the lowest jurisdiction, and to decrease the number of those immediately above them. This tendency coincides with the tendency of the lowest classes of suits to increase in number.

This year the Courts were open for 256 days as against 250 of the preceding year.

Bar.

48. The Local Bar consists of 3 Barristers-at-Law, of whom one resides at Nagpur and the other two at Jubbulpore, 1 Attorney residing at Hoshangabad, and 54 Pleaders. It has thus increased since 1875 by 1 Barrister-at-Law and 4 Pleaders, all of whom are added to the Nagpur Bar.

Number of suits.

49. While the number of suits instituted in 1875 was larger by 689 than it had been in any one year before, the number for 1876 exceeds that for the preceding year by 7,488, giving a total for the year of 86,265. The increase occurred mainly in the Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. It is perhaps not altogether an unhealthy sign; for it may be partly at least due to the undoubted fact that communication is improving, and trade is becoming much brisker.

Relative value of suits disposed of.

50. The relative value of suits disposed of in the years 1875 and 1876, are compared in the following table:—

Grades of value.	Number of suits disposed of in 1875.	Number of suits disposed of in 1876.	Percentage of total suits.		Average value.	
			1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
					Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	12,676	15,042	16·3	17·5	3·3	3·3
„ 20	28,223	31,821	36·2	37·	12·2	12·2
„ 100	29,049	30,956	37·2	36·	44	41
„ 500	6,894	7,106	8·8	8·2	191	189
„ 1,000	621	666			684	691
„ 5,000	483	450	1·5	1·3	1,912	1,859
„ 10,000	47	39			6,814	6,452
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	22	28			1,48,899	34,329
Total...	78,015	86,108	100·	100·	...	...

Compared with the preceding year the suits of the two lowest classes—*i. e.* suits not exceeding Rs. 20—were comparatively more numerous in 1876; and the higher classes of suits were comparatively less numerous.

51. The following table shows the description of suits instituted. Over four-fifths of the whole were for money due on bond or other contract.

Description of suits.

Suits for.	1875.		1876.	
	Number of suits.	Percentage of total suits.	Number of suits.	Percentage of total suits.
Money due on bond or other contract ...	65,777	84·3	71,892	83·5
Recovery of moveable property or value thereof ...	6,664	8·5	8,018	9·3
Damages ...	1,789	2·3	1,982	2·3
Immoveable property ...	2,427	3·1	2,669	3·1
Rent not falling under the Rent Law ...	639	·8	702	·8
Other claims ...	719	1·	845	1·
Total	78,015	100·	86,108	100·

52. The following distribution or suits under the several sub-heads of contract shows that the proportion of claims brought on unwritten obligation has increased; and a proportionate increase has occurred in the cognate head of goods sold and delivered:—

Sub-heads of suits for money due for breach of contract.	1875.		1876.	
	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits.	Number of suits under each sub-head.	Percentage of total suits.
Written obligation	40,205	51·5	42,084	48·9
Unwritten obligation	12,701	16·3	15,397	17·9
Account stated	1,416	1·8	1,516	1·7
Money paid or received	841	1·1	921	1·1
Goods sold and delivered	9,674	12·4	10,993	12·8
Breaches of contract not included above..	940	1·2	981	1·1
Total... ...	65,777	84·3	71,892	83·5

53. A further table may serve to show the relative value of the suits of the principal descriptions :—

Description of suits.	Number.	Percentage of suits not exceeding.				Suits above.	
		Rs. 5.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 500.	Total.
On written obligation ...	42,084	4·4	35·2	49·8	10·1	1·4	100·
On unwritten obligation ...	15,397	31·2	44·	20·3	3·9	·6	100·
For goods sold and delivered...	10,993	48·2	38·1	12·3	1·3	·1	100·
For moveable property and value thereof ...	8,083	19·2	38·4	33·8	7·8	·8	100·
For damages ...	1,982	16·3	35·8	39·4	7·4	1·1	100·
For immoveable property ...	2,669	12·6	27·	35·3	18·8	6·3	100·

54. The litigation which has thus been described has been distributed among the different classes of Courts, as shown in the following table :—

Distribution of suits.

Judges.	Registrars of Courts of Small Causes.	Judges of Courts of Small Causes.	Naib Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.	Total.
Number of Judges.	2	6	23	47	34	19	131
Salary of Judges.	Rs. 100 and 200.	*Rs. 700 to 1,000.	Rs. 50 to 75.	Rs. 100 to 200.	Rs. 400 to 700.	From Rs. 833 to Rs. 1,333.	

Grades of value of suits.	Total number of suits disposed of.	Percentage of suits disposed of before each class of Judge.						
Not exceeding Rs. 5...	15,042	17·7	3·5	44·8	28·4	5·5	·1	100·
Do. ,, 20...	31,821	11·3	5·7	41·9	32·3	8·7	·1	100·
Do. ,, 100...	30,956	...	12·1	†13·7	48·5	25·4	·3	100·
Do. ,, 500...	7,106	...	8·9	...	28·4	62·	·7	100·
Do. ,, 1,000...	666	...	4·4	...	...	93·8	1·8	100·
Do. ,, 5,000...	450	...	...	...	...	79·5	20·5	100·
Do. ,, 10,000...	39	...	...	...	...	...	100·	100·
Do. ,, 1,00,000...	28	...	...	...	...	...	100·	100·
Exceeding ,, 1,00,000...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All grades ...	86,108	7·	8·1	28·3	36·7	19·5	·4	100·

* Includes the Judge, Assirgarh Cantonment, who receives a staff allowance of Rs. 260.

† Not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

Thus Tahsildars continue to do the greatest portion of the Civil work. But here, of course it must be remembered that there are 47 Tahsildars' Courts and only 23 Naib-Tahsildars'. The latter therefore do proportionately most Civil work, the reason being, that when invested with Judicial powers they are generally relieved of all other work, so as to leave as much as possible of the executive work of the Tahsils to the Tahsildars. Though not in receipt of high pay, the Naib-Tahsildars still continue to give satisfaction. They have experience and training enough to deal with the simple cases which come before them. And not only are they fairly under supervision; but they are also generally prompted to the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties by a strong hope of substantial reward in the shape of promotion to the higher grades of the service; for they are aware that their position brings them much more prominently before the eye of the higher authorities than the position of their compeers in the service who do not exercise Judicial functions. The jurisdiction of the lowest classes of Courts is still, however, limited by the exclusion from them of cases of greater difficulty and importance, even when within the value limit of their jurisdiction.

55. The general results of trials were much the same as in former years. They were as follows :—

Results of trials.

	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent.	Corresponding proportion per cent in 1875.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	643	·7	·6
Transferred to other District or Small Cause Court jurisdictions ...	...		
WITHOUT CONTEST.			
Decreed on confession ...	23,287	27·1	27·5
Dismissed for default ...	16,296	19·	18·3
Compromised ...	11,450	13·3	13·9
Decreed *ex parte* ...	9,947	11·6	12·
Withdrawn with leave ...	943	1·1	1·2
Dismissed *ex parte* ...	504	·6	·4
Total uncontested ...	62,427	72·7	73·3
CONTESTED AND JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR.			
Plaintiff in whole ...	9,723	11·3	11·4
Do. in part ...	7,286	8·4	8·2
Defendant in whole ...	6,028	6·9	6·5
Total contested ...	23,037	26·6	26·1

56. The number of suits decreed on confession has decreased; but those dismissed for default have increased in a somewhat greater ratio. They may perhaps justly be held to give some ground for the supposition that default more frequently indicates merely that a compromise has been come to between the parties out of Court. The number of suits in which any matter was decided on oath has again risen. The number of orders for payments by instalments has decreased. These are both matters which must of course depend on particular judges. But there is no reason to believe that any great indiscretion has been prevalent.

Duration.

57. The average duration of suits has been slightly higher than last year, being 25·8 days for contested and 17·5 days for uncontested suits in 1876 against 24·3 and 16·3 respectively in 1875. These figures, however, still indicate a despatch of business, characterized on the whole by healthy promptitude. When the Courts closed at the end of the year only 6 suits pended over four months and 32 over two months.

Appeals.

58. From the following table, it will appear that, though appeals have increased in number, yet their proportion to contested suits has slightly decreased :—

	Courts of Deputy Commissioners.		Courts of Commissioners.		Court of the Judicial Commissioner.		Total.		Percentage on 17,283 and 19,581 Contested cases in	
	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876
From Decrees. Of ordinary Civil Courts. ...	2,197	2,441	589	607	5	1	2,791	3,049	16·1	15·6
From Decrees. Of Courts under the Rent Law..	...	...	198	271	...	...	198	271	...	...
From orders ...	189	204	68	124	...	...	257	328	...	...
Total ...	2,386	2,645	855	1,002	5	1	3,246	3,648	...	...

Many of the appeals brought are of the most trifling kind, relating to matters in which the decision of one Court should be final. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad gives a curious example of this in the case of a sweeper, who appealed to his Court, because he "was dissatisfied with an award about the shroud of a corpse, and "the remnants of a funeral repast."

Execution of decrees.

59. The number of applications for execution of decrees is shown to have been 56,093, a larger number by 6,000 than in 1875. 13,660 or 24·3 per cent were completely executed; 13,939 or 24·8 per cent partially executed; 23,509 or 41·9 per cent were struck off without any execution having been effected; 4,985 remained pending at the close of the year. The results are not quite so good as in the preceding year; and the Chief Commissioner would like to see more decrees executed, and not so many struck off without any execution. He believes however, that this, even if the Courts are in any way responsible for it, is yet mainly due to causes over which they have no control. Imprisonment in execution of decrees was resorted to in 668 cases, compared with 534 in 1875.

60. Under the special proviso subject to which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to these Provinces, execution by sale of property in land was sanctioned in 354 cases. Of these 7 were for more villages than one, 29 for single villages, 128 for shares in villages, and 190 for other land. Only in 7 cases was sanction refused. Even still, however, sanctions to sale are not very numerous, and actual sale after sanction continues very much rarer. On the other hand, private transfers of landed property of course go on, and sometimes doubtless under pressure of debt secured by decree.

Remarks on Process Statement.

61. The statement of Process Fees shows an establishment larger by one Naib Nazir, two second class and seventeen third class peons than the establishment of 1875; but business has increased in even greater proportions; and this department of Court practice continues to be economically administered.

7.—*Registration.*

62. The District Staff is still the agency by which Registration is effected. The only exceptions are at Nagpur, where the press of work has necessitated the appointment of a special Sub-Registrar, and at Burhanpur, where the work is performed by an Honorary Magistrate. No necessity has arisen during the year under report to increase the number of paid Sub-Registrars; for at no place has there been any very great increase in the number of registrations, and the want of a suitable and trustworthy local agency renders it unadvisable to adopt the rural circle system followed in Bengal; nor do the necessities of the rural districts seem to call for this course.

63. The number of registrations has fallen from 13,724 in 1875-76 to 17,121 in the year under report. The greater part of that decrease is, as the annexed figures show, in compulsory registrations :—

Year, &c.	Compulsory.	Optional.			
	Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	Optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total of optional registrations.
1875-76 ...	8,541	4,299	4,426	58	8,783
1876-77 ...	8,358	4,508	4,182	73	8,763
Increase or decrease.	— 183	+209	— 244	+15	— 20

The total decrease is slight, being after all only a little over one per cent. And it will be noted that optional registrations show only a total decrease of 20. There is nothing therefore to lead to the conclusion, that registration has been generally abandoned where optional : it is almost wholly in compulsory registrations that the decrease has taken place. And of that decrease we have an apparently satisfactory explanation in the fact that in "leases not perpetual" there is a decrease of 216. This marked decrease is due no doubt, in great measure at least, to the operation of the notification (No. 4376, dated 2nd December 1875) exempting from the operation of Section 17, Act VIII. of 1871, leases, for terms not exceeding 5 years, of lands of an annual rental not exceeding Rs. 25, and of houses of an annual rental not exceeding Rs. 12. In Jubbulpore alone, it appears, there was a decrease in registrations of this description of about 180.

Optional registrations.

64. While the optional registrations affecting immoveable property have increased those affecting moveable property have continued to decrease. This is due no doubt to the fact, that the registration of deeds of the latter class does not carry with it any special advantages. And when we find the people loath to incur the immediate trouble and expense of registering deeds even to avoid the risk of far greater loss in future,

how can we expect them to do so in cases where they see that no decided advantage accrues from registration. In this country, registration where effected, is looked upon as part of the preparation of a deed; and the custom of drawing up and registering a deed before payment of the consideration would no doubt afford great opportunities for fraud, if the admission of the receipt of consideration made before a Registrar and attested by his endorsement were to be treated by the Courts as an estoppel. But, at the same time, such an admission is evidence of the strongest description; and it should not be lightly set aside. That the Courts do so often set it aside as they do, is a fact all the more to be regretted, when it is borne in mind that the officers who preside in these Courts are most frequently the registering officers. It would appear that some slight improvement in this respect has lately taken place; and no effort should be spared to make registration something more than a mere empty form. The habit of making false statements before Registrars, on the ground that these statements are supposed to be merely formal, tends to vitiate our whole system of registration. There are two means by which this habit may be broken. Registering officers may do much to show that these statements are not formal, by a few testing questions as to the circumstances of payment; and Courts, by attaching to such statements as much weight as is possible, without absolute injustice. By such a course as this, it would soon be seen that there were real advantages in registration, even of deeds affecting only moveable property.

65. The fluctuations in different districts of the registrations of land transfers and mortgages may be taken as giving some indication of the indebtedness of the agricultural community in special districts, and cannot fail to be of interest. Thus the number of mortgage deeds affecting whole villages increased. But the increase was not general. It was confined almost entirely to the Jubbulpore district, and was no doubt due to some special cause. Of 873 entire villages mortgaged during the year throughout the Province, no less than 224 (or over one-fourth) were mortgaged in the Jubbulpore district, as against 46 for the preceding year. In most districts, the sale or mortgage of whole estates or shares shows no tendency to increase, but in some districts tenant holdings are being largely sold and mortgaged. Of 6,914 tenant holdings returned as mortgaged, 2,303, or one-third, belong to the Narsinghpur district alone. It may be that the facilities for raising loans in that district have brought about that result. But unfortunately, explanation of these striking fluctuations has not been laid before the Chief Commissioner. The attention of the Inspector General was accordingly called to them.

Value of property.

66. Although the number of registrations decreased, yet the total value of property affected by the deeds registered, amounted to Rs. 60,41,683, compared with Rs. 59,53,853 in 1875-76. There was an increase of over two lakhs in the value of the deeds affecting immoveable property; but a decrease of over a lakh in the value of those affecting moveable property. The fluctuations in the various districts, both in the number of

registrations and in the value of the property affected, were generally immaterial, and were probably with accuracy ascribed to accidental circumstances such as the character of the harvests, and to the various effects of the unprecedented briskness in the grain trade.

Receipts and expenditure.

67. The gross receipts for the year exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 913; and as the expenditure has diminished by Rs. 198, we have an increase of Rs. 1,111 in net receipts. The main cause of decrease in expenditure is the reduction of the cost of permanent establishment in the reduction of the salary of the Inspector General, which took effect from June of the year preceding that under report. Putting this out of account, there has been really an increase in expenditure; but this is probably a good sign, indicating increase in the efficiency and amount of work done. For the increase has been confined to temporary establishment, commission, and travelling allowance; while the decrease is in the permanent establishment (as above explained), postage and miscellaneous expenditure, which have been less than ever before. In the last two items there is little doubt that the decrease is due to more careful supervision of expenditure. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 44,653; and the total expenditure to Rs. 25,825. The surplus this year was therefore Rs. 18,828. As has been already pointed out, it is not proposed to devote any part of this surplus towards employing special agency for registration; nor is it necessary to provide accommodation and means for the safe custody of records, other than at present exist in District Offices and Tahsilis. There are, however, two ways in which this surplus may be usefully employed: in cheapening registration by reducing the rate of fees, and in improving the position of the registration Moharirs. The latter point will receive consideration; as better men may be thus secured. As to the former, the Inspector General had commenced the preparation of a new set of rules and table of fees, when the new Registration Bill (now Act III. of 1877) was brought before the Legislative Council. Pending its becoming law, he suspended action in the matter; but he now promises to give it early attention.

8.—*Municipal administration.*

Members.

68. There are 57 Municipalities in the Central Provinces. They are constituted under Act XI. of 1873 ("The Central Provinces' Municipal Act"), and are governed by Committees composed partly of official and partly of non-official members. The latter are more numerous than the former in every case with the single exception of the newly constituted municipality of Wardha. And in Wardha itself the proportion is in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The non-official members are, almost without exception, elected. The system of election is generally by wards; so that the interests of all sections

of the town may be represented. In more recent elections a considerable amount of interest has been evinced by the electors of some townships in the choice of their representatives. And the Chief Commissioner is glad to find that, though much is still lacking in this respect, the members of Committees are growing more zealous and intelligent in the discharge of their duties. And in certain districts the vigour with which public works have been carried out, the cheerfulness with which the people have acquiesced in the introduction of measures of sanitary reform, and even the increase of revenue through the prevention of evasion or embezzlement, are among the results attributed to the interest taken by the non-official members of Committees in municipal concerns.

Income.

69. The total income of the municipalities of the provinces during the year under report was as under :—

		Rs.
Balance at the close of 1875-76	...	2,50,001
Income from Octroi	...	5,33,220
Taxes on houses and lands	...	13,684
Other taxes	...	14,238
Rents of houses	...	10,578
Fines	...	5,329
Miscellaneous	...	58,851
Payments for Municipal services	...	23,909
Grants from Provincial or District Funds	...	13,090
Total	...	9,22,900

Octroi.

70. Forty of the municipalities continue to derive the bulk of their income from octroi taxation, which the Chief Commissioner believes to be as generally popular as any system of taxation can be. Where, however, it has been found to press unduly on a particular industry, or to be unsuitable to a particular town, alteration of the schedule or substitution of another form of taxation is necessary; and such changes are being carried out. Improvement also continues to be reported in the matter of confining the duty to local consumption. The necessity for an efficient system of refunds has been brought prominently before the municipalities during the year under report; and, in some, most creditable progress has been made in the introduction of a more efficient system of refund, and the growing acquaintance of the people with it.

House-tax.

71. Sixteen of the municipalities derive the bulk of their income from a house-tax. Some of these townships are so small as to suggest a doubt as to the

expediency of maintaining them as municipalities. The question is under discussion regarding some of them; but the Chief Commissioner would not rashly and without due consideration abolish any of them; for it is very desirable that towns above the rank of agricultural villages should do something for their own conservancy at least. And though the machinery of our municipal system is somewhat cumbrous for such small townships, yet it has the advantage, on the one hand, of putting on an intelligible and legal basis the collection of taxes to which old usage had accustomed the people, and which are still necessary to meet local needs; and, on the other, of securing their appropriation to the purposes for which they are ostensibly raised.

72. One municipality, that of Wardha, but recently constituted, derives its income from a light tax levied on all shops opened at the weekly bazar. This system was introduced at the express desire of the Municipal Committee and the local traders, and has apparently worked well. It has occasioned no discontent, and has done no harm to the bazar, which "fills as regularly and briskly as ever."

Average rate of taxation.

73. The total income from municipal taxation is Rs. 5,61,142, and the total population of the municipal towns is 650,087. The average incidence of the taxation per head of the population is therefore apparently about thirteen annas. Of course in some towns it is higher, in others lower, than this figure, according to the wealth of the people and the requirements of the town. But, putting aside the possibility of the calculation being vitiated by evasion of the duty on the one hand, and by levying it on extra-municipal consumption on the other, this is the provincial average of municipal taxation.

Expenditure.

74. The municipal expenditure during the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.
Refunds ...	23,916
Collection of taxes and cesses ...	59,262
Police	99,355
Education	24,572
Medical	3,655
Minor establishments	1,48,331
Miscellaneous	61,689
Contributions	51,222
Public Works	2,08,027
Advances recoverable	27,366
Total ...	7,07,695
Add balance at the close of the year ..	2,15,205
	9,22,900

75. The balance on hand at the close of the year is, in some cases, high; but this is adequately explained by the fact that the municipality in question is saving money for some great and necessary work, such as a water-supply. On the whole, the expenditure incurred is pretty judicious. But constant vigilance is required to prevent the cost of collection of octroi, the cost of town police and establishments, and miscellaneous charges, from rising too high. On the other hand, the objects on which more expenditure might generally be more expedient, are a good water-supply, roads, conservancy, and, in the case of the larger towns at least, education, especially perhaps the establishment or aid of primary schools.

Conservancy.

76. Marked improvement has recently taken place in the matter of conservancy. The Nagpur Committee was the first to endeavour to undertake the regulation and superintendence of private conservancy. This system is based on an efficient system of public conservancy; and an adequate number of public latrines are first provided, so that the people may not be compelled to establish private latrines, but rather encouraged to dispense with them. When private latrines are retained, they are regulated by the Municipal Committee, whose establishment superintends and attends to their service. No charge is levied for the use of public latrines; but payment is made for private latrines at a rate fixed relatively to the amount of service rendered by the Municipal establishment. The result has been that the private conservancy of the town has been much more efficiently carried out than formerly and at less cost to householders. Municipal committees throughout the province are beginning to recognize the importance of sanitation and good conservancy arrangements; and the Nagpur system, having been commended to their notice, has already been adopted by several townships with required modifications. Wherever adopted it has worked well and achieved excellent results, which have been most favourably reported on by sanitary and other officers.

77. It is not necessary to dwell in detail on the other heads of expenditure, nor to enumerate original works. Some of those, like the new Civil hospital at Jubbulpore, have been constructed at great cost, but were required to meet urgent local wants. And generally indeed aimless and fruitless expenditure has been avoided; and District Officers have in some cases not only spent municipal money wisely, but have also done much to teach the Committees themselves how to spend it, which after all is one of the main objects of establishing this system of local self-government.

9.—*Military.*

78. The Military force stationed in these Provinces during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, and consisted of—

3 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Regiments and one Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
6¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

The total number of fighting men was 6,990, of whom 2,293 were Europeans. The cost of the force was Rs. 27,77,600 (£277,760).

79. The distribution of the troops was as follows :—

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing and a Detachment of European Infantry
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry (Madras).
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras).

Jubbulpore.

1 Detachment of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry (Madras).
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras).

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee.

2 Batteries European Artillery.
¾ Regiment European Infantry.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment European Infantry and Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Head Quarters Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Sironcha.

1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company European Regiment.
2 Companies Native Infantry.

80. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wakefield, continues to be efficient. Its strength has risen to 83. Colonel Burton, the Officer Commanding Sitabaldi, who inspected the Corps on the 30th March 1877, reports that "the corps is efficient in all material points, well acquainted with the use of its arms, and reliable for any service which is likely to be required of it. The shooting at the butts has been very fair; and the men show individual intelligence at Light Drill."

10.—*Marine.*

* Nil.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The area under cultivation during the year under report was estimated to be 15,644,703 acres, the acreage under each crop being as follows :—

		Acres.
Rice	...	4,488,151
Wheat	...	3,493,374
Other food grains	...	5,198,934
Oilseeds	...	1,350,397
Sugarcane	...	107,805
Cotton	...	802,437
Opium	...	3,517
Indigo	...	298
Fibres	...	26,082
Tobacco	...	49,041
Vegetables	...	51,970
Other crops	...	72,706

These figures show an increase of 772,736 acres as compared with those for last year. But the increase was really greater, as there were 789,583 acres of Feudatory territory in the Raipur district erroneously included in the returns, deducting which the increase is 1,562,319 acres, not an increase in the sense of extension of cultivation, but by the inclusion for the first time this year of the area of cultivation in the Sambalpur district, which the completion of the Settlement admits of being more approximately estimated. The ratios between the different crops remain much the same as they were last year.

2. Food grains occupy over 122,00,000 acres, or about 84 per cent of the whole. The great rice districts are Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda. In Raipur the crop was very good this year; but in the other three districts it suffered more or less from the scanty or untimely rain-fall. Hoshangabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur are the principal wheat districts. The crop this year yielded generally a good outturn, though the rains of harvest time injured the quality of the grain. Cotton is most largely cultivated in Nagpur, Wardha and Raipur; and these three districts and Bilaspur have also the largest area under oilseeds. Tobacco is pretty extensively cultivated in Raipur, but no where else to any marked degree.

2.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

3. The rates of rent and produce differ of course materially in different districts and for different kinds of grain. It may however be interesting to see how they stand for each kind of grain in the

district in which it is chiefly cultivated. Thus, for rice the average rates are as follows :—

	Average rate of rent. Rs. a. p.	Average produce in lbs.
Raipur ...	0 8 0	... 390
Bhandara ...	0 10 8	... 378
Balaghat ...	0 10 6	... 300
Chanda ...	0 10 7	... 200

The rates of rent are much the same as last year, the only noteworthy change being that the rate at Bhandara has become more nearly the same as that in the two neighbouring districts. But the average produce shows a marked decrease in the last three districts, as compared with last year.

4. Turning now to wheat, we have the following figures :—

	Average rate of rent. Rs. a. p.	Average produce in lbs.
Hoshangabad ...	1 8 0	... 423
Saugor ...	1 8 0	... 392
Jubbulpore ...	2 4 0	... 700
Seoni ...	1 4 6	... 490
Raipur ...	0 12 0	... 570

The rents are substantially the same as last year; but the other figures, as far as they are trustworthy, show an increase in the average rates of produce.

5. The average rate of rent per acre for lands suited for other edible grain ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 in the Upper Godaveri District to 2 annas in Sambalpur; and with a few exceptions, the average rate of produce was from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre.

6. The rates for cotton and oilseeds are the only others which are noteworthy. These are for the districts chiefly producing them, as follows :—

	Average rate of rent. Rs. a. p.	Average produce in lbs.
Cotton.—		
Nagpur ...	0 14 0	... 80
Wardha ...	1 3 8	... 114
Oilseeds.—		
Nagpur ...	0 11 0	... 248
Wardha ...	1 2 0	... 280
Raipur ...	0 8 0	... 190
Bilaspur ...	0 6 0	... 200

Nagpur Model Farm.

7. The Nagpur Model Farm, which occupies 461 acres, has had a very successful year. It is worked in three divisions: one (14 acres) being devoted to experimental cultivation, another (16 acres) to fodder culture, and the third (307 acres) to the production of the ordinary crops of the country on a commercial basis. In cultivating ordinary crops the utility of the farm as a model, conveying practical lessons to the agricultural classes, depends on its being clearly demonstrated that the improved modes of culture adopted pay. Irrigation and proper manuring are troublesome and expensive processes, but if it can be shown as regards the ordinary staples, that when applied they enormously enhance the yield, it may be hoped that, slowly, enterprising cultivators in the neighbourhood may imitate the methods which they see are so successful, and in this way high cultivation may take some root. The results of manuring and irrigating in increasing the wheat outturn are very striking. In the Nagpur country the average wheat yield per acre is 400 lbs. (5 maunds.) from sowing 50 lbs. of seed; while on the Model Farm, where the sowings were at the rate of only 40 lbs. per acre, the following markedly high outturn was obtained in the best fields:—

Jelalia wheat ...1,600 lbs. or 19 ½ maunds per acre (26 ⅔ bushels.)
White eared wheat...2,200 lbs. or 26 ¾ maunds per acre (36 ⅔ bushels.)

Samples of the above, the Chief Commissioner is informed, were sent to Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Co., wheat exporters, Bombay, who pronounced the white eared samples to be "beautiful wheat," and added "we have never seen a quality to equal it in India." Such wheat it is noted would take a high price in Liverpool, viz. 12*s.* 3*d.* per 100 lbs.; and in Bombay it would average Rs. 30 per candy,* or over Rs. 3 a maund. At Nagpur itself therefore, the produce value of the acre would never be lower than Rs. 60; and as the cost of this high cultivation, including all expenses, is given at Rs. 10 per acre, the profits to a cultivator would be very large. The instance is a striking one, showing the advantages of high cultivation.

8. The ordinary cultivation of cotton gave an average yield of 102 lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre, being well over the ordinary outturn of the district. This resulted from proper weeding and ploughing, and the careful selection of seed, but without recourse to manure or irrigation. The advantages, however, of high cultivation in increasing the outturn is shown by the yield in the manured and irrigated experimental field, which gave the unprecedentedly high local return of 326 lbs. clean cotton per acre. Of other crops sown it is not necessary to remark; as no special results have yet been reached. But some of them have been very successful; and the Model Farm has now made a fair start. The results of manuring and irrigation, on a considerable scale, of lands, which at first were far below the average of Nagpur lands in fertility, cannot fail most favourably to impress cultivators who have any capital and spirit of enterprise.

*756 lbs.

3.—*Stock.*

9. The following statement shows the estimated agricultural stock of the Province:—

Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes	...	50,41,306
Horses	...	10,636
Ponies	...	77,918
Donkeys	...	21,858
Sheep and goats	...	715,237
Carts	...	276,289
Ploughs	...	768,544

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

10. The chief characteristics of the weather of the year under report were the scantiness of the rain-fall during the early part of the monsoon, the shortness and intermittent character of the fall, taking the entire monsoon into consideration, and unusually heavy showers during the latter cold season. The following figures give the total rain-fall registered in each district, compared with that of the preceding year and with the average yearly fall. It will be noticed that frequently where the rain-fall was exceptionally high last year, it has been low during this year, and *vice versâ*; and that generally the fall has been under the average.

District.	1876-77.	1875-76.	Average.
Nagpur ...	44·19	53·14	41·36
Wardha ...	34·80	48·71	36·09
Chanda ...	32·58	50·81	47·14
Upper Godaveri ...	31·83	42·95	42·97
Bhandara ...	45·65	60·03	50·36
Balaghat ...	62·00	69·71	64·40
Raipur ...	46·98	53·71	51·54
Bilaspur ...	45·83	38·87	49·29
Sambalpur ...	66·47	64·75	55·76
Betul ...	62·45	52·68	40·07
Chhindwara ...	48·90	49·29	41·27
Seoni ...	48·43	65·90	51·46
Mandla ...	46·50	59·74	53·65
Nimar ...	29·29	30·26	35·19
Hoshangabad ...	50·22	63·33	47·16
Narsinghpur ...	46·34	75·61	54·72
Jubbulpore ...	62·03	51·40	60·70
Damoh ...	68·07	55·15	56·30
Saugor ...	54·46	60·79	50·01

Nagpur.

11. Taking up in succession the different districts, we find that in Nagpur the first rain-fall of the year fell on the 25th of May. After that date there was intermittent rain up to 5th July, when the total rain-fall had reached about 5 inches. On only two days (2nd and 5th June) had it exceeded half an inch. After a short break the monsoon properly set in on the 13th of July, from which date until the 29th of the month, rain fell almost daily, aggregating 11·64 inches during these 17 days. Scarcely any more rain fell until the 18th of August, from which date to the 9th of September 13·03 inches were registered. A slight additional fall from the 14th to the 18th of September completed the fall of the monsoon proper, which amounted to 38·14 inches, as compared with over 45 in each of the two years immediately preceding. This deficiency was however to a great extent made up by an extraordinary fall of 6·05 inches in the last three months of the year, of which about 5 inches fell in the last fortnight of January. The total rain-fall was thus 44·19, which is less than that of the two preceding years (47·92 and 53·14 respectively) but more than the average of the last ten years. The scantiness of the early rain and the long breaks were unfavourable to the rice crop, which was therefore less than in the preceding year. But the same causes led to the cotton crop being superior: it was nearly double that of 1875. The jowari and tur crops promised very well; but they suffered considerably from the January rain and hail, after they were cut. Of rabi crops, wheat, gram and linseed were all good; but the first two suffered from the January rains. On the whole, the season was better than in the preceding; since cotton, jowari and linseed were better crops, and wheat much the same; and these are the staple crops of the district.

Wardha.

12. In the Wardha district, the rain-fall, though considerably less than that of Nagpur, was of much the same character; and the four most important crops were very good, except in poor soil which could not retain moisture, or where the rising of the Wardha river, at the end of August, swept the crops away. The repeated intervals between the falls of rain afforded favourable opportunities for weeding cotton and jowari, and for the preparation of the fields for the rabi crops. And, with the exceptions above noted, these crops did fairly. The cotton, which is so important a crop in this district, gave a 12 anna yield. But it sold at rather low prices. This was, however, counterbalanced by the excellent market found for the edible grains, and general prosperity characterised the district.

Chanda.

13. In Chanda, the rain-fall was considerably below the average. Up to the end of July, by which time the khariff sowings ought to have been finished, it was less by half at Chanda and Brahmapuri than in the preceding year. At Mul it was just half; but at Warora it reached the usual quantity. Generally the rain-fall was irregular and insufficient. The rice and other khariff crops, save jowari, were greatly injured from want of rain; but the season was somewhat favourable to the rabi crops, especially to wheat, lac, gram, and linseed. The wheat crop was not indeed so good as the excellent yield of the previous

year, because of the hardness of the soil and the lack of rain after sowing time; but it was a good average crop. The yield of linseed was well above average.

Upper Godaveri.

14. In the Upper Godaveri district the rain-fall was scarcely three-fourths of the average. In June and July scarcely sufficient rain fell to enable the people to undertake the sowing of the khariff crops. And the great lack of rain in the following months injured them, especially rice, which is the staple. And though, owing to the long breaks the prospects of the rabi crops looked well in the earlier part of the year, yet the want of latter rain reduced them to about half the average yield.

Bhandara.

15. In Bhandara, the rain-fall was nearly 15 inches less than in the preceding year, and nearly 5 below the average of the last ten years. And not only was the rain scanty; but it was also somewhat untimely and irregular in its fall. Rice, which is the staple in this district, suffered considerably, except just under tanks; and the crop was poor. The jowari crop on the contrary was very good; but the grain was injured by rain, after it was cut. Generally the outturn of all kinds of food grains was under average; but the briskness of trade in grain prevented the cultivators from being affected by this circumstance as they otherwise would have been.

Balaghat.

16. The rain-fall in Balaghat was very slightly below the average. Although the character of the rains was somewhat unfavourable to rice, oilseeds and wheat, yet, on the whole, taking khariff and rabi crops together, there was little cause for complaint.

Raipur.

17. In Raipur, the rain-fall was somewhat below average; but the monsoon showers were timely; and the khariff crops were excellent. The rabi crops also promised well; and the yield was a full one; but they were considerably damaged by the unseasonable rain of January, March and April.

Bilaspur.

18. Similar results are reported from Bilaspur. The rain in June enabled the cultivators to proceed with their sowings with a moderate supply of water. And although the fall in July and August was pretty heavy, there were seasonable breaks; so that the cultivators were enabled to complete the transplanting process. And, although the October fall was deficient, yet both rabi and kharif crops were good. But, as in other districts, they sustained damage, after being gathered, from the rain in January and the following months. Prices, however, ruled low; as the damaged grain, though inferior in quality and appearance, and unfit for the foreign market, was quite fit for home consumption.

19. In Sambalpur, though the rain-fall was well above the average, it was not very favourable. There was too much rain in the earlier part of the monsoon, followed by too long a break. And the later showers of the monsoon proper, on which the prosperity of so many crops depends, were very local.

Sambalpur.

20. Turning now to the districts of the Satpuras, the rain-fall in Betul was over 50 per cent above the average. The crops suffered a good deal from this cause, as also from hailstones, which caused marked injury in about a hundred villages. The opium crop, which in the preceding year was very good, suffered much from these causes during the year under report; and, generally, both the khariff and rabi crops are reported to have fallen short of the outturn of last year.

Betul.

21. It does not appear that there was any deficiency in the rain-fall at Chhindwara. But it is reported that the number of days in which rain fell was much less than was required for the khariff crops; while, on the 3rd of September, a downpour of over 7 inches was registered above the ghats, accompanied by about 4 inches below. The effect of this was to damage khariff crops all over the district, swell the rivers, and inundate the grain pits in many places. With this flood the rain-fall practically ceased. This state of things was not so hurtful to the rabi crops, as might have been feared. They were generally good, but were injured by the rain and hail of harvest time.

Chhindwara.

22. Similar storms also injured the rabi crops of the neighbouring district of Seoni, where their outturn had also been large. In this district, the khariff crops did not suffer so much as at Chhindwara; for the rain-fall, which was little below the average, though it was rather late of setting in, was pretty favourably distributed.

Seoni.

23. At Mandla, the rain-fall was well below the average, and much less than that of the preceding year. But it was amply sufficient for all agricultural purposes; and the ordinary crops gave every promise of being abundant. They suffered considerable damage, however, as in so many other districts, by the rain and hail of the later months of the year.

Mandla.

24. In Nimar, the rain-fall was much the same as last year. The monsoon was late; for it was not until the first week of July that the rains set in. After they came, however, the fall was very fairly distributed. Some damage was done to tur from caterpillar, caused by the clouds and want of rain in November, and to some of the minor pulses by the heavy rain, accompanied by hail, which fell in January. But, on the whole, the crops of both harvests were good.

Nimar.

Hoshangabad.

25. In Hoshangabad also the rain-fall, which was quite equal to the average, was seasonable. Less damage was done by floods this year than last; but the rains affected khariff crops on the higher lands more beneficially than on the lower; and cultivators obtained better opportunities for breaking up more land for their rabi crops than in the preceding year. Although the rains ceased early too, the winter showers in January and February prevented the rabi outturn from being small. The cloudy weather which, in certain parts of the district, followed these showers, caused loss from caterpillar and blight. But generally the average of both khariff and rabi crops was above that of 1875-76.

Narsinghpur.

26. In Narsinghpur the rains set in late, and the rain-fall was considerably less than average, and only reached about one half of the amount that fell in 1875-76. This rendered the khariff outturn somewhat smaller than last year. But the rain-fall was found seasonable, and specially favourable to the growth of cotton. It was also favourable to the rabi crops, especially to the staples, wheat and gram; and the outturn has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Prices however have ruled higher than usual; for the good harvest has been more than counterbalanced by the exceptional demand from the famine districts.

Jubbulpore.

27. In Jubbulpore, the first monsoon showers fell in the very end of May; but there was little rain until July. In that month, the rain-fall was very good; and thereafter there was no scarcity. Here, as elsewhere, there was exceptional rain in January, February and March; and the rain-fall for the year was above average. The outturn of the crops shows a slight increase for 1876-77 as compared with the preceding year, owing mainly to increase in the cultivated area. For the fact that there were only slight showers in May and June enabled the people to prepare a larger area. The khariff crops were somewhat above the average; and the yield of the spring crops was exceptionally large. But the very unusual season, and the continuous light rain, which contributed to this large yield, also interfered greatly with the harvest; and much of the grain was kept out for weeks on the threshing floor, exposed to alternate showers and sunshine. Consequently much of this season's wheat is discoloured; and though it is not as a rule really unsuitable for purposes of food, yet its appearance must undoubtedly tell against it in the Bombay and home markets. And thus prices may not be so high as the exceptional demand for grain might otherwise have made them.

Damoh.

28. The rain-fall in the neighbouring district of Damoh was very similar in its history and results. The heavy fall of rain in the end of September, however, damaged the jowari and cotton crops; but, on the other hand, this rain rendered it possible to prepare the ground earlier for the rabi crops, which, despite certain injury received at harvest

time, yielded a large outturn, though not of so high a quality as last year. The rice was the largest crop raised for years; and the wheat, though it suffered a little from blight, had also a fair outturn.

Saugor.

29. In Saugor the rain-fall partook of much the same character; but the results were apparently not so satisfactory. The very heavy rain between July and September, and the shortness of the breaks, appear to have produced excessive moisture and to have prevented efficient weeding. Both these causes tended to make the khariff crops, except rice, inferior. The winter showers were also exceptional, and greatly interfered with harvesting and threshing of the rabi crops. The wheat yield was good; but the grain as was explained in the case of Jubbulpore, inferior; and blight caused some loss. Prices, however, ruled very much lower than might have been expected. This is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to the cessation of the salt trade with Rajputana. The carts which brought the salt returned to Central India laden with grain; but, as salt is now almost entirely brought into the Saugor district by rail, this exceptional demand for grain has ceased.

30. The following table shows the history of the rain-fall of the year for each district:—

Register of rain-fall.

Districts.	April and May 1876.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November to March.	Total fall in 1876-77	Total fall in 1875-76.	Average rain-fall.
Nagpur ...	·50	2·73	13·69	12·21	9·01	·91	5·14	44·19	53·14	41·36
Bhandara ...	...	6·74	10·39	15·19	7·43	·25	5·65	45·65	60·03	50·36
Chanda ...	...	1·76	10·22	12·88	4·99	·12	2·61	32·58	50·81	47·14
Wardha ...	...	2·22	11·17	11·85	6·79	·03	2·74	34·80	48·71	36·09
Balaghat ...	...	2·	27·30	14·10	11·20	·30	7·10	62·	69·71	64·40
Upper Godavari. .	·10	4·47	12·28	8·07	3·60	...	3·31	31·83	42·95	42·97
Jubbulpore ...	·99	3·26	26·99	15·23	10·16	...	5·40	62·03	51·40	60·70
Saugor ...	...	2·89	26·62	13·11	8·07	·26	3·51	54·46	60·79	50·01
Damoh ...	...	1·22	41·95	15·95	6·80	...	2·15	68·07	55·15	56·30
Sconi ...	·15	4·70	12·70	12·75	10·75	1·30	6·08	48·43	65·90	51·46
Mandla ...	...	4·70	20·55	10·15	5·15	·35	5·60	46·50	59·74	53·65
Hoshangabad ...	...	4·36	15·18	18·58	10·02	...	2·08	50·22	63·33	47·16
Narsinghpur ...	...	1·01	14·49	17·77	8·01	...	5·06	46·34	75·61	54·72
Chhindwara ...	...	5·07	11·11	14·95	9·34	·25	8·18	48·9	49·29	41·27
Betul ...	...	3·59	16·86	13·43	23·97	...	4·60	62·49	52·68	40·07
Nimar ...	...	1·02	7·34	12·18	5·29	...	3·46	29·2	30·26	35·19
Raipur ...	·07	7·03	12·55	13·07	9·70	·04	4·52	46·98	53·71	51·54
Bilaspur ...	...	8·10	15·51	10·86	7·31	·15	3·90	45·83	38·87	49·29
Sambalpur ...	·97	6·59	21·46	17·18	11·33	3·77	5·17	66·47	64·75	55·76

Price Current.

31. Another table is added below, showing the prices of the principal grains current in each district during the months of June, December, and March of 1875-76 and 1876-77 respectively.

Price Current.

Districts.		June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Jowari.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowari.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowari.	Rice, common.
Nagpur ...	1875-76	23	24	35	13·12	24	24	36	15	25	30	36	17·4
	1876-77	23·5	25·14	32	16·4	19·8	23·4	23·8	15	21	22·8	22	15·8
Bhandara ...	1875-76	25	25	30	18	29	25	26	20	27·8	30	25	20
	1876-77	26	31	24	20	25	28	28	18	25	28	28	20
Chanda ...	1875-76	23·6	27·6	32·5	15·8	20·3	22·7	26·7	15·7	26·2	27·6	28·8	15·8
	1876-77	23·6	24·9	23·8	14·4	20	23	25	14·4	23·6	27·6	27·5	15·8
Wardha ...	1875-76	28	25	44	12	24	22	45	12	27·11	28	41	15
	1876-77	24·12	26·4	33	12·5	19·11	19·14	24	13·14	19·14	21·4	21·12	13
Balaghat ...	1875-76	24	30	...	20	26	28	...	29	28	30	...	26
	1876-77	30	40	...	24	22	26	...	21	21	30	...	21
Upper Godavari...	1875-76	20	28	50	13	18	30	31·8	12·8	20	28	35	13
	1876-77	22	32	26	12	13	20	15	8	14	16	24	10
Jubbulpore ...	1875-76	28	35	33	17	28	35	47	22	26	40	36	22
	1876-77	26·8	39	27	17·8	23	26	27	17	24	26	25	19
Saugor ...	1875-76	20·4	25	...	12·8	20	27·8	35	17	28	37	29	19
	1876-77	28	37	...	16	26	31	32·8	16	26	35	24	17
Damoh ...	1875-76	25	34	...	18	25	30	32	22	32·8	49	...	23
	1876-77	29	44·8	...	21	26·4	33·12	32	22·8	26·4	40	...	20
Seoni ...	1875-76	36	30	...	24	33	29	32·8	26	36	30	...	28
	1876-77	30	34	...	20	25	26	32	25	30	32	...	24
Mandla ...	1875-76	30	45	32	18	32	47	45	25	39	52	35	25
	1876-77	35	65	40	22	30	45	35	30	22	40	35	20
Betul ...	1875-76	27	27	25	15	22	22	32	16	27	28	32	16
	1876-77	21	26	21	15	17	21	26	13	17	20	20	13
Hoshangabad ...	1875-76	19·8	29·12	...	10	17·12	27	20·8	13	18	31	...	12·12
	1876-77	18	28	...	12·8	17	22·8	21	12·8	18	21·6	...	12·6
Narsinghpur ...	1875-76	26	35	...	16	25	33	32	18	27	39	...	19
	1876-77	26	41	...	17	21	22	28	16	21	23	...	15
Chhindwara ...	1875-76	30	32	36	12	27	25	40	15	26	32	32	16
	1876-77	30	35	32	16	21	25	26	12	21	28	28	13
mar ...	1875-76	16·14	21·12	26·6	12·4	15·8	20·4	28·2	13·2	16	30	28·2	14
	1876-77	15·8	28·2	24·10	13·2	12·4	16·10	19·6	14	14·1	17·10	17·8	12·3
ur ...	1875-76	46	40	...	34	52	48	...	34	60	56	...	42
	1876-77	56·8	53·8	...	40	56	52	...	33	56	48	...	36
...	1875-76	40	40	...	44	72	47	...	72	72	60	...	64
	1876-77	64	58	...	48	72	70	...	60	80	72	...	72
...	1875-76	21	21	...	28	31	28	...	38	24	24	...	35
	1876-77	35	32	...	32	28	34	...	24·8	26	21	...	28

From this table it will be observed that, as a rule, prices in June and December were very slightly lower than in the same months of the preceding year. But in March they were generally higher. This was not due, however, to any general failure of the crops as compared with the preceding year, but to the great demand for grain and the briskness of trade consequent on the scarcity in the south of India. In the districts nearer the line of rail, this was especially the case. Despite the existence of this exceptional demand, however, prices did not in many districts rise very high; as the harvests were generally full, though sometimes the crops were of inferior quality.

5.—*Horticulture.*

Agri-Horticultural Society.

32. The Agri-Horticultural Society is composed of members resident at Nagpur, European and Native, with whom are associated all Deputy Commissioners of outlying districts as *ex-officio* members. It had 34 non-official members on its roll at the end of the year. The main operations of the Society are carried on at Nagpur in the garden known as the Mahraj Bagh, through which the Nag Nadi, ornamentally bridged and embanked, flows throughout the year. The garden has also at its command a copious water-supply in the Telinkheri lake. The management is in the hands of a Committee; and the Secretary's annual report is published for general information as a Supplement to the official Gazette. The objects which the Society sets before itself are :—

(1.) to produce or obtain a supply of seedlings, cuttings, plants and seeds of forest and fruit trees, flowering shrubs, and vegetables for distribution to the districts and the public of the Central Provinces;

(2.) to experiment in acclimatising and providing useful and ornamental trees and plants;

(3.) to maintain, improve, and make the best of the ornamental grounds on the left bank of the Nag Nadi stream, and to work the orange groves and open land on the right bank of the stream.

33. The Society has been in existence for some years, and has achieved some good results in seeking to carry out this comprehensive programme. But much more significant and lasting results might have been obtained in the way of increasing agri-horticultural tastes and skill in the districts and distributing seeds, seedlings, plants, &c. The great hindrance has apparently been ignorance on the part of District Committees of the objects and capabilities of the Society. The Chief Commissioner is surprised that such ignorance should exist. For, as has been already pointed out, all Deputy Commissioners are members of the society; they are yearly reminded of its existence

and objects, by the receipt of a parcel of seed sent annually to each member: they have the prospectuses and catalogues of the Society; they receive year after year each a copy of the Secretary's report, and the Chief Commissioner's review of it; and under these circumstances there can be no excuse for ignorance of what plants, &c., are procurable from the Society. The Chief Commissioner has animadverted strongly on this point, and trusts that the indifference it would appear to indicate may not continue.

34. The Society receives a grant from the Imperial revenues of Rs. 1,200 per annum and from Provincial services of Rs. 2,800, the Municipality of Nagpur also contributing Rs. 500 per annum. The subscription of members amounted to Rs. 409, and with the sale proceeds of garden produce, &c., the total income of the year was Rs. 9,462-14-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 8,739, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 724. Almost half the expenditure is for establishments; over 600 rupees were paid as scholarships to apprentices qualifying as gardeners, who are described as making real progress; 899 rupees worth of seeds and plants were imported from England and elsewhere for free distribution to members and for sale; and an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,728 was incurred this year for irrigation piping, which was urgently required. The annual fruit and flower show was held by the Society as usual, and about Rs. 100 were given away in prizes. It was not so well attended this year as usual by native gardeners, owing apparently to some misconception on their part. But the show of vegetables was good, and evinced increased attention to their culture. Some valuable experiments with lime manure and root pruning of orange trees are described in the Society's report of the year. Among exotics introduced the mahogany had "made good growth when planted out permanently," the guinea grass was successfully introduced; but as it requires irrigation, it will not probably find much favour with native gardeners. Various results were obtained with indigenous crops, sugar-cane, rice, wheat, cotton, &c.; but nothing calling for particular mention. Generally, the management appears to have been energetic and efficient, and some good work has been done.

6.—*Forests.*

Forests.

35. The forests in the Central Provinces are of two kinds, the reserved forests, under the special control and management of the Forest department; and the unreserved forests, or excess wastes which at the Settlement Government reserved to itself, which are managed by the District officers.

With the exception of the two reserves in the Balaghat and Wardha districts, all the reserves were directly administered by Forest officers; while the unreserved forests were managed by Deputy Commissioners. Three reserves, viz., Bori, Bowergarh and Kamapur, were removed from the extensive area of the Western division, and formed into a sepa-

charge. The aggregate area of the reserves at the close of the year was 2,391 square miles. The only addition made was in the case of the Moharli reserve, to which 58 square miles were added, and this reserve now includes a compact block of over 358 square miles. The demarcation of its whole boundary has been completely carried out. The maintenance of proper boundary lines seems to receive regular attention. New boundary marks have been put down round the Bemaram and Mirkulloo forests, and in addition to the boundaries of all five protected blocks, 733 miles of boundary were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,080, which must be regarded as a moderate expenditure.

Consumption.

36. Very little is as yet known regarding the quantity of forest produce of different kinds essential to the comfort and well-being of the people. Of the different classes of wood, fuel is of course consumed in the largest quantities. Regarding the quantity of this produce necessary for a given population in these Provinces, the Conservator of Forests has caused numerous inquiries to be made regarding the consumption in individual cases. These have led to the conviction that for the average household of five members 3 seers per diem is on the average the maximum amount necessary. This rate of consumption equals about 5·47 maunds per head of population per annum, and the following statistics collected during the year in the Saugor and Nagpur districts tend to show that this estimate is fairly correct :—

Name of Town.	Population.	Rate of consumption per 1,000 head of population in maunds.			
		Wood fuel.	Manure.	Charcoal.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nagpur ...	84,400	4,120	1,500	230	5,850
Deori ...	7,769	3,140	Not known.	45	3,185
Saugor ...	45,655	2,530		123	2,653
Kurai ...	4,965	5,216		88	5,304
Rehli ...	7,085	5,391		31	5,422
Garhakota ...	9,085	5,764		34	5,798

It will be observed that of the fuel brought into Nagpur for consumption, no less than 126,000 maunds was made up from manure; and allowing that the bulk of the manure locally produced during the dry season is converted into fuel, the actual consumption of fuel must be somewhat higher than is represented by the foregoing figures. Sufficient data, however, has not yet been collected to warrant any reliable conclusions from averages, and the amount of manure used as fuel in different localities varies so much that no safe calculation could possibly be made of a uniform average consumption.

Protection.

37. The Forest Act of 1865 and the rules framed under it have remained in force without alteration. The number of prosecutions for offences committed in reserved and unreserved forests is less than during the preceding year, being 67 cases involving 168 persons in the reserved forests, and 377 involving 799 persons in the unreserved. In most of the reserves there has been little necessity for resorting to criminal prosecutions, though in the Western Division the prosecutions have increased from 12 to 52, and the persons prosecuted from 50 to 135. If this number of prosecutions was absolutely necessary to check irregularities, the desired effect has probably been attained, and in future years it may only be necessary to take up the more serious cases. Ordinarily the Chief Commissioner considers that very petty prosecutions should be avoided by imposing full duty for breaches of rules committed by inadvertence, and the time of Forest subordinates be thus saved. It is clear, however, that few needless prosecutions were made during the year, for of the 168 persons prosecuted, 159 were convicted.

Fire.

38. Great progress has been made in protecting forest areas from fire. Up to the 30th June 1876, the area effectually protected was 353,661 acres. In 1876-77 an attempt was made to protect 517,890 acres, and actual protection was afforded to 504,824 areas. And this was done at a total cost of Rs. 10,098, or at an average of Rs. 12 per square mile. The Chief Commissioner considers these results as satisfactory.

During the last dry season only 15 fires occurred altogether; and of these only two extended over any large area, viz., at Punassa, area effected 4,100 acres, and at Hathko 4,256 acres. In the former case, the jungle seems to have been wilfully fired, and in the latter no trace has been obtained. There seems little reason to doubt that most of the fires are accidental, and it speaks well for the vigilance of the Forest establishment that they have been able to confine within comparatively narrow limits the actual damage done by fire within the areas under protection. At Punassa the Malguzar and villagers rendered prompt and energetic assistance, which shows clearly that we have every reason to hope that the opposition to the protective measures necessarily adopted will die out as the people more thoroughly understand them.

Management and improvement.

39. Wherever fire is kept out of forests, the element of natural re-production is able to have full sway; and at Kurai, where fire protection has been effective in the teak producing area, there is an average in the survey line of 70 chains of 876 seedlings to the acre, of which 678 were teak; while in 20 square chains there were over 800 teak seedlings to the acre. Fair success seems to have attended the planting out of teak seedlings wherever under taken, mainly for th

purpose of filling up blanks; but this process can only be attempted on a comparatively small scale, and more could be effected if the experiments to sow broadcast after further careful trial prove successful. Occupying blanks by sowing in lines has apparently answered both at Garhakota and Kurai; while at Saoligarh the cultivators in exchange for new available land are sowing their abandoned fields with forest tree seeds. Such an arrangement costs nothing, and may yield fair results.

The cutting down of badly grown teak trees flush with the ground, in order to produce poles, and to give good trees space to develop and produce seedlings, has been carried out in the reserves of Punassa, Rajaborari, Saoligarh and Hathko. It is only where there are many crooked useless trees which have suffered from being hacked at in their growth that recourse to this operation is desirable.

The artificial propagation of lac has been unsuccessful. The causes of failure are not yet clear; and until satisfactory facts are arrived at, the Chief Commissioner considers that the experiments should be continued. It may be noted that the price of lac continues very low, the effect of which must be to discourage its propagation.

Yield of the forests.

40. In most of the reserves cutting of grass and removal of dead-wood as fuel is permitted; and excepting in areas under protection from fire, or specially closed against cutting, certain kinds of timber are also allowed to be cut, and the tracts are open for grazing. The yield and working of the forests in the several divisions have shown a fair outturn for the year. In removing timber from the Banjer forests to the Gwarighat depot there has been marked success, and there seems hopes of the Gangar nala being rendered practicable for timber transport, in which case alternate carting and rafting would be no longer necessary, for water carriage would be available from the boundary of the Banjer reserve. The matter is specially important, as affecting the cost of all timber removed, and has the special attention of the Conservator and Deputy Conservator.

Unreserved Forests.

41. Turning to the unreserved forests managed by District officers. These cover an area of 16,444 square miles, a portion of which is mere waste, and not covered by any forest at all. In administering the unreserved areas it has not been necessary in most districts to resort to increased prosecutions for breaches of forest rules. There were 377 cases with 799 persons, compared with 505 cases and 1,276 persons in the previous year. Most of the prosecutions were for unauthorized cutting of timber.

District management.

42. The following are the Chief Commissioner's comments on forest management in each district:—In Nagpur the receipts have fallen off, and the charges have increased. The surplus is Rs. 11,290, compared with Rs. 17,261 in 1873-74. The system of management adopted seems extremely faulty, and is partly the old lease system, partly commutation, and partly licensing. The arrangements afford no real protection to the forests, and they involve apparently a minimum of revenue on produce removed. They should be revised as early as possible; for until they are completed the revenue and the forests must both suffer.

43. In Bhandara, the commutation system is in force in villages, and rates are levied on produce removed for export. The general revenue realized keeps at a fairly high figure, but commutation cannot continue as a permanent system of management, inasmuch as a fixed payment once made, produce can be removed at discretion, and consumption being thus stimulated, the forests are unnecessarily drained. There is the danger too under this system that produce under cover of commutation is removed for sale as well as *bonâ fide* for private use. In Chanda the commutation has been ostensibly devised so as to check any wasteful removal of produce from the forests: But it is not stated exactly what checks exist to present removal of produce for sale. The system appears to operate directly to the benefit of the Malguzars, and what the State relinquishes they collect; a revision of the arrangements now in force is therefore urgently called for. At Sironcha, where commutation also exists, the receipts have fallen from Rs. 12,134 to Rs. 6,173, owing apparently to less timber having been supplied to the market. In Wardha also the license system as worked, does not seems to answer; and the unreserved forests yield but a small revenue, the annual surplus being only Rs. 6,342. But without further information the Chief Commissioner hesitates to affirm whether commutation or a modified system of issuing licenses is most suited to the local circumstances of the district.

44. In Balaghat, a fairly regular revenue is realized, partly under the commutation, and partly under the license system. The whole district will probably eventually be brought under the license system; for already commutation has resulted in the complete exhaustion of some of the most accessible forests. On this account, it was proposed that a part of the Satpura reserve should be opened to commutation. Such an arrangement merely involved the destruction of a further forest area within a few years: and it was unnecessary, because the people could supply their wants by the payment of moderate forest rates on all produce removed. The accessible reserve would have been soon cleared, and this indeed constitutes the great objection to commutation in any tract where a populous area resorts for all requirements to a limited stretch of forest fairly easy of access.

45. Neighbouring districts are largely resorted to, to meet the requirements of the people of Jubbulpore. The villagers are supplied under the licenso system, against which apparently no complaints are made. The aggregate receipts are not large, amounting to Rs. 16,443, and they have decreased within the last few years. The drain on accessible blocks has been great, and several have required to be closed against cutting altogether. A smaller revenue may therefore be accompanied by an improvement in the condition of the forests. In Damoh also a license system has been in force, both for grazing and other requirements. The arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner have resulted in an increase of revenue, accompanied also by a considerable increase in establishment. Forest arrangements generally have received the Deputy Commissioner's careful attention; but in imposing restrictions care should be taken that fair facilities are afforded the people for meeting their legitimate requirements.

46. In Saugor, the receipts, amounting to Rs. 34,000, are much the same as in the previous year, though considerably below the revenue of 1874-75. In the main the commutation system is in force. In Seoni, a mixed system of commutation and licenses is in force, but it is proposed to supersede the commutation system altogether. So far the license system has worked satisfactorily. The revenue is well kept up, and maintains the level of former years. In Mandla too, the receipts remain equal to former years, while no changes have been made in the system of forest management. Harra sales brought a higher revenue, and the income from this source should steadily advance, considering the brisk demand that now exists for Harra.

47. The revenue in Betul shows some tendency to decline. It is Rs. 22,180, compared with Rs. 46,418 in 1874-75. A mixed commutation and license system is in force, but the rates and grazing dues seem somewhat high, and this may have driven villagers to private jungles, which in the Betul district are extensive. In this case the falling receipts would remain amply accounted for. In Chhindwara, the villagers supply their requirements by licenses, and grazing dues are collected in the same way. Minor forest produce is leased. The arrangements in force seem to have worked smoothly, and the receipts remain much the same as in the previous year, omitting outstandings. A large decrease of Rs. 5,000 under grazing is noteworthy. It is ascribed to mortality among cattle: in that case the people must have suffered severely.

48. In Nimar the system of commuting with issue of licenses, according to requirements, remains in force. The revenue realized stood at Rs. 43,294, against which the charges were Rs. 12,814. These latter are high, and the net revenue shows a decrease of nearly

Rs. 5,000, chiefly due to a decrease in the demand for fuel for export. Efforts have been made to preserve the forests by reserving tracts from cutting which showed signs of exhaustion, and additional restrictions have been placed on the trees allowed to be cut. The Nimar system, which is practically commutation, has been in force in Hoshangabad during the year; but it has been found in working to have many disadvantages, and has been replaced by licenses available for a specified amount of produce removeable at once, and not current for the whole year,—an arrangement admitting of constant removals, difficult to check and liable to abuse. The Chief Commissioner considers that the change is a move in the right direction, and that the arrangement would be better still if each license had a fixed money value issuing according to the amount of produce required, and on which no writing was necessary. This is the proper outcome of the existing license system, and after further elaboration may admit of being introduced. The receipts show an increase on the past year, and stand at Rs. 43,105. The success of the lac experiment in the Malni taluka is an altogether satisfactory result; and generally the forest administration seems to have received the Deputy Commissioner's close attention. In Narsinghpur, the forests are limited; and, managed under the license system, yield only Rs. 9,055. The arrangements seem suited to local circumstances and are working smoothly.

49. In Raipur, the revenue is derived partly under commutation, and partly under licenses for removal of fixed quantities. There is little change in the receipts, and any loss of revenue that occurs, results from commutation, owing to removals of produce being quite disproportionate to the fixed payment made. It may be found possible to remedy this at an early date by taking dues according to actual produce removed. Dues are taken at Bilaspur, as produce is removed from the forests; but the revenue (Rs. 12,082,) compared with the size of the district is small, because the requirements of the people are largely met from private forests.

Conclusions.

50. The remarks made on the administration of the unreserved forests in different districts show that considerable changes are yet necessary before it can be said that the management generally is suitable and efficient. The obvious aim of a proper system, is to realize a fair revenue on all produce removed from the forests. A fixed pay ment with liberty to remove most produce at discretion, which is commutation, does not effect this; nor does a license system, where the full wants of a year are covered by a single payment based on estimated requirements, no effective checks being applied to quantities removed. But the Chief Commissioner hopes that a more efficient system may soon be introduced. Already certain proposals have been made.

51. The financial results of the year's operations give a surplus of Rs. 3,72,686, compared with Rs. 3,54,572 in 1875-76. The comparative figures are as follows :—

Financial results.

RESERVED FORESTS.

	1876-77.	1875-76.
Receipts	Rs. 1,84,255	2,59,661
Charges	„ 1,94,955	2,84,964
Deficit	Rs. 10,700	25,303

UNRESERVED FORESTS.

Receipts	Rs. 4,77,071	4,65,674
Charges	„ 93,685	85,799
Surplus	Rs. 3,83,386	3,79,875
Total Receipts ...	Rs. 6,61,326	7,25,335
Total Charges ...	„ 2,88,640	3,70,763
Surplus	Rs. 3,72,686	3,54,572

showing a larger surplus than in any previous year.

52. The Chief Commissioner anticipates great benefit from the unreserved forests being for the future looked after by Forest officers. Deputy Commissioners, with many demands on their time, are not uniformly successful in their management, and accessible forests near populous areas are doubtless being exhausted under commutation and other wasteful systems. Wherever this is happening, Forest officers will be in a position to point it out, and closing and rotation will rescue forest tracts which otherwise in a few years would inevitably disappear. Opportunities will more readily occur for forming new reserves in areas easy of access, and accessible tracts can be restocked with produce to supply the recurring demands of the future. The real effect in a few years ought to be, that proper protection of the forests will be found to be quite consistent with a supply of the legitimate requirements of the people, and that every proposal made will secure both objects.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

53. Steady progress was made during the year in the opening of the working in No. 2 seam of coal, although the total quantity raised was only about 7,300 tons. This was taken from the lower 4½ feet of the seam, the reason

Warora colliery.

for this being that as there was no great demand for the coal, it was thought best to extend the working by under-cutting, and leave the head coal, which is more easily got out, for such time as the demand may become greater.

There has been no want of labour, the number of hands employed varying from 300 to 350. Towards the end of the year about 1,800 tons a month were being raised, which has since increased to about 3,500 tons. A large quantity of the coal is now excavated on contract. The quality of the coal has now changed, but that principally sent out is from the lower 4th feet of the seam which is pronounced to be inferior to that of the upper 3 feet or the "head coal."

The value of the coal has proved better than was expected, and it is believed that, with slight alterations in the fire grates of the Railway engines, for 100 tons of English coal formerly used, only 133 tons of Warora coal are required.

The small coal as passed through a ¾ inch screen has proved on an average to be only about 21 per cent of the out-put.

Two systems of working are carried on, viz. the "pillar and stall" and the "long wall"; the latter it was expected would have proved the cheapest; but it has not turned out so. Probably when the natives get more accustomed to it, the results may be more satisfactory.

The rate of working for excavating and raising, including all expenses, such as pumping, establishment, &c., was Rs. 4-3-9 per ton gross. The selling rate for last year was Rs. 4-10-11; but it has now been fixed at Rs. 5 per ton for large coal screened through ¾ inch screen and Rs. 2 for the small as refuse coal. This gives about Rs. 4-6-0 per ton; but some reduction in the cost of raising is expected on the sales being increased, as many of the expenses, such as pumping, establishment, washing of engines for raising, are, it may be said, stationary.

The coal cutting machinery referred to last year as proposed to be introduced, has not been received, and doubts have been raised as to the necessity for it, considering the cheapness of labour.

A favourable change took place in the quantity of water that had to be pumped, the supply being down to about 300 gallons a minute, or about half the quantity at the beginning of the year.

In some of the workings spontaneous combustion threatened at one time on the commencement of the long wall work in the racking; but on arriving towards the seat of fire and giving fresh air, the normal temperature was restored. The Mining Engineer does not fear any recurrences of such a nature that would prove unmanageable. The ventilation of the mines has been carefully attended to and improved.

2,736 tons were sold to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, realizing Rs. 12,824. They are now taking 3,000 tons per month, and a good demand is found for the small coal, and during the coming working season, a brisk demand generally for the coal is expected.

The principal expenditure incurred during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
No. 2 shaft and engine house	1,772
Headings and drifts in galleries in Nos. 2 and 3 seams...	14,449
Sending samples of coal, iron and lime stone to England for experimental purposes	3,521
General subsidiary buildings and repairs	6,417
Dispensary and hospital	1,312
Tools and plant, &c.	3,201
Establishment	7,457
Total Rs. ...	38,178

The total outlay to close of 1876-77 amountedto Rs. 6,87,175.

The revenue charges during the past year amounted to Rs. 67,458. The total receipts credited Rs. 40,889.

Iron manufacture.

54. No further trials were made in iron manufacture during the year, it having been resolved upon to send existing samples to England with the view of having further tests made on a practical scale at established works, where one or other of the direct processes for the manufacture of iron is being carried out. These samples have been shipped from Bombay, consisting of about 50 tons of coal, 30 tons iron ore, 5 tons lime stone, and 6 tons of slack, the latter for patent fuel trials.

Borings in the Nerbudda Valley.

55. The borings in the Nerbudda Valley were continued under the guidance of the Geological Department, but it is to be regretted without any satisfactory positive results.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 22,820, raising the total cost of the exploration in this valley up to end of past year to Rs. 73,952: an expenditure which the Chief Commissioner considers well worth incurring to clear up the question of coal existing in the Nerbudda Valley.

The Moran boring (No. 1) reported as commenced last year was sunk to a depth of 258·9 feet, when Mr. Medlicot inspected it and reported that it had been put down at the edge of the anti-clinal outcrop instead of at the centre, and recommended its abandonment, and a fresh site was selected, and boring No. 2 (Moran) was started.

This boring No. 2 was sunk to a depth of 84· feet, when the rods struck a bed of quartzite sandstone, extremely hard, in which the tools made little or no progress. Mr. Medlicot was of opipion that this was not a foreign block, but only an indurated band of the upper measures, and suggested that it would probably be a saving to shift the position. No. 2 was therefore closed, and No. 3 (Moran) commenced at a point 60 feet further up stream.

This No. 3 was sunk 88 feet when the same bed of quartzite was again reached, and work had to be stopped.

The Khappa boring reported last year to have been sunk 633 feet has been carried down to 719 feet. A corrected measurement of the previous year's work proved it was only 628 feet deep. The amount of work done during the past working season therefore amounts to 91 feet. From the great weight of the rods, progress at this boring was very slow. When work ceased the upper measures were still being passed through, and only 81 feet more had to be sunk to arrive at the depth originally proposed, viz., 800 feet. It has since, on the advice of Mr. Medlicot, been abandoned.

The boring No. 2 at Toodnee was also continued and sunk to a depth of 259 feet, when the rods became jammed by an accident and work had to be abandoned.

A third one, No. 3 at Toodnee, was then started at a site selected by Mr. Medlicot, and by the end of the season was sunk to a depth of 172½ feet. At a depth of 72½ feet a seam of coal was struck, but so insignificant as to be worthless. At 172½ feet a hard trap rock was reached, when, on recommendation of Mr. Medlicot, it was abandoned.

At Angan, close to Futteypore, a bore was commenced and sunk to a depth of 80 feet; but after passing through 73 feet of clay and shales it entered a bed of very hard rock which proved to be metamorphic, and it was finally closed at the end of the season.

One more was started at Kukurkhodi, a site selected by the Superintendent, Geological Department, in person, where there is an exposure of Satchirs, and immediate overlying contact of Mahadwas. At a depth of 162½ feet purple sandstone was struck, and after passing through principally thick beds of clay with layers of sandstone intervening, it was closed at the end of the season at a depth of 285½ feet.

Out of a total number of 14 borings sunk since the work of exploring the Nerbudda Valley was commenced, all but two were abandoned before the close of the year, and the Local Administration is now awaiting further advice from the Geological Department.

8.—*Manufactures.*

Spinning Mills.

56. The manufactures indigenous to these Provinces have been described in previous reports. It was noticed in last year's report that the native weaving industry, struggling as it had been for some years past in competition with the cheaper and more attractive produce of foreign mills, was then about to be more severely tried by the opening of the "Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills" at Nagpur, in the heart of the cotton producing country. The capital of the Company is £150,000 in 3,000 shares all paid up. The mills are under the intelligent management of a Parsi gentleman; and a fair staff of European Engineers, Weaving and Spinning Masters are employed, besides about 1,000 factory hands. These mills commenced work on the 1st January 1877, the normal horse power of the engines employed being 428, working 550 looms and 30,000 spindles, of which however only a few were really at work. There has been some difficulty about skilled workmen, and it may take some months yet before the mills are in full operation. For the period during which they have been at work the out-turn was 53,473 lbs. yarn, valued at Rs. 25,065, and 1,191 yards cloth valued at Rs. 614, consuming 925 cwts. of cotton.

Bamboo fibre.

57. An attempt was made during the year through the agency of the Forest Department to determine the cost at which the manufacture of paper stock from the fibre of the bamboo, which grows over vast tracts of forest in different parts of the Province, could be carried out. For want of better machinery the ordinary sugar mill of the country with upright wooden rollers worked by two pairs of bullocks was used. A certain portion of the crashed stems were boiled in the ordinary sugar boiling pans, which are 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep, in pure water; another portion in an alkaline solution made by dissolving the crude soda of the bazar in the water; and a third portion was dried as it left the mill. 800 lbs. of fibre were thus obtained from 6,570 lbs. weight of green bamboo stems, which is equal to a produce of paper stock of 12 per cent of raw material employed, or about 10 per cent if the unboiled specimen be subjected to further treatment. With better appliances, 15 per cent (the produce generally yielded) may be obtained. The cost of the experiment was Rs. 48-9-9, without the value of the bamboo cut in the forest or the fuel employed; but working on a larger scale it is calculated that a ton of paper stock would cost Rs. 108. It is intended, however, before doing more in these Provinces, to wait the result of similar experiments in British Burmah, where suitable machinery is being employed.

9.—*Trade.*

Returns.

58. The Returns have this year been compiled on the method recently prescribed by the Government of India, the classification of goods being in accordance with that in use for recording the sea-borne trade at the different ports of shipment in India. The trade-year also has been altered from the twelvemonth ending June to the twelvemonth ending March, to correspond with the Financial year. Both of these facts tend to render it impossible to institute any very close comparison with the trade of the previous year. The Returns marked I. are now for the first time presented with the Provincial Administration Report, no form for general adoption having been decided upon heretofore, and while they may be referred to for all particulars as to any article of the import and export trade of the country, it will suffice that a brief abstract of the Returns be given in this place.

59. Thus the total exterior trade of the country for the past two years was,—

	Weight in Maunds.	Value Rs.	
Imports	2,700,535	3,80,92,635	1876-77
	2,953,303	6,25,80,107	1875-76
Exports	7,859,536	3,87,34,287	1876-77
	6,660,992	4,51,73,277	1875-76

The loss in the imports is mainly in the item of machinery, which in the year previous and in 1874-75 was largely imported into Nagpur for the Weaving and Spinning Mills and into Hinganghat, Wardha and elsewhere for Cotton-pressing. There is also another large loss on account of the Malwa opium for export to China, passing through Nimar to Bombay by rail without being registered as it was in previous years. The gain on the export side is due mainly to increased quantities of grain sent to the famine districts of Madras, and to Bombay for shipment to Europe, which must be set off against the disappearance of the through Malwa opium trade from the returns on the export, as well as the import, side of the account. Excluding this opium and other through-trade from the figures, the totals may be thus presented :—

	Weight Tons.	Value £.	
Imports	,99,203	3,323,283	in 1876-77
	108,140	4,917,579	in 1875-76
Exports	290,903	3,667,348	in 1876-77
	245,480	3,196,040	in 1875-76

The returns show the following to be among the principal articles of import and export :—

IMPORTS.

	Weight Mds.	Value Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	26,966	4,62,709
Cotton, manufactured ...	104,512	87,23,494
Fruits and nuts ...	.....	11,82,467
Grain and pulse ...	396,029	7,31,349
Metals and manufactures of metal ...	185,191	22,18,313
Provisions (ghee, &c.) ...	21,918	10,28,912
Salt ...	987,323	39,96,410
Seeds, (oil and other) ...	117,998	3,29,939
Sugar ...	274,160	23,34,620

EXPORTS.

Cotton, raw ...	221,048	39,13,926
Cotton, manufactured ...	30.599	35,62,377
Wheat ...	2,855,119	56,15,093
Gram and pulse ...	1,161,422	17,87,112
Other spring crops ...	325,127	5,06,008
Rice, husked ...	551,484	13,25,223
Rice, unhusked ...	30,819	30,512
Other rain crops ...	387,445	6,78,253
Lac (dye, shell and stick) ...	55,726	5,83,256
Metals and manufactures of metal ...	141,965	6,68,966
Provisions (ghee, &c.) ...	44,444	10,05,952
Seeds (oil and other) ...	1,466,306	47,34,160
Silk, raw and manufactured ...	4,533	24,13,419
Sugar, refined ...	124,784	14,93,425
Do. unrefined ...	111,549	6,49,377

Results.

60. The grain export trade in the previous year amounted to 3,412,534 maunds, and in the year under report as above detailed, it increased to 5,311,416 maunds ; the largest exports however went to the famine districts in the two or three months after the close of the year (March 1877), after which the block on the railway occurred; notwithstanding which the supplies from the interior continued to pour into the Railway Stations all along the line, and special arrangements had to be made by the Administration for sheltering the immense heaps of grain from the monsoon rains. The harvests of the past season were late, and untimely showers further delayed threshing operations, so that much of the agricultural produce of the year did not come

into the market until April and May after the close of the year for which these Trade returns have been prepared; and this will also account for the export of oil-seeds being only equal to that of the previous year, although it is known to have been unprecedently high in in the past season. There is a sensible increase in the export of cotton the outturn of the season being both good in quantity and quality and fair prices being offered. The stoppage of several large fairs during the year on account of the prevalence of cholera at the time of their assembly has affected the returns both in the import and export sides in respect of many articles of merchandize, notably in metals and manufactures of metal, cattle, and piece goods, which change hands at these annual fairs in considerable quantities. The opening of the Holkar and Warora State Railways has also had its effect on the returns, the former now taking, besides the opium already mentioned, other articles through, without being registered as formerly, anywhere in these Provinces and the latter attracting a good deal of trade with Eastern Berar and Nizams territories which formerly was either non existent or travelled to the railway further west in Berar out of the Province. Still notwithstanding all these changes and accidents the aggregate results of trade for the past two years are very much in favor of the year under review, if it be remembered that in the two articles of machinery and Malwa opium neither of which belong to the trade proper of the country, more than two million sterling have disappeared from the returns. The trade of the past two years may be thus represented in aggregate:—

	Weight. Tons.	Value £.
1876-77 ...	390,106	6,990,631
1875-76 ...	353,620	8,113,619

Direction.

61. The direction of the trade may be thus shown in abstract:—

	Imports.		*Exports.*	
Internal countries not under British Administration:—	Quantities. Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Quantities Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Nizams Hyderabad ...	33,780	3,31,862	8,035	63,818
Berar ...	126,383	9,63,842	205,005	10,58,223
Central India States ...	277,642	85,96,628	459,970	51,11,422
British Provinces.				
North West Provinces..	823.341	98,56,399	241,156	21,53,166
Bombay ...	1,278,118	173,75,788	6,799,504	297,14,313
Bengal ...	13,096	5,67,896	87,933	4,50,331
Madras ...	148,175	4,60,220	57,933	1,73,014
	2,700,535	380,92,635	7,859,536	387,24,287

From this it will be seen that the trade is mainly with Bombay westward, included in which is all the grain that branched off into the Deccan famine districts from the railway junction at Cullian. The principal imports are cotton piece goods, metals and manufactures of metal, salt, cocoanuts, European liquors and stores, spices, tobacco &c., and the exports cotton raw, grain, ghee, oil seeds, and Indian piece goods. The next largest trade is with the North Wertern Provinces and Calcutta the main imports being sugar from Mirzapore, piece goods, indigo, jute bags, European liquors and stores, manufactures of metals, silk, tobacco &c., and the exports cotton for the mills at Cawnpore, lac, iron, grain &c. With the Central India States the principal imports were Malwa opium, wheat, cattle &c., and the exports sugar both refined and unrefined, piece goods, European and native, metals, spices. With the Nizams country and Berar, Bengal and Madras, the trade is comparatively small, and is carried by road except a small proportion which goes down the Mahanadi river to Cuttack, and by the Godavari to Coconada. With the Central India Native States a portion of the trade is now carried by the Holkar State Railway and a portion by road. But the great bulk of the trade with Bombay westward and the North Western Provinces northward is carried by rail.

10.—*Public Works.*

62. *Staff.*—The Engineering Staff of the Provincial Public Works Department in the Central Provinces consisted of—

1 Chief Engineer,

8 Executive Engineers,

10 Assistant Enginers;

and the Railway Staff of—

4 Executive Engineers,
9 Assistant Engineers;

in addition to which there was one Mining Engineer.

63. *Expenditure.*—The following statement will show the total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department under all heads of service during the year :—

Heads of service.		Final Budget grant.	Outlay for 1876-77.	Total Budget grant.	Total outlay in India.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, Imperial Ordinary	Original works ...	2,22,886	2,22,565	3,27,579	3,25,477
	Repairs ...	1,04,693	1,02,912		
Civil buildings—Imperial	Original works ...	26,984	22,379	28,100	23,351
	Repairs ...	1,116	972		
Civil buildings—Provincial	Original works ...	99,289	1,05,698	1,75,866	1,74,312
	Repairs ...	76,577	68,614		
Agricultural—Provincial ...	Original works ..	...	...	321	321
	Repairs ...	321	321		
Communications—Provincial.	Original works ...	3,29,798	3,22,077	5,13,746	5,11,646
	Repairs ...	1,83,948	1,89,569		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Original works ...	11,396	7,117	22,599	18,108
	Repairs ...	11,203	10,991		
Establishment ...	Imperial ...	87,870	87,207	3,04,370	3,29,249
	Provincial ...	2,16,500	2,42,042		
Tools and plant ...	Imperial ...	4,851	4,717	14,911	6,350
	Provincial ...	10,060	1,633		
Profit and Loss ...	Provincial ...	...	5,908	...	5,908
	Total ...	...	...	13,87,492	13,94,722
Deduct decrease in suspense balances.	Imperial ...	...	14,433	...	...
	Provincial ...	...	14,373	...	—28,806
Net charges Imperial and Provincial Public Works			...	13,87,492	13,65,916
State Railways. Imperial Extraordinary, Wardha Valley, Capital			...	6,40,000	6,52,162
State Railways. Do. Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway			...	76,000	76,593
State Railways. Do. Ordinary Wardha Valley, Revenue			..	55,000	36,576
Warora Colliery.			...	97,700	1,02,246
Nerbudda Valley Coal Boring Operations.					
State Colliery, Ordinary—Satpura Region ...			..	22,800	16,214
Imperial Ordinary, Barrack Department ...			...	9,000	10,089
Imperial Ordinary, State outlay on Guaranteed Railways			...	5,000	1,462
Total outlay against all Budgets for 1876-77			...	22,92,992	23,63,168
Saving on total of all grants for 1876-77 ...			...	29,824	

IMPERIAL—MILITARY.

64 *Original Works.*—The total expenditure under this sub-head was as follows :—

Accommodation for European Infantry	...	Rs. 97,818
Ditto Artillery	...	,, 8,601
Ditto for Native Infantry	...	,, 8,314
Ditto for Native Cavalry	...	,, 1,563
General Cantonment Works	...	,, 49,066
Ordnance buildings	...	,, 94
Commissariat buildings	...	,, 52,130
Buildings for Staff purposes	...	,, 4,353
Rest-houses	...	,, 582
Fortifications	...	,, 44
		Total Rs. 2,22,565

65. The following are some of the principal Military Works carried out :—

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Remodelling Nos. 1, 3 and 5 barracks, British Infantry Lines, Kamptee.—These were all commenced in 1875-76, but were completed during the past year.

Remodelling No. 2 Barrack.—Was commenced in February last, and Rs. 19,708 were expended during the year. It was completed in July.

These remodelled barracks have been pronounced to be vast improvements on the old ones, being much better ventilated; and the Military authorities find them to be about 4° or 5° cooler.

New Married men's quarters, European Infantry, Kamptee.—This project was submitted last year to the Government of India for sanction, but no orders have been received even up to date: materials were prepared to the extent of Rs. 6,123.

Reroofing Nos. 5, 9 and 10 barracks, European Infantry, Jubbulpore.—This project, commenced in 1874, was completed in August 1876 at a cost of Rs. 43,662.

Remodelling cook houses, European Infantry, Jubbulpore.—This work was most necessary, on account of the unsafe state of the roofs and the defective cooking arrangements. The total estimated cost is Rs. 39,018. The expenditure up to end of last year was Rs. 6,000.

Dismantling old urinaries and constructing new ones, European Infantry Lines, Jubbulpore.—This work, commenced in April 1876, was completed in December of the same year at a cost of Rs. 3,567.

Canteen at Asirgarh.—Was commenced last year and nearly completed. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,996.

Assistant Apothecary's quarters, Asirgarh. This work was commenced in 1875-76 and completed in March 1877. The total cost amounted to Rs. 7,196.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

Remodelling Artillery barrack No. 3 at Kamptee.—This work was approved of, but not finally sanctioned. Materials were collected for building at a cost of Rs. 3,301.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE INFANTRY.

Magazine for Snider ammunition for the Native Infantry, Sitabaldi.—This building was practically completed in 1875-76. It was finished off during the past year, at a total cost of Rs. 5,328.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

Drainage of the ground to the west of the European Infantry Barracks, Kamptee.—This was undertaken as part of General Crommelin's scheme for the improvement of these barracks. Some foul, stagnant tanks were filled in at a cost of Rs. 3,659.

Flood-embankments, Kamptee.—A very heavy flood occurred in the Kahnan River on the 4th September 1876, sweeping through a great portion of the Cantonment with great force and entailing a large amount of damage and even loss of life. Full reports were submitted to the Government of India. Rs. 10,235 were spent in special repairs to Government buildings and roads.

With a view of preventing a recurrence of such a disaster, the Government of India have sanctioned certain flood embankments. These were commenced last year, and good progress was made in their construction; but no payments were made.

Encamping-grounds, Saugor Southern Road.—Eight of these were laid out in a length of 75 miles.

Two Wells, Asirgarh Fort.—These were commenced in the Mamoo Bhanja Tank; but after sinking about 12 feet in depth through solid basalt rock, work was suspended. Rs. 769 was expended.

Cleaning out Mamoo Bhanja Tank at Asirgarh.—This work was undertaken with the idea of purifying the water of the tank and rendering it fit for drinking purposes. As far as is known, it had never been cleaned out before, and the amount of accumulated filth was

enormous; 41,27,000 gallons of water had to be pumped out, and 5,74,000 cubic feet of deposit. In this were found lotas, brass and copper, swords, cannon-balls of iron and stone and shells of iron, some of them loaded and complete with wooden-fuze, the remains of a domed temple of high finish, and a tomb which may have been covered by the domed temple. The work had to be carried on night and day, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 24,725.

Dry stone retaining walls to Mamoo Bhanja Tank.—These were required to keep up the sides of the tank; they cost Rs. 3,080.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.

New Commissariat Cattle-sheds, Kamptee—Four new camel-sheds, to hold 176 camels, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 32,981, and one sick camel-shed at a cost of Rs. 2,969. A well with troughs for watering cattle was commenced, the expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 2,908. An approach road to the above-mentioned lines was made at a cost of Rs. 2,096.

Removal of Commissariat Bazaar, Kamptee.—The bazaar to windward of the Commissariat and European Hospitals was removed, and compensation had to be paid to owners of houses, amounting to Rs. 17,723.

Rebuilding four Gram godowns, Commissariat Lines, Jubbulpore.—This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,167.

Reconstructing draught bullock-shed, Commissariat Lines, Jubbulpore.—Commenced in March 1876 and completed in June at acost of Rs. 4,847.

Renewal of roof of two Bhoosa godowns attached to the Cattle-sheds in the Commissariat Lines at Jubbulpore.—This work was commenced in March 1875 and completed in July 1876; the expenditure thereon amounted to Rs. 4,904.

Renewing the roof and carrying out alterations to the Rum and Liquor godown, Commissariat Lines, Jubbulpore.—Was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,178.

BUILDINGS FOR STAFF PURPOSES.

Quarters for the Commissariat Staff Serjeants, Kamptee.—These quarters, erected near the Commissariat Store godowns, were commenced in 1875 and completed last year at a cost of Rs. 6,350.

Minor Works.—Rs. 35,778 were spent on works costing under Rs. 2,500; but none were of sufficient importance to require any special notice here.

REPAIRS.

66. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,02,912, as shown in following statement :—

Accommodation for	European Infantry	...	Rs. 32,335
Ditto	Artillery	...	,, 12,911
Ditto	Native Infantry	...	,, 10,695
Ditto	Native Cavalry	...	,, 1,554
Ditto	Rest-houses	...	,, 5,931
Ditto	Ordnance Buildings	...	,, 1,295
Ditto	Commissariat do.	...	,, 9,285
Ditto	Staff and Miscellaneous	...	,, 1,801
Ditto	General Cantonment Works		,, 20,867
Ditto	Fortification	...	,, 429
Compensation in lieu of or for deficient quarters for	Medical Subordinates	...	,, 1,662
Ditto	Ordnance do.	...	,, ...
Ditto	Commissariat do.	...	,, 567
Ditto	Barrack Department	...	,, 441
Ditto	Other Staff Departments		,, 516
Hire of Ordnance buildings for subordinates		...	,, 1,738
Ditto	Commissariat do.	...	,, 419
Hire of buildings for families, Royal Artillery		...	,, 226
Ditto Serjeant's Mess,	do	...	,, 240
		Total	Rs. 1,02,912

67. *Barrack Department.*—In this department, Rs. 6,194 were expended on account of establishment; Rs. 876 on new supplies; and Rs. 3,019 for repairs to barrack furniture.

68. *Tools and Plant.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,717.

IMPERIAL.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

69. *Telegraph Office, Jubbulpore.*—This work, commenced in 1875, was completed during the past year at a total cost of Rs. 25,236.

Telegraph Office, Khandwa.—This building, also commenced in 1875, was completed only in March 1877. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,394.

Telegraph Office, Saugor.—This is a Provincial building given over to Telegraph and Post Offices. The roof had to be renewed at the joint expense of the latter department and Province, as the Telegraph Office is only maintained on condition of free quarters being found by the Local Administration.

A few minor works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 658.
Repairs to Telegraph buildings cost only Rs. 100.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

70. *Additions and alteration to Post Office, Nagpur.*—Two front rooms were added, and an additional verandah on north side at a cost of Rs. 5,676.

Rs. 698 were expended in materials towards renewing the building at Saugor, referred to under Telegraphs.

Minor works were carried out to the extent of Rs. 1,245.
Repairs to Post Office buildings cost Rs. 892.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS—ORIGINAL WORKS.

71. The following table will show the expenditure on each class of buildings under this head:—

Classes of Buildings.	Outlay in 1876-77.
	Rs.
Tahsils	11,087
Court Houses	19,818
Jails	28,045
Police	11,047
Education	18,998
Medical	6,921
Government Houses and Residencies ...	848
Churches	1,043
Cemeteries	2,908
Charitable Institutions	1,309
Scientific do.	595
Public Works Buildings	1,052
Miscellaneous	2,027

The principal works carried out were as follows:—

LAND REVENUE BUILDINGS.

72. *Renewing roofs of Tahsili at Sleemanabad, Jubbulpore District.*—Commenced in July 1876 and completed in January 1877, at a cost of Rs. 3,641.

Additional Record Room and Naib Tahsildar's Court-house to the combined Tahsili at Gadarwara, Narsinghpur District.—These additions were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,041.

Tahsili at Tirora, Bhandara District.—This was commenced in April 1876; but work was suspended for want of funds. Rs. 1,998 were spent during the year.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

73. *Treasury strong room to Deputy Commissioner's Court-house, Jubbulpore*—This was commenced in November 1875, and completed in September 1876 at a cost of Rs. 7,227.

Two new rooms to Commissioner's Court, Jubbulpore, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,337.

A light verandah around Deputy Commissioner's Court, Jubbulpore.—This work cost Rs. 3,481.

New Treasury at Betul.—Rs. 827 only were expended on this during the year. The building was completed in November 1876 at a total cost of Rs. 7,391.

Remodelling East wing, Deputy Commissioner's Court-house, Hoshangabad.—The remodelling of the West wing of this building was completed in 1874-75; the work on the East wing was commenced in January 1877, and Rs. 5,008 were expended on it up to end of March.

JAILS—CENTRAL.

74. *Alteration to ventilators and tops of walls, Men's barrack, Nagpur Central Jail.*—These works were to render the building more secure. The cost amounted to Rs. 3,337.

Providing railings in Central Jail, Jubbulpore.—This was a sanitary work, and was carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,984.

Supplying materials for constructing drains in Central Jail, Jubbulpore, cost Rs. 3,675.

JAILS—DISTRICT.

75. New solitary cells at Chhindwara Jail cost Rs. 2,554.

A Work shed at the Bhandara Jail was carried out at a cost of Rs.2,432.

Three solitary cells at Hoshangabad Jail were commenced in April 1875, and completed during past year, at a cost of Rs. 4,557.

Two new sheds at Seoni Jail cost Rs. 4,658.

Guard rooms for State prisoners' quarters, Asirgarh Fort, were commenced in November 1875, and completed during past year at a total cost of Rs. 3,260.

POLICE.

76. Police Station-House, Pachmarhi, was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3,472.

Remodelling Police Inspector's quarters, Hoshangabad.—This work was commenced only in January 1877. Rs. 1,679 were expended during the year.

Police Inspector's quarters, Chanda.—This was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,297.

EDUCATION.

77. Improvements and alterations to Zillah school, Narsinghpur, were commenced in April 1876, and completed in March 1877, at a cost of Rs. 9,926.

Reroofing Zillah School, Saugor.—Commenced during the year; but was not completed. Rs. 2,792 were expended up to end of March 1877.

MEDICAL.

78. *Constructing Dormitory at head-quarters for the Medical Pupils, Nágpur, with Laboratory and Dissecting rooms.*—These were commenced in February 1876, but only Rs 4,999 were expended by the end of the year out of an estimate of Rs. 26,795.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

79. *Construction of Sohagpur Cemetery.*—Commenced in June 1875, and was completed in 1876 at a cost of Rs. 3,408.

Reconstructing cemetery walls, Hoshangabad, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,340.

Several very necessary minor works were also carried out, but are not worth noticing in detail.

REPAIRS.

80. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 68,614, classified as follows:—

Classes of Buildings.	Outlay in 1876-77.
	Rs.
Tahsils	4,856
Court Houses	14,196
Jails	16,691
Police	7,286
Education	1,336
Medical	1,037
Residencies	10,726
Churches	3,535
Cemeteries	2,258
Charitable Institutions	318
Scientific do.	2,470
Public Works Buildings	3,342
Other Buildings	563
Total ...	68,614

PROVINCIAL—AGRICULTURE.

81. No original works were undertaken under this head of service.

A small sum of Rs. 321 was expended in repairs to the small irrigation work built in connection with the Model Farm, Nagpur.

PROVINCIAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. *Expenditure.*—Rs. 5,11,646 were expended on communications, viz.:—

On Original works	... Rs.	3,22,077
,, Repairs	... ,,	1,89,569
	Total Rs.	5,11,646

against a total expenditure in previous year, amounting to Rs. 5,30,068.

Mileage.—The total number of miles, now maintained by the Public Works Department is, 1,093.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

83. The following shows the expenditure on the principal roads under construction:—

	Rs.
Saugor Southern road	89,230
Road from Singanama to Piparia	23,513
Eastern road	75,654
Southern road	47,077
New Mandla road	47,390
Other roads	39,213
Total Rs. ...	3,22,077

Saugor Southern road.—In the 4th Section, a bridge of two spans of 10 feet, over the Noona nala, was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,184.

In the 5th Section 11 miles of road have been completed, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs 8,024. Berms were also constructed at the foot of the Chargaon and Sowa Talão embankments, to protect them from scour, at a cost of Rs. 1,196.

On the 6th Section, Rs. 69,235 were spent during the year. The bridges over the Linga and Dhumni nalas were commenced during the year, and the former was completed. This section was at the end of the year complete, with the exception of two bridges and their culverts. The total expenditure on the whole of this road, 73 miles in length, up to end of last year, amounted to Rs. 10,65,446.

Pachmarhi Road.—This new road to Pachmarhi from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Piparia was commenced in January this year. By the end of the year, on the first 8½ miles, the earthwork was complete, also on the 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th miles, whilst on the 13th and 17th it was half completed. Five wells were in progress. The bungalow at Dokurkheri was completed, and that at Piparia well advanced. Rs. 23,513 were expended on these works during the year.

Eastern Road.—Work was carried out on the 9th and 10th sections, the only ones incomplete on the road.

On the 9th section the masonry works were all finished off during the year, besides a large quantity of earthwork, moorum soling and the collection of metal. This section is now open throughout, the only break being at the Argaom River (mileage 125), which it is not intended to bridge at present. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 25,433.

In the 10th section all the bridges and culverts, with the exception of two, viz., over the Ringa Katera and Parce rivers, were nearly finished during the year, and were in a fair way of being ready for

the monsoon traffic. A large quantity of earthwork and moorum soling, was also carried out. No metal was collected for this section. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 49,422.

The total expenditure on the whole length of this road, 175 miles in length, up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,19,668. It was commenced in 1869.

Southern Road.—This work consists of remodelling the road from Warrora, the terminus of the Wardha Valley State Railway, to Chandah, a distance of about 26½ miles. Good progress was made towards the completion of the earthworks and in metal collection, and the work might have been finished had it not been stopped for want of funds. Rs. 46,668 were spent during the year.

Mandla Road.—Good progress was made on this road. On the 2nd section Rs. 28,669 were expended during the year. A large quantity of earthwork was completed, also a considerable amount in hard soil, in forming catch-water drains. The greater portion of the moorum required for soling was collected. One bridge, 10 feet span, was completed; and the foundations commenced of 6 other bridges or culverts. A well was also commenced.

On the 3rd section Rs. 17,172 only were spent; 3½ million cubic feet of earthwork was completed, besides a lot of jungle clearing and the construction of some blind drains.

The total expenditure on this road, to end of year, amounted to Rs. 1,90,314.

Other Works.—In addition to the above, good progress was made on two bridges on the Hoshangabad and Etarsi road.

EXPENDITURE—REPAIRS.

84. The following is an abstract of the expenditure on the repair to the several roads during the year:—

Items.	Expenditure, 1876-77.
	Rs.
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapore ...	7,610
Do. to Mandla	2,464
Great Northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore ...	65,880
Road from Nagpur to Raipur	66,584
Road from Nagpur and Kamptee to Chhindwara ...	13,500
Road from Nagpur to Chanda	8,538
Wardha Valley road	1,141
Saugor Southern road	13,134
Road from Raipur to Cuttack	1,579
Other roads	9,139
Total ...	1,89,569

TOLLS.

85. The tolls collected at the Kanhan bridge amounted to Rs. 22,275 against Rs. 10,831 collected during the previous year.

The total collected at the Wainganga temporary bridge on the Eastern road amounted to Rs. 8,853.

PROVINCIAL.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

86. *Original Works.*—Only two works of any importance were carried out during the past year.

Improvements to Museum grounds, Nagpur.—These grounds have been drained, planted, fenced, and laid out with metalled paths from a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds, and have since been handed over, to be maintained by the Municipality. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,079.

Buboria Tank, Seoni.—This tank, which furnishes a supply of water to the town of Seoni, has for years given much trouble, and has been transferred to the charge of the Executive Engineer Kanhan Division. During the past year it was in a critical state, but was saved by cutting the embankment and lowering the water. It has since been strengthened, but requires careful watching. Rs. 9,039 were expended during the year.

REPAIRS.

87. *Arboriculture.*—This work has hitherto been classed under this head of Service, and was the only work undertaken under it.

The following shows the expenditure during the year in connection with each road :—

	Rs.
Great Northern road ...	2,175
Eastern road	3,236
Southern road	1,309
Wardha Valley road ...	207
North-Western road ...	734
Hoshangabad and Itarsi road	499
Saugor Southern road ...	1,723
Sundry works	1,108
Total Rs.	10,991

The amount expended in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 11,458. It is doubtful whether an equivalent for the money expended on road-side avenues has been fully received.

IMPERIAL.—EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

Wardha Valley (State) Railway.

88. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,50,757, raising the total expenditure, up to the end of the year, to Rs. 45,54,089.

Length opened.—During the year the road-way with permanent way was completed and laid over the whole length, the line having been opened only up to the 41st mile by the end of the previous year.

The portion open to the public, viz., to the temporary station at 18th mile (Hinganghat) remained the same as in the previous years; but in June 1877 it was opened up to the 21st mile, or to the permanent station, Hinganghat, on the south of the river Wana.

Progress.—The earthwork was completed with the exception of that in the embankments connected with the large bridges.

The minor bridges were all completed.

Good progress was made in the following large bridges: (1) Wana viaduct; (2) Ambia viaduct; (3) Pothra viaduct; and (4) Chass bridge. Nos. 2 and 3 were completed and open for traffic. The Wana viaduct, No. 1, the largest on the line, having four spans of 150 feet each, has since been completed and opened for traffic.

The fencing was completed, with the exception of the portions connected with the large bridges.

The permanent way and ballasting were also all completed, except over the embankments of the incomplete bridges.

All other subsidiary works were, with the exception of a few details, completed.

A large quantity of coal was carried over the line for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the line also proved most useful in carrying stone and materials for the construction of the large bridges, no less than 260,000 cubic-feet, or about 16,400 tons of stone having been carried during the year.

On the whole, a large amount of work was carried out, which has been very favorably reported on.

IMPERIAL.—ORDINARY.

Wardha Valley (State) Railway—Revenue.

89. *Open Line.*—The line was open to the public for traffic between Wardha and Hinganghat from 1st April to 3rd June 1876, and from 9th December 1876 to 31st March 1877, or for 26 weeks.

Trains ran, at first, only for three days in the week; but a daily service (Sundays excepted) was started from the 15th February last.

It was worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on agreement, the maintenance being carried out by the Public Works Department.

Traffic.—The number of passengers carried was as follows:—

1st Class	...	139
2nd do.	...	181
3rd do.	...	1,166
Coolie do.	...	10,757
Total		12,243 or 471 per week,

against an average of 458 per week in previous year.

The following goods were carried:—

		Maunds.
Merchandize	...	378,590
Coal	...	71,905
Coal, free	...	17,904
Railway materials	...	42,841
Do. free	...	224
Total		511,464 or nearly 19,000 tons.

Receipts.—The receipts from passengers amounted to Rs. 3,612, and from merchandize, &c., to Rs. 19,325,—total Rs. 22,937, or Rs. 882 per week.

The total receipts in the previous year, during the 29 weeks it was open, amounted to Rs. 24,474, or about Rs. 844 per week.

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,334, or Rs. 64 per mile per month open.

It is, in the absence of the final accounts, roughly calculated that the total working expenses (including maintenance) will be Rs. 25,677,

resulting in a net loss of about Rs. 2,700. However, it is satisfactory to remark that, during the current year, there has been a very considerable increase of traffic, and a net profit is anticipated for half-year ending 30th June last.

IMPERIAL.—EXTRAORDINARY.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway.

90. *Progress.*—At the commencement of the year, the line was pegged out, marked, and lockspitted up to the 49th mile from Nagpur. During the past year, the pegging out, &c., was all completed up to the 124th mile, near the village of Kallianpur. A large amount of work was also carried out in taking longitudinal and cross sections, in sinking trial pits as borings at sites of bridges, and on sundry other minor works. The lining out across the ghats proved troublesome and tedious, and caused some anxiety at one time; but the difficulties were finally overcome by the Engineers employed thereon. The line is all ready now for the commencement of work.

Extension.—A party of Engineers were also employed in making a reconnaissance of the country eastward of Kallianpur, with the idea of an extension towards Calcutta, and three routes were reported on. This work involved the exploration and rough surveys of no less than 500 miles of country.

The result showed that no great difficulty will be met in the extension, should it be considered desirable.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year on this railway amounted to Rs. 78,519, raising the total expenditure incurred to Rs. 1,66,563.

V.—Revenue and Finance.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Province for the official year 1876-77, as furnished by the Accountant General :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance, April 1st, 1876 ...	37,75,183	...
Imperial Civil revenue and expenditure ...	99,76,412	60,63,986
Provincial Services revenue and expenditure ...	38,37,332	33,95,022
Local Funds revenue and expenditure ...	14,65,401	16,98,820
Municipalities on Government Books ...	5,93,861	6,15,941
Deposits ...	17,16,807	16,14,163
Local Bills and Remittances ...	71,08,901	71,16,086
Miscellaneous loan, advance and debt accounts ...	7,08,800	6,73,162
Cash Bill Remittances to and from other Governments ...	12,88,633	14,38,914
Money Order Departments ...	8,26,754	2,01,980
Miscellaneous transactions with other Governments ...	12,68,612	12,27,119
Public Works Department (Imperial) ...	11,84,288	25,20 419
Telegraph Department ...	30,352	92,078
Military Departments ...	2,38,787	32,52,891
Cash Balance, March 31st, 1877 ...	...	41,09,542
Total ...	3,40,20,123	3,40,20,123

(*a.*) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Land Revenue.*

2. The total realizations amount to Rs. 60,44,190, and are made up of " Ordinary revenue" Rs. 60,09,036; sale proceeds of waste lands Rs. 6,909, and " Miscellaneous" Rs. 28,245. The demand for 1876-77 under " Ordinary revenue" is in excess of that for 1875-76 by Rs. 9,600, the increase being due to changes in kists in the Sambalpur and Nimar districts, consequent on the introduction of the revised Settlement. The realizations on account of sale proceeds of waste lands represent payments for purchases in past years. No sales were effected in 1876-77, as the sale of waste lands was suspended under orders of the Government of India in 1871. The realizations of Land Revenue are well up to demand; and the fluctuations between one year's realizations and those of another are due to the fact that one kist falls due immediately after the close of the year on the 15th April, and the amounts paid in advance on account of this kist before the 1st April vary each year.

Tributes.—The realizations reached Rs. 1,37,001. The demand is fixed, being Rs. 1,36,031; and variations in receipt are due to payments falling into arrears or being made in advance.

3. The above account relates to the demand and collections of the Land revenue and Tributes, as they appear in the Financial accounts for the year ending March 1877. The demand, collections and balances of Land revenue and tribute for the fiscal year ending October 1876 will now be noticed.

	Land Revenue on the rent roll.	Land Revenue not on the rent roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand ...	60,44,232	51,231	39,641
Collections ...	60,37,296	50,586	38,883
Remissions ...	3,269	13	...
Balance ...	3,665	632	758

The demand on the rent roll is a little below that of the previous year, and was caused by the removal from it of certain cesses irregularly shown with the ordinary revenue of 1874-75 in the Raipur district. Under the other two heads of demand there is always some fluctuation due to lapses, resumptions, re-settlements and the like. The collections under each of these heads were prompt, leaving very small balances, most of which were being paid off. The remissions of revenue on the rent roll were mainly in the Bhandara district, where revision of settlement in certain villages became necessary and some relief was allowed.

The demand on account of balances for years antecedent to 1875-76, which amounted to Rs. 24,338 was recovered to the extent of Rs. 19,764, leaving, after a remission of Rs. 1,190, a sum of Rs. 3,383 still outstanding, most of which was, however, admitted to be irrecoverable and was about to be reported in the usual form for remission. Very little pressure is used for the realization of the revenue demand, and there were fewer legal processes required than in the previous year. Attachment of personal property was effected in 65 cases; but in only 9 was sale carried out. Attachmens of land or temporary sequestration occurred in 8 cases, but no sales took place within the year. And 15 defaulters were imprisoned in the Civil Jail for arrears of revenue.

2.—*Canal Revenue.*

4. There are no irrigation or other canals in these Provinces from which any revenue is realized.

3.—*Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.*

5. (1.) *Customs.*—The Finance tables in the Appendix show

the collections on account of duty on exported sugar at Rs. 1,59,252, of which Rs. 1,59,085 are export duty and Rs. 167 fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous.

6. (2.) *Opium.*—No customs duty is levied on exported opium; in these Provinces the revenue from the sale of Government opium, and on licenses for the retail vend of the drug, is shown under "Excise."

7. (3.) *Salt.*—It was explained last year under this head that the revenue derived from the import duties in 1875-76, as reported by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, while nominally showing a decrease as compared with the previous year's revenue, was in reality greater by nearly Rs. 30,000: the removal of the Customs line in Chhattisgarh having attracted larger importations into the Eastern districts, which importations had paid the modified duty at the salt pans at the Eastern Coast under the Government of Madras. Moreover, that the cost of the abolished Customs line, Rs. 2,49,763, was therefore a complete gain to the finances; that demoralization and crime from smuggling in Chhattisgarh had ceased; that one of the necessaries of life had become cheapened, and that too among a people distant from the sources of supply and far away from trade facilities in the shape of made roads or railways.

8. In the year under review the revenue derived on the Western Coast salts was Rs. 5,60,105, and on the Central India lake salts Rs. 1,24.339, or together Rs. 6,84,444, which, compared with the revenue of the two previous years, or since the Chhattisgarh branch of the Inland Customs line was abolished, shows a further decrease, thus:

for 1874-75	Rs. 7,64,780
,, 1875-76	,, 7,31,750
,, 1876-77	,, 6,84,444

But the decrease is entirely due to diminished importations of the Central India lake salts, on which the old inland duty of Rs. 3 per maund is retained. In the previous year the revenue from this lake salt amounted to Rs. 1,89,322; in the present year it was as above mentioned, Rs. 1,24,339. The Commissioner of Customs points out that the trade in this salt is being almost entirely displaced by the progressive increase in the importations by rail of Western Coast salts, on which salt a graduated mileage duty is levied, (according to the schedules prescribed by rules, dated 30th June 1876, made by the Governor General in Council under the Inland Customs Act of 1875,) of Rs. 1-2-3 per maund up to Jubbulpore, and Rs. 0-11-3 per maund up to Nagpur. These rates came into force early in the year under review, and the effect of the reduction of 9 pie in the maund up to Jubbulpore has been to stimulate imports into the Nerbudda districts from 3,09,468 maunds in the previous year to 3,52,744 maunds; and consequent on the increase of 3 pie in the

maund up to Nagpur to decrease the importations in that direction from 4,25,839 maunds in the previous year to 4,19,445 maunds in the present year. Taken together for both lines, there was a larger quantity of the Western salts imported, increasing the revenue on them from Rs. 5,42,428 in 1875-76 to Rs. 5,60,105 in the year under report; but the loss on the Rajputana lake salts more than counterbalanced this gain, and the general financial result is a fall in the salt revenue of Rs. 47,306 compared with the previous year.

9. Taking the lake and sea salts together the importations of the last two years were:

1875-76 ... 7,69,106 maunds.
1876-77 ... 8,12,870 ,,

showing an increase of 16,764 maunds; and the gratifying feature in the result is that with little more than a nominal and perhaps temporary loss of revenue, a system of levying the duty has now been established at the coasts, which, when consolidated, will render feasible the withdrawal altogether of the Inland Customs line, or at least that portion of it which still remains in the Central Provinces.

10. There does not appear to have been any increase in the importations of the Eastern Coast salts into Chhattisgarh to account for the diminution into Nagpur of the Western Coast salts, with which it competes in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts; and the diminution is in itself small, being only 6,394 maunds. Since the abolition of the Chhattisgarh Customs line, information as to the extent of the Eastern salt importation is derived solely from the returns of the general external trade of the Province; but, in the year under consideration, the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur unfortunately did not maintain one of the frontier trade registering posts, and what came in by this route has not been recorded. It has been ascertained, however, that there has been no falling off in the salt trade; and if the total importations of the Eastern Coast salt were equal to those of the previous year there will be no loss in the revenue realized by the Madras Government on this salt. So far then as the Central Provinces is concerned, the net result of the year, is a small decrease in the salt revenue, temporary perhaps, and due to the transition from one set of rates of duty to another introduced within the year, but that revenue realized on a *larger* consumption by the people of one of the necessaries of life.

11. (4.) *Excise.*—According to the finance tables, the total revenue under this heading was Rs. 14,49,579, made up of

Still head duty and license fees	...	Rs. 12,93,945
Sale of opium	...	,, 1,52,902
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	...	,, 2,732

The report of the Excise Commissioner gives slightly different figures from these, and the discrepancy is probably due to difference

in classification in the two offices, and to the Excise accounts including receipts up to the last day of the year, thus :

			Rs.
Still head duty at Central distilleries		...	2,90,620
License fees for retail vend		...	4,43,832
Ditto for Contract stills		...	57,487
Ditto for Out stills		...	1,64,237
Ditto for vend of imported liquors		...	3,578
Opium, sale of, to licensed venders	Rs. 2,70,276		
License for the retail vend of opium and preparations of opium	„ 2,11,167		4,81,445
License for retail vend of other intoxicating drugs (ganja, &c.)		...	60,626
License for retail vend of Tari (fermented juice of the date palm)		...	43,276
Miscellaneous fines, confiscations, &c.		...	23,416
	Total Excise Revenue	Rs.	15,68,517

The main difference appears to be in the item opium, the sale proceeds of which have been entered gross in the Excise accounts, whereas in the Treasury accounts it is shown minus the purchase cost, viz. Rs. 1,22,816.

12. (*a.*) *Distilleries.*—The Central Distillery system has been described in previous years. Shortly stated, it is the levy of a still head duty at places of manufacture called central distilleries. In parts of the country sparsely populated, where the demand would not warrant the establishment of a costly central distillery, license is given to establish contract and out-stills under certain conditions of manufacture and sale, and thus the whole country is protected against the manufacture of illicit spirit. Every gallon of manufactured spirit having thus been brought under taxation, licenses are sold by public auction annually for the monopoly right to vend the duty-paid spirit within defined circles of country. It has been noticed that there is a tendency for the receipts from still head duty to decrease annually, and those from licenses to vend to increase; and as there were 1,436,027 gallons distilled which paid duty against 1,532,642 gallons in the previous year, there is some evidence that the duty is at its highest of repressing effect, and that the consumption is gradually decreasing. That the receipts from licenses to vend this duty-paid spirit are increasing in no way affects such a deduction, and is proof only perhaps that there is greater competition at the annual auction sales among liquor sellers who make a profit out of the monopoly in their own way within their circles. The principle of excise administration is thus gradually reached—to tax the distillation and sale of spirit so as to check, not stop consumption.

13. (*b.*) *Opium.*—The revenue under this head is raised by the sale to licensed vendors of Government opium in 12 districts at a price considerably higher than the cost price, and by the sale of licenses to vend

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opium and preparations of opium in all 19 districts. In 7 of the 19 districts the licensee supplies himself with opium as under the old farming system. The receipts from these sources are separately stated above, but may be presented more in detail for the 12 and 7 districts respectively.

	Sale proceeds of Government opium. Rs.	Licenses to vend. Rs.
For the 12 districts in which Government opium is used ...	2,70,276	1,27,209
For the 7 districts in which the licensee provides his own opium ...	...	83,958
	2,70,276	2,11,167
Total ...	4,81,443	

And this will show that the consumption of opium is taxed almost three times heavier in the 12 districts in which Government opium is supplied to the licensed vendors than in the 7 districts in which the old farming system prevails. Under the farming system it is not possible to ascertain the consumption in any district, and the year under review was the first in which 3 of the 12 districts were supplied with Government opium, so that no general comparison can be made. Taking the 9 districts, however, in which Government opium supply has been in force for the past two years, there appears to be some increase in the quantities supplied in the year under review, compared with 1875-76; but this is no proof of increase of consumption,—for in 6 of the 9 districts the system was introduced only in the first quarter of 1875-76, when there were unknown stocks of private opium on hand, and this must have made the purchases from the Government store for most part of that year little more than nominal. Even in the 3 districts where the Government supply system has been in force since 1873, it is difficult to gauge the ordinary rate of consumption: it was more in 1874-75 than in 1875-76, and in the year under review it is more than in 1874-75. Opium is an article easily smuggled into the frontier districts, and the railways unfortunately offer facilities for this contraband traffic; but with increasing vigilance on the part of the police it will in a few years be possible to arrive at a fair estimate of the ordinary consumption of any district, when the repressive effect of the duty can be better weighed and action taken accordingly.

14. (c.) *Drugs.*—The revenue under this head is derived from the sale of licenses to vend ganja as an intoxicating drug, and from fees on the cultivation of the plant (Cannabis sativa.) The quantity in consumption is not known, but it is believed that the restrictions placed on the cultivation of ganja have had some effect in checking illicit consumption. These restrictions, however, are not complete, and much remains to be done before the use of this pernicious drug can be discouraged by means of repressive fees and duties. The subject is receiving the attention of the Administration.

15. (*d.*) *Tari.*—The revenue from this source has slightly decreased, owing to some uncertainty and litigation as to the right of the farmers of the Tari revenue to tap the date palm trees in private estates. The revenue is raised almost wholly in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, where the fermented juice of the palm is preferred by certain classes, and is considered a more wholesome beverage than the country made spirit.

16. (*e.*) *Imported liquors.*—The receipts from the grant of licenses for the vend of imported liquors are comparatively small. There were 70 licenses granted in 13 districts,—19 being for wholesale and 51 for the retail vend of foreign liquors.

17. (*f.*) *Miscellaneous.*—Considerable activity in the enforcement of the Excise Laws by the Magistracy seems to have been exercised during the year, for there were more persons convicted and heavier fines realized than in the past year. There were 1,687 persons convicted of offences against the revenue, Rs. 20,222 realized as fines, and Rs. 12,596 paid as rewards to informers.

18. The cost of the Excise Department was—

		Rs.
Central Office	...	10,036
Contingencies	...	5,134
District establishments	...	33,310
Construction and repairs	...	8,508
Rewards to informers	...	12,596
Cost of opium purchased	...	1,22,816
Total	...	1,92,400

In the previous year the cost was Rs. 1,61,605, the increase being mainly in the larger purchases of opium.

19. (5.) *Stamps.*—The Account Department report the revenues under this head to have been Rs. 9,76,137; while the Superintendent of Stamps gives slightly different figures in the following detail :—

		Rs.
General Stamps (Act XVIII. of 1869)	...	3,09,784
Court Fees (Act VII. of 1870)	...	6,69,217
Total	...	9,79,001

From this has to be deducted discount on sales, refunds, charges, &c., as follows :—

		Rs.
On Non-Judicial stamps	...	13,446
On Court Fee stamps	...	16,198
Head Office charges	...	9,575

Leaving a net revenue of Rs. 9,39,782, which showed a slight decrease of ·03 per cent as compared with the previous year, but an increase as compared with the average of the six years immediately preceding.

20. The progress made in asserting the claims of Government in pauper suits seems to be good; for out of a balance of Rs. 8,719 pending, Rs. 2,791 were recovered, Rs. 2,817 were remitted, and Rs. 3,111 remained for recovery. In the enforcement of the law also there was more activity shown, 274 cases of infringements having been prosecuted against 250 in the preceding year. The number of instruments impounded under Sections 22, 23 and 24 of the Act was 409; while penalties and fines imposed by the Collector under Sections 22 and 24 were Rs. 2,831 and Rs. 5,174 respectively. There were 162 Stamps vendors at head-quarters of districts, 137 at Tahsil Stations and 570 at other towns and villages.

21. (6.) *Law and Justice.*—The receipts were Rs. 1,58,170 against Rs. 1,45,402 in 1875-76. An increase of Rs. 4,252 occurs under Court fees realized in cash; but it is the result of a change in classification. In 1875-76 Court fees realized in cash, *i. e.*, fees on revenue process and recoveries on account of pauper suits used to be credited to Land Revenue and Stamps; whereas in 1876-77 they have been credited under Law and Justice. Under general fees, fines and forfeitures there is an increase of Rs. 8,210.

22. (7.) *Interest* Rs. 35,392. Of this Rs. 14,746 is interest on loan to Nagpur Municipality, Rs. 10,408 being paid by that Municipality and Rs. 4,338 from Provincial Revenues. The interest paid on advances to cultivators amounted to Rs. 408, and the interest on loans to the Raja of Pathera and Raja Janoji Bhonsla of Deor and Trimbakji Nana Ahir Rao to Rs. 17,797.

23. (8.) *Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 37,676. Rs. 8,809 is the amount of unclaimed deposits transferred to credit of Government, and Rs. 24,526 an adjustment of an erroneous credit in 1869-70 under Forest remittances discovered on an investigation of Forest accounts. The remaining credits call for no remark.

Charges.

24. *Refunds,* Rs. 54,419, of which Land Revenue was refunded to the extent of Rs. 10,529, Stamp revenue to the extent of Rs. 19,147, and Law and Justice receipts to the extent of Rs. 23,490.

Land Revenue.—Rs. 6,64,388. Of this amount Deputy Commissioners and their establishments absorbed Rs. 6,01,513, and their contingent expenditure reached Rs. 49,960. Payments to the extent of Rs. 12,915 were made on account of Land Settlement charges. In respect of salaries of Deputy Commissioners and their establishments Rs. 5,83,175 were paid in 1875-76 against Rs. 6,01,513 in 1876-77. The difference, Rs. 18,338, is due for the most part to the increases to the pay of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners sanctioned in Secretary of State's No. 628, dated 23rd December 1875, and to an additional Assistant Commissioner being appointed to the Provinces. Ordinarily the fluctuations depend on the number of officers on leave and the

grades to which they belong. Under Contingencies the application of rigid audit is causing a steady diminution of expenditure. During the years 1872-73 to 1876-77 contingent expenditure amounted in thousands to Rs. 78, 73, 62, 61 and 50. These remarks apply to expenditure under Law and Justice, also as Deputy Commissioners' charges are shared between Land Revenue and Law and Justice.

Political Agencies.—Rs. 43,923. The charges under this head have been swollen by payments aggregating Rs. 24,998 on account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and Rs. 14,970 on account of Delhi rejoicings and Local Durbars. The normal charges, viz., Durbar presents, maintenance of Kuka State prisoners, and Poshak allowances reached Rs. 42, Rs. 1,096 and Rs. 2,817 respectively.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenues.

25. *Imperial allotment.*—Rs. 27,70,000. In 1875-76 Rs. 27,84,845. The difference, Rs. 14,845, is due to reductions of allotments by Rs. 18,000, consequent on the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General Jails and Police and the reduction of pay of Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; and by Rs. 5,000 because of the transfer of a portion of the great Deccan Road between Mehere and Rewah from the Administration of the Central Provinces to that of Central India; and to increase of allotment by Rs. 8,000 on account of transfer of allotment for Model Farm to Provincial.

Jails.—Rs. 3,14,280. Of this amount Rs. 1,42,420 represents sale of Jail manufactures, Rs. 1,67,235 sale of manufactures of the School of Industry, Rs. 2,918 hire of convicts, and Rs. 1,708 miscellaneous receipts. The profit on manufactures in Jails and School of Industry amounted to Rs. 39,579 and Rs. 29,387.

Registration.—Rs. 44,677. The receipts during the years 1871-72 to 1876-77 amounted in thousands to Rs. 43, 45, 43, 40, 44, 45.

Police.—Rs. 55,751 against Rs. 42,678 in 1875-76. The difference is due principally to the payment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in 1876-77 of an instalment of the contribution towards police supplied, that was due in 1875-76.

Education.—Rs. 65,122. Of this amount Rs. 14,020 represents fees, Rs. 25,170 subscriptions derived for the most part from municipalities, and Rs. 22,446 Book Depot receipts, and Rs. 3,485 miscellaneous receipts.

Contributions.—From Local Funds Rs. 4,51,344. Of this amount Rs. 4,26,648 represents the accumulated balance of three years under Provincial Reserve Fund transferred to credit of Provincial Revenues,

Rs. 10,355 contribution from Provincial Reserve Fund for works executed by the Public Works Department; and Rs. 14,341 the contributions paid by District Public Works Fund towards vaccination.

Medical.—Rs. 1,546. Of this Rs. 325 are Lunatic Asylum receipts on account of maintenance of Military patients, and sale of garden produce; Rs. 376 for Lunatic Asylum manufactures, and Rs. 840 miscellaneous medical receipts.

Printing.—Rs. 1,182. The sale of Gazette and other publications realized Rs. 741, and other press receipts reached Rs. 441.

Miscellaneous.—Rs. 4,991. Miscellaneous fees, such as fees for searching records of the Revenue Department, fees for inspecting and copying declarations, &c., reached Rs. 1,045; while the Nagpur Model Farm yielded Rs. 1,993; and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,953.

Contributions.—Public Works.—Rs. 44,047. This is made up of tolls 26,526, rents Rs. 5,540, sale of lands, houses, &c., Rs. 11,422, and miscellaneous Rs. 559.

Provincial Expenditure.

26. *Refunds.*—Rs. 2,024. Refunds of amounts realized in previous years.

Jails.—Rs. 4,81,930, against Rs. 4,54,679 in 1875-76. The following are the chief differences between the figures of 1876-77 and 1875-76. Under inspection and general superintendence, consequent on abolition of the separate appointment of Inspector General of Jails and amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Jails and Police, there is a decrease of Rs. 12,384; under Central Jails, an increase of Rs. 13,967, of which Rs. 4,477 occurs under Superintendents and Establishments; about Rs 2,000 under each of the heads "rations" and "clothing and bedding;" and a little over Rs. 4,000 under Hospital expenses, medicines, &c.; because in 1876-77 the cost of English medicines supplied to Jail hospitals has been debited to Jails instead of Medical as in former years.

Under District Jails the increase is Rs. 6,500. Of this, Rs. 1,820 is under Superintendents and Establishments, Rs. 3,214 under Hospital charges, due to the cause specified under Central Jails; and Rs. 1,254 under miscellaneous.

Lock-ups show a decrease of Rs. 1,352; and there is an increase under School of Industry of Rs. 4,735, of which Rs. 1,458 is under establishment, Rs. 1,606 under maintenance of approvers, and Rs. 1,671 under miscellaneous.

Manufacturing charges in jails amounted to Rs. 1,02,841 against Rs. 1,05,002 in 1875-76; while those in the School of Industry reached Rs. 1,37,848 against Rs. 1,19,903 in 1875-76. Of the increase of Rs. 17,945, Rs. 16,347 occur under purchase of raw materials.

Registration.—Rs. 25,822 against Rs. 26,096 in 1875-66.

Police.—Rs. 11,77,534 against Rs. 11,72,619 in 1875-76. The increase occurs under superintendence, and is the result of the Inspector General going on privilege leave, and the appointment of an officer to act for him, and to the retention of this officer on special duty after Inspector General's return. Increases also occur under office establishment and contingent charges, consequent on the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Jails and Inspector General of Police.

Education.—Rs. 3,97,752 against Rs. 3,62,544 in 1875-76, excluding minor differences. The increase is distributed over the following heads:—Middle Class Schools, Rs. 3,545; Normal School, Rs. 4,768; Payments by results, Rs. 3,897; Construction and repair of school buildings, Rs. 10,522; Book Depôt, (chiefly for purchase of books) Rs. 14,014.

Medical.—Rs. 1,89,941 against Rs. 1,80,736 in 1875-76. The total expenditure on account of vaccination has, under orders of the Chief Commissioner, been debited to Provincial Services, and the contribution towards these charges made from District Public Works funds, credited to Provincial Revenues. Under hospitals and dispensaries there is a decrease of Rs. 22,119. In 1875-76 the cost of English medicines and instruments supplied during the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76 was adjusted; while the accounts for 1876-77 show the supplies only of that year. Further in 1876-77 the cost of medicines supplied to Jail and Police hospitals was debited against Jails and Police respectively, instead of against hospitals and dispensaries under Medical, as in previous years. There is also a decrease of Rs. 1,913 under Sanitary Commissioner, due to the transfer to Imperial of meteorological charges.

Printing.—Rs. 43,749. Of this amount Rs. 33,635 represents charges of Secretariat Press, including contract printing Rs. 3,833. Jail Presses did Rs. 9,490 worth of printing, and private presses, Rs. 623 worth. In 1875-76 expenditure under Printing reached Rs. 47,929.

Minor Establishment.—Rs. 50,415, made up of the following items:—Provincial section of Accountant General's and Commissioner's offices, Rs. 13,973; Model Farm (entire outlay, instead of only

excess over grant of Rs. 8,000 as in previous years) Rs. 9,639; Cemeteries Rs. 1837; District Post (excess over District Post Fund receipts Rs. 34,656), Rs 9,062; Trade and Vital Statistics establishment, Rs. 14,840; Miscellaneous establishment Rs. 1,063.

Office rents, rates, and taxes.—Rs. 5,121 rents of Imperial departments.

Miscellaneous,—Rs. 49,215. Of this amount Rs. 3,706 was paid on account of burial of paupers, support of orphans, &c.; Rs. 18,841 as rewards for destruction of wild animals; Rs. 3,560 as donations to gardens and museums; Rs. 4,338 on account of difference between the interest the Nagpur Municipality was required, and was in a position, to pay on the loan it received for the Ambajari water works scheme; on account of petty construction and repairs of Imperial department (principally Excise) Rs. 12,032; on account of other miscellaneous charges Rs. 6,738.

Contributions.—To District Public Works Fund, Rs. 3,48 of 1, which Rs. 2,531 is on account of a Dak Bungalow in the Chanda District, and Rs. 950 on account of arboriculture.

Public Works.—Rs. 9,39,597. All departmental charges. Outlay on account of petty construction and repairs of Imperial departments was till the year 1875-76 shown under Public Works; but from 1876-77 under Miscellaneous (*see* that head) under orders of Comptroller General.

LOCAL FUNDS.

27. *Provincial Reserve Fund.*—The following is a detail of the receipts and expenditure. Receipts Pandhri tax, Rs. 1,42,254; tolls (on roads and ferries not under Public Works officers), Rs. 25,878, sundry receipts, Rs. 38; Contributions (from District Public Work Fund for Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' clerks) Rs. 12,830 Total receipts, Rs. 1,81,001.

Charges.—Refunds, Rs. 969; collection of Pandhri Rs. 52; general management (Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' clerks Rs. 7,560; toll charges Rs. 2,050; Miscellaneous, Rs. 109; Publi. Works, &c., Rs. 95; Contributions to District Public Works Fund for feeder road to railway in Hoshangabad District, Rs. 7,500; to Provincial Services on account of works executed by Public Works Department, Rs. 10,355; and again to Provincial Services, being accumulated balance of three years transferred to credit of Provincial Services, because of the removal by Government of the prohibition to Provincial Services receiving contributions from Local Funds, Rs. 4,26,648. Total charges, Rs. 4,55,317; balance *nil.*

Education Fund Receipts.– Education cess, Rs. 1,39,059; sundry receipts, Rs. 300; total receipts, Rs. 1,35,359.

Charges.—Cost of village schools throughout the Provinces, Rs. 1,17,386; masters, clerks and servants of Town vernacular schools Rs. 11,001.

The Education Fund bears the entire cost of village schools and as much of the charges of Town Vernacular schools as equals the difference between the receipts and the cost of village schools. Balance *nil.*

District Post Fund Receipts.—Dâk cess, Rs. 34,464; sundry receipts, Rs. 192; total receipts, Rs. 34,656.

Charges.—District Post Establishment and contingencies Rs. 34,656; balance *nil.*

The total charges on account of District Post during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 43,718; of this Rs. 9,062 being excess over District Post Fund receipts, was charged against Provincial Revenue (minor establishment District Post) and Rs. 34,656, or an amount equal to the receipts of the District Post Fund to that fund.

Police Remount Fund Receipts.—Subscriptions from mounted constables, Rs. 5,050; Miscellaneous (sale of horses, &c.,) Rs. 512; total receipts, Rs. 5,162.

Charges.—Purchase of remounts, Rs. 6,010. The fund opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 6,310 and Rs. 5,860 respectively.

Police Butchat Fund.—During the existence of the Nagpur Irregular Force certain persons were accorded the right of supplying horses for service, and this practice still continues to a certain extent in the present Police Force. Policemen obtain the horses supplied, and the proprietors receive so much of the amount paid by Government for the feed of their horses as is left after the actual cost of feeding has been deducted from the amount contributed by Government. The actual cost of feed being fixed, the amount payable to the proprietors is deducted by Superintendents of Police from the horse allowance of the constables who use the horses, and paid into credit of the Butchat or Savings Remittance Fund, for remittance to proprietors, who are sometimes in distant districts. The opening balance, receipts, charges and closing balance of this fund amounted to Rs. 240, Rs. 646, Rs. 790 and Rs. 95 respectively.

District Public Works Fund.—This fund is an amalgamation of Road Fund, Ferry Fund and Nazul Fund: an abstract of the accounts of the Local Committees is given below:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Road cess ...	1,44,685	Refunds ...	5,864
House tax ...	12,128	Police ...	1,202
Tolls ...	36,454	General Management ...	14,166
Rents ...	37,276	Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	25,937
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	2,015	Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	40,071
Cattle trespass fines and forfeitures ...	1,11,927	Miscellaneous establishments	4,274
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,516	Miscellaneous ...	17,564
Sundry receipts ...	49,142	Contributions to Provincial Services ...	14,341
Contributions, from Provincial Services ...	3,481	Do. Local Funds	22,549
From Provincial Reserve Funds ...	7,500	Public Works—	
From Municipal Funds	4,188	Roads ...	1,45,309
		Civil buildings ...	24,825
		Public improvements ...	56,409
		Miscellaneous ...	366
Total Revenue ...	4,10,312	Establishment ...	12,872
Debt accounts ...	60,575	Tools and plant ...	1,270
Opening balance in Treasury on 1st April 1876.	1,22,863	Total expenditure	3,87,019
		Debt accounts ...	56,775
		Closing Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1877.	1,49,956
Total ...	5,93,750	Total ...	5,93,750

Dispensary Fund.—The receipts of the year reached Rs. 49,021. Of this, Rs. 28,842 was subscribed by private individuals, Rs. 4,416 was derived from District Public Work Funds, and Rs. 15,299 from Municipal Funds; Miscellaneous receipts (principally interest on investments) amounted to Rs. 464. The charges during the year aggregate Rs. 40,085, and are made up of pay of establishment (except salaries of Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors supplied at the cost of Provincial Revenues), Rs. 15,453; Country medicines, Rs. 2,565; Diet of patients, Rs. 8,756; Miscellaneous, Rs. 13,311. The fund closed with a balance in the Treasury of Rs. 34,915. In addition to this balance, according to a statement published in current year's report on Government Charitable Dispensaries, Rs. 12,700 are held in Government Promissory notes, and there are four dispensaries that bank with private bankers, whose receipts, expenditure and balances are not reported to the Account Office.

Patwari Fund.—Receipts, being a cess upon land Rs. 1,09,523; expenditure, Patwari establishment and contingencies, Rs 1,03,002. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 72,187.

Cantonment Fund.—The receipts and expenditure and closing balance of those of the cantonment funds that bank with the Treasury amounted to Rs. 36,443, Rs. 41,186 and Rs. 5,351 respectively.

Museum Fund.—Receipts, (all but Rs. 12 being donation from Provincial Services), Rs. 772. Expenditure (pay of establishment, purchase of specimens, curiosities, &c.,) Rs. 2,435. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 469.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

28. The following is an abstract of the accounts of these funds :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Taxes, rates and cesses (including taxes on houses Rs. 10,152, Octroi Rs. 5,34,062, Licenses 36,425)	5,92,630	Refunds ...	23,916
Miscellaneous ...	42,706	Collection of taxes and cesses ...	59,262
Contributions from local funds ...	10,273	Police ...	99,355
		Education ...	24,572
		Medical ...	3,655
		Minor establishments ...	1,48,331
		Miscellaneous ...	61,989
		Contributions ...	51,222
Total Revenue	6,45,609	Public Works—	
Advances recovered ...	27,295	Roads ...	60,956
Opening balance in Treasury Rs. 2,04,227		Civil buildings ...	63,538
Outside Treasury 45,773.	2,50,000	Public improvements ...	71,494
		Establishment ...	10,031
		Miscellaneous ...	1,323
		Tools and plant ...	685
		Total Expenditure ...	6,80,329
		Advances recoverable ...	27,366
		Closing balance in Treasury Rs. 1,82,148 Outside Treasury ... Rs. 33,061	2,15,209
Total Rs.	9,22,904	Total Rs.	9,22,904

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

Census.

1. The details of the last census taken in 1872 will be found in Part II. of the Administration report for that year under the heading "Political." The results of the enumeration, with the subsequent increase, estimated in accordance with the orders of the Government of India (Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 5-518, dated 10th November 1870) will be found in the table marked "D. Population," among the appendices of this report.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Vital statistics.

2. As heretofore, vital statistics were collected through the agency of the police and village kotwars; and in municipalities, a bye-law renders the reporting of births and deaths compulsory. The number of births registered was 291,757, being an increase, compared with the previous year, of 29,851 or about 10 per cent. Similarly the deaths registered were 225,024, being an increase of 30,001 or 13 per cent. The improved registration thus indicated was further shown by a nearer approach to what may be considered the normal proportion of male and female births per cent, the figures being 53·09 males to 46·91 females. But there is still great room for improvement.

The mortality in the Provinces is recorded as 30·38 per *mille* of population against 26·32 for the previous year. No doubt part of this increase is due to improved registration. But this is not probably the only cause for it. The year would appear to have been a more unhealthy one than that immediately preceding.

Chief diseases.

3. Cholera was widely prevalent in 1875, and it still further extended in 1876, causing heavy mortality in some districts. This was highest at Narsinghpur, where it reached 12·35 per 1,000, The total mortality for the Provinces was 2·72 per 1,000 against 1·98 in 1875, when it was higher than it had been since 1869. Its history and progress were carefully watched by the then Sanitary Commissioner, who is preparing a special report on the subject.

On the other hand, the epidemic of small-pox that commenced in the year 1871 and continued to increase annually with rapid strides until 1875, has declined; and the deaths from that disease in the year under report number only 3,819, as compared with 20,226 in the preceding year. It would appear from statistics furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner, that districts protected by vaccination suffer least, sometimes escaping lightly, while neighbouring districts suffer severely.

Other diseases do not call for special notice; but the following figures may be of interest as showing the mortality from different diseases:—

	1875.	1876.
Cholera	... 14,643	20,124
Small-pox	... 20,226	3,819
Fevers	...120,480	149,786
Bowel complaints	... 15,562	19,952
Other causes	... 20,967	27,988
Suicide	... 573	598
Wounding and accident	... 1,621	1,704
Wild beasts and snake bites	... 951	1,049
Total	...195,023	225,024

The very high death rate attributed to fever may no doubt be partly at least due to the fact that probably many deaths due to bowel or chest complaints or other causes are attributed to fever. The unskilful diagnosis by native medical subordinates on which we have to depend, necessarily renders the figures obtained somewhat untrustworthy.

3.—*Emigration.*

4. There is nothing to record under this head.

4.—*Medical relief.*

Dispensaries.

5. One dispensary was closed during the year, viz. that at Katanghi in the Balaghat district; as it ceased to obtain local support. The number of dispensaries is therefore shown at 76 this year. With very few exceptions the dispensaries in the *Sadar* towns are substantial buildings, with good and sufficient accommodation for male and female in-door patients and hospital establishments in proportion; and the outlying dispensaries, though less pretentious, are suitable buildings, in good order, clean and properly attended to.

Native gentlemen still continue to evince interest in these institutions. One landholder in the Balaghat district has this year offered Rs. 3000 towards establishing a suitable dispensary at the head-quarters of that district.

Number of patients.

6. The statistics of the year under report are incomplete, owing to the failure of the Civil Surgeon of Sironcha to submit the returns for that district. This prevents full comparison of the figures for the Province for this year with those for 1875. The following table, however, from which Sironcha

is excluded for both years, supplies such comparison for all the remaining districts :—

	Provincial total for 1875.	Total for 1875 (excluding Sironcha.)	Total for 1876 (excluding Sironcha.)	Difference between the last two columns.
In-door patients ...	9,243	9,071	8,727	—344
Out-door patients ...	352,212	350,529	367,271	16,742
Total ...	361,455	359,600	375,998	16,398

Some increase was to be expected; as the year is mentioned as having been an unhealthy one; but the general appreciation of these institutions is proved by the steady increase year by year in the number of persons resorting to them for medical aid, as shown in the figures for several years. And it is to be remembered that while the increase of malarious fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery would tend to send more sick to our dispensaries, the prevalence of cholera (which this year appeared in almost every district of the Province) would rather have a contrary effect. For, on the one hand, it would render the people unwilling to leave their villages; and, on the other hand, the Hospital Assistants, Vaccinators and Compounders on cholera duty bring medical advice and aid in all their ailments to the very doors of the people.

Female patients.

7. The proportion of women treated at the dispensaries is small. Of the patients treated there were :—

217,912 men, or 58 per cent.
71,000 women „ 19 „
87,086 children „ 23 „

At some dispensaries, there are not yet adequate conveniences for women, nor suitable arrangements for securing privacy.

Diseases and operations.

8. The common disease of the Province is malarious fever. Out of the 375,998 patients treated, not less than 82,355 were under treatment for fever, being 219 *per mille*, or nearly one-fourth of the whole, varying from 430 *per mille* at Asirgarh to 159·7 at Damoh. In the hill districts of Mandla, Seoni and Betul, over 30 per cent of the persons treated were fever patients. The following were the principal other diseases dealt with, and the proportion of patients treated :—

	Patients *per mille*.
Skin diseases, ulcer, and abscess ...	204
Ophthalmia ...	94
Respiratory affections ...	58
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	56
Rheumatism ...	43

There were 378 cases for major operations, of which 300 were successfully performed, 10 patients were partially relieved, 29 left the dispensary, 25 died, and 14 still remained under treatment at the close of the year. These results are very satisfactory, and cannot fail to have good effect in giving the people confidence in the dispensaries.

Income and expenditure.

9. The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the year, excluding fractions:—

INCOME.

(1.)	Balance on hand on last day of 1875	...	41,568
(2.)	Government contributions	...	66,821
(3.)	Received from Local Funds	...	36,671
(4.)	Interest on investments	...	791
(5.)	Subscriptions ... { From Europeans 4,983 / „ Natives 18,316 }	...	23,299
	Total income	...	1,69,256

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs.
(1.)	Cost of Establishments	...	64,314
(2.)	Bazaar medicines	...	3,219
(3.)	Europe medicines	...	17,856
(4.)	Diet	...	9,108
(5.)	Miscellaneous charges	...	10,642
(6.)	Buildings and repairs	...	10,772
(7.)	Money invested	...	12,700
(8.)	Balance at the close of the year	...	40,645
	Total	...	1,69,256

On the expenditure side more economical management has resulted in reducing charges for bazaar medicines, diet and contingencies. Local Committees have, in some cases, shown considerable energy and interest in supervising the dispensaries. Their co-operation is of great value; and efforts might well be made to secure it more generally. But, of course, the control of these institutions must rest mainly with the Civil Surgeons and District Officers. While continual interference with the Hospital Assistants in charge is much to be deprecated, yet careful supervision is undoubtedly necessary; as, in some cases, charges for bazaar medicines, diet and contingencies are no doubt falsely made. Recently a Hospital Assistant was successfully prosecuted for making fictitious charges on account of diet. Dishonesty of this kind can be checked only by systematic scrutiny on the part of Civil Surgeons.

Subscriptions.

10. While the contributions from Local Funds have considerably increased, as compared with 1875, the Chief Commissioner regrets to find that native subscriptions have fallen off, showing only Rs. 18,316 for 1876, as com

pared with Rs. 21,389 for the preceding year. Probably this is due partly at least, to want of effort on the part of some Deputy Commissioners. Thus, in the Nagpur district, where over 72,000 patients are treated, the subscriptions amount to only Rs. 106, while in the poorer district of Chanda in the same division, the subscriptions reached Rs. 1,107. Considering the benefits conferred by these charitable institutions, they should not be left by local officers to get on as best they may. And the Chief Commissioner believes that, where proper appeals are made to the community for assistance, they are fairly responded to; and the required assistance is cheerfully given. And he is of opinion that aid should be refused, except in cases of emergency, to those who persistently refuse to contribute to the support of these institutions, unless they belong to the poorer classes; and it can scarcely be affirmed that all who have come to any single dispensary this year as out-door patients are persons entitled to charitable relief. The Chief Commissioner has brought this point prominently to the notice of the Inspector General and other officers interested in the management of dispensaries, in the hope that the real objects of these institutions may be more clearly kept in view.

11. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two Lunatic Asylums in the Province: the one at Nagpur, and the other at Jubbulpore. The Civil Surgeon is, in both cases, the Superintendent. The following figures give at a glance the results for 1876 :—

	Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates on 1st January 1876 ..	89	25	114	109	34	143
Admissions during the year ...	28	5	33	31	5	36
Total number of inmates ..	117	30	147	140	39	179
Discharged, cured ...	4	1	5	12	6	18
Made over to friends, improved ...	6	1	7	29	1	30
Escaped ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Died during the year ...	10	2	12	2	...	2
Remaining at the close of the year ...	97	26	123	96	32	128
Total ...	117	30	147	140	39	179

These results are on the whole satisfactory, those for Jubbulpore being particularly so; for out of 179 patients, 18 were cured, and 30 made over to their friends improved.

The principial types of insanity were: at Nagpur, Chronic Mania (54 per cent) and Acute Mania (26); and at Jubbulpore, Chronic Dementia (27) and Acute Mania (25).

The alleged causes of insanity are always open to doubt; but from the statistics submitted by the Superintendents of both institutions, the broad conclusions may probably with safety be accepted, that of moral causes, grief is the most common; that more cases result from physical than from moral causes; and that of the physical causes of insanity, the use of ganja is by far the most prevalent.

The daily average population at the Nagpur asylum was 117·50 (92·51 males and 24·99 females); and at Jubbulpore, 133·37 (100·28 males and 33·09 females). There was no overcrowding; for the accommodation in each asylum is considerably above that required by the largest number of lunatics confined there in any one night during the year. The admissions into hospital were much fewer than in the previous year, being 81 for Nagpur and 93 for Jubbulpore in 1876, as compared with 114 and 124 respectively in 1875. The principal diseases in Nagpur were fever, dysentery and diarrhœa; and in Jubbulpore, ague, dysentery, and debility.

Financial results.

12. The amount drawn from the treasury was Rs. 9,511 for the Nagpur institution and Rs. 10,398 for that of Jubbulpore. The annual expenditure per head was Rs. 83-6-0 in the former, and Rs. 78-4-0 in the latter, as compared with Rs. 87-11-0 and Rs. 77 respectively in 1875. The slight increase at Jubbulpore was due to the rise in the price of cereals towards the end of the year, in consequence of exportation to the famine districts. In Nagpur the influence of the same circumstance was no doubt felt; but the marked decrease in expenditure there appears to have been due to more careful management and supervision which checked the peculation and fraud and waste on the part of the subordinate officials, which had resulted from the generally lax supervision of the late Deputy Superintendent.

The official visitors of both institutions paid monthly visits to the asylums and examined their working and management. The minutes of these inspections corroborate fully the favourable impression created by the reports received from the Superintendents.

13. NAGPUR MEDICAL SCHOOL.—This school has now complete its tenth session; and its history hitherto has been very encouraging The teaching staff has continued to give complete satisfaction;

and good work has been done. Apparently there is no difficulty in getting pupils for the school; and while 42 pupils were on the roll when the year began, 30 joined during its currency; and it is so far satisfactory to note that 13 of these new pupils belong to the Central Provinces. But the Chief Commissioner has noted with great regret the very unfavourable report which the Principal has been compelled to make regarding the character and calibre of some of the pupils. Not less than 13 of the 72 pupils attending the school have been dismissed during the year under report for incapacity, misconduct and ill health; and 12 more have been recommended for dismissal. This is very serious indeed; but, in the light of the facts indicated by the Principal, and of the manifest concurrence of his *locum tenens* in his judgment, the Chief Commissioner does not believe that he has judged his pupils too severely. The facts brought to notice, and the causes assigned for them, will no doubt receive the consideration which they deserve at the hands of the Medical Department. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, it seems clear from what has been frequently urged, that the selection of candidates by a Military Committee followed by a year's preliminary training in a dispensary or hospital, has resulted in supplying an inferior class of pupils; while the rejection, as unfit, of a large number of those enrolled, involves a wasteful expenditure. Nor is the ill success of the present arrangements peculiar to the Nagpur institution; for the fact has been prominently commented on, in connection with results in the North-West Provinces. The time, therefore, seems to have arrived when the matter might be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained under the present system of selection; and the Chief Commissioner hopes, that the subject may again receive the attention of the higher medical authorities.

Character of the pupils.

14. Besides the 13 pupils dismissed, 1 died, leaving 58 students, who were formed into three classes. Of the 17 who formed the highest class, and who thus this year completed the full period of study, 11 were recommended for admission into the service as Passed Native Medical Pupils; and 6 entirely failed. Of the 23 second year students, 4 were recommended for dismissal, 1 was absent from the examination owing to ill-health, and 18 passed fairly. Of the 18 pupils of the lowest class, 6 did very well, 4 fairly, and 8 were recommended for dismissal. The conduct of all the pupils was so far good, that there were no offences against order while in the school: inattention, irregularity and carelessness were the causes of the failure of those recommended for dismissal. There were, however, some very excellent students; and the Principal mentions with especial commendation three Mahratta Brahmans of Nagpur, one of whom stands first in order of merit in the list of Passed Pupils.

Final results.

Considerable interest in the school is evinced by some of the leading native gentlemen, eight of whom united in subscribing Rs. 450 for prizes,

15. *Lock Hospitals.*—The cost of these institutions has been less than last year, the figures being:—

Hospitals.

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Kamptee	3,268	2,714
Saugor	2,154	1,700
Jubbulpore	2,007	2,086
Sitabaldi	2,156	2,112

It seems to be conceded by those best qualified to judge that such institutions do accomplish something material in reducing venereal diseases amongst the troops. The results reported are much the same as last year. It would appear, however, that these diseases have in Kamptee at least been of a less virulent character.

16. The supervision and working of the hospitals have been satisfactorily carried out. But there is the same want of marked success, the same complaint of the absence of tangible results. The great hindrance to real success is shown to be that the soldiers resort to unlicensed prostitutes. Facts noted at Jubbulpore would seem to indicate that it is not enough to forbid the soldiers to go to the town without passes. This was done by the Colonel Commanding the European Regiment there; and the result was that a soldier was hardly ever seen in the town. But the women came from the town to the station and prowled about in the neighbourhood of the large "*maidan*" round which the Cantonment boundary runs; and there they eluded the watch of the police, and plied their trade among the soldiers apparently with great success. For during the first half of the year there were not less that 89 admissions to the hospital; while from July to December there were only 23. So marked a decrease as this cannot be attributed to chance, or to the ordinary fluctuations in immorality or disease; and there is no other apparent explanation for it than this, that partly owing to the prevalence of cholera leading the authorities to put an emphatic check on general communication between the city and the station or cantonment, partly owing to the rains rendering it inconvenient for them to go so far to ply their trade, the women of the city did not come to cantonments; and the soldiers had to resort to the registered women of the Sudder bazaar. It it certainly partly due to this cause. And it would thus appear, that more stringent measures for the protection of the soldiers are required than even those prudently adopted in this case. Some of the reports received call for strong repressive measures against unregistered prostitutes, others for penalties on soldiers infected by such women. Both courses might probably with advantage be adopted, to secure the great object of these institutions, viz., the suppression and prevention of venereal disease amongst the troops.

Results.

5.—*Sanitation.*

Sanitation.

17. The supervision of all sanitary matters rests with the Sanitary Commissioner, who advises district officers in all matters connected with conservancy, sanitation and hygiene. No works of any striking importance have been undertaken during the year; but some sanitary improvements have been effected. New wells have been constructed, and old ones cleaned and repaired; and the question of water supply has generally received more careful attention than formerly. Drainage has in some towns been energetically carried out; and conservancy has improved. The growing appreciation of efficient conservancy arrangements shown in the ever increasing number of towns adopting or proposing to adopt the Nagpur system of public and private conservancy is an encouraging sign.

Conservancy.

18. Of that system the late Sanitary Commissioner reported most favourably. The following extract from his report may not be considered out of place:—

"The system of conservancy established last year at Nagpur has worked admirably. In the course of this month, I have inspected every circle; and notwithstanding the difficulties occasioned by almost constant wet weather, I have found the public latrines in perfect order and the dry earth system most efficiently carried out. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the latrines of private houses have also been well served. The people have not as yet taken to the use of dry earth in their houses; but they should be encouraged to do so, and during the hot weather to store dry earth for use during the rains. The trenching of the sewage in the plots of ground selected for the purpose is well carried out * * * The streets and bazaars were remarkably free of offensive smells; and I consider that altogether the conservancy of the city and station is very creditable to the municipality."

6.—*Vaccination.*

Establishment.

19. This important work is also, as pointed out last year, under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner. The vaccination establishments employed during the previous year consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 16 Native Superintendents and 130 vaccinators. The number of vaccinators was, during the year under report, raised to 144, and an additional Native Superintendent was appointed (to Mandla).

Number vaccinated.

20. The total number vaccinated, excluding Dispensary vaccination, was 265,992, being an increase of 53,471 or 25·16 per cent over the results of the previous year. Although this is partly due to the increased establish-

ment, yet it is a creditable result ; but there are still several districts where much more might have been done than has been attempted. The number vaccinated at dispensaries was only 10,451, a result by no means creditable to Hospital Assistants, in charge of dispensaries. They have frequently little or nothing to do, and a little professional spirit might of itself urge them to employ their time in forwarding the cause of vaccination. The Chief Commissioner proposes to take up this point particularly during the current year.

Character of work.

21. Of the total vaccinated in the Provinces 255,408 are returned as primary operations, and 21,035 as secondary or re-vaccinations. Of the former 95, and of the latter 83 per cent, are recorded as successful. But the Sanitary Commissioner shows some distrust of the high averages shown for certain districts ; and probably results have not been quite so good as reported. The average cost *per* successful case was two annas three pie, which is certainly not an exorbitant figure. The experiences of the recent small-pox epidemic have, as already pointed out, tended to show the reality of the advantages that are purchased at this comparatively small cost; and it is to be hoped that the people themselves have been favourably impressed thereby.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*General system of Public Instruction.*

1. The system of instruction has remained unchanged, and is described at page 120 of the report for 1872-73.

2.—*Education.*

2. The general statistics of schools for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, are as follows :—

General statistics.

Schools.	Number of schools at the close of the year.		Number of scholars at the close of the year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Average daily attendance.		Increase.	Decrease.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	In number of scholars.		1875-76.	1876-77.	In average attendance.		1875-76. Total cost.	1876-77 Total cost.
Government schools.												
High schools ...	1	1	96	101	5	...	74	77	3	...	283	267
Middle schools ...	45	44	2,630	2,769	139	...	1,916	2,048	132	...	49	39
Lower primary.												
School for boys ...	763	755	44,276	46,322	2,046	...	27,719	29,999	2,280	...	7	7
,, for girls ...	83	81	2,951	2,830	...	121	1,696	1,687	...	9	10	10
Normal schools for masters .	4	4	216	231	15	...	185	*194	6	...	109	122
,, for mistresses	1	1	14	28	14	...	13	21	8	...	316	252
Total ...	902	886	50,183	52,281	2,219	121	31,601	34,026	2,429	9	10	10
Private schools, aided.												
High schools ...	3	3	116	117	17	...	88	91	8	...	151	133
Middle schools for boys ...	15	16	1,425	1,455	30	...	1,079	1,116	37	...	33	35
,, for girls ...	2	3	219	265	46	...	211	241	30	...	40	42
,, for (mixed) boys and girls ...	2	1	78	55	...	23	67	41	...	26	36	29
Primary schools for boys ...	585	575	27,073	26,492	...	581	16,281	15,565	...	716	4	4
,, for girls ...	14	14	424	424	...	...	258	276	18	...	7	16
Adult schools ...	5	5	83	80	...	3	38	38	...	...	2	2
Private schools, unaided.												
Middle schools ...	1	1	51	58	7	...	37	42	5	...	9	8
Primary schools for boys ...	138	133	2,641	2,110	...	531	1,727	1,397	...	330	2	2
,, for girls ...	2	3	46	88	42	...	32	55	23	...	14	10
Adult schools ...	...	1	...	16	16	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Total ...	767	755	32,140	31,160	158	1,138	19,813	18,872	131	1,072	6	7
Grand Total ...	1,669	1,641	82,3 31	283,44	+1,118	...	51,419	52,898	+1,479	...	9	9

* Excluding boarding houses. † Net increase.

Private schools, both aided and unaided, are slightly fewer in number; and the number of scholars and average attendance have decreased though not materially. On the other hand, while purely Government schools are fewer by 16 than last year, the number of scholars has increased by 2,098, and the average attendance in an ever larger degree (viz. by 2,420). Thus the progress noted last year has been steadily continued in these schools. The schools closed were the worst of the village and girls' schools; and with the saving thus effected, the remaining schools were improved. Results have shown the wisdom of this action. For the schools have become more popular, as shown by the increase in scholars, and average attendance noted in the above table: the fee collections have increased, the scholarship in these schools has continued to improve; and a larger number of pupils have passed the entrance and First Arts examinations this year, than in any previous year. In some districts, marked improvement and satisfactory results are distinctly attributed to the consistent and uniform assistance rendered by the Civil authorities. And there can be no doubt that a hearty and intelligent interest in education displayed by District officers and Tahsildars must have a very beneficial effect. It tends to induce the people generally to support the schools, and also to enlist the sympathy of the school committees and native gentlemen, on whose co-operation the success of popular education in India so much depends.

Primary schools at Sambalpur.

3. The general satisfactory results of the year are unfortunately marred by the sudden collapse of the old primary school system at Sambalpur. This district has long been remarkable for the large sums raised locally by subscription in support of primary schools. At the close of the year 1875-76 there were in the district 279 schools attended by 13,682 scholars. Two hundred and forty-six of these schools having 12,257 pupils enrolled, were aided schools. The sum subscribed for their support was upwards of Rs. 18,000. This money was subscribed on a system, ostensibly voluntary, arranged on a basis of property, so that the payments should not fall unequally on the subscribers. The people being entirely agricultural, their holdings were taken as a measure of their wealth; and of the sum to be subscribed, each gaontiah and each villager in each circle of villages attached to a school, agreed to pay a small sum in proportion to their "kuts" or shares, where such existed. In those parts of the district where the land of the ryots was not divided into "kuts," gaontiahs received subscriptions according to the means of individuals. Thus persons who both tilled a plot of ground, and also followed another occupation paid according to their total earnings. All this was described as the voluntary action of the people. And, as such a system was not contrary to their usual method of making an effort to raise money for a common purpose, it was believed to be voluntary, especially as their zeal for education was described as most exemplary. But suddenly subscriptions failed; and, as they were not paid, the grants were withheld; and all aided schools, excepting those at head-quarters, were closed in March. Some indeed were immediately re-opened; but the whole system calls for re-construction. All the circumstances which

have led to this result have not yet been reported to the Chief Commissioner. The whole matter will be separately dealt with, when the full reports on the subject expected from the local officers have been received. That there has been neglect in the management of the schools is admitted; but this is not apparently the chief cause of the result recorded. So far as the Chief Commissioner is at present informed, it would seem that the schools were maintained from subscriptions collected under local executive orders, and the system collapsed because a new Deputy Commissioner did not think he was justified in collecting subscriptions in the same way as if they formed part of the revenue demand. When contributions were refused he did not order a Revenue subordinate forthwith to realize, and as in this way it was seen that an option existed in the matter, the refusal to pay soon became general. No definition of the term "voluntary" would appropriately apply to subscriptions obtained in this manner; for these payments were made apparently not under the advice of the local officers, but actually under their orders. The collapse of the system, therefore, followed the departure of the officers who inaugurated and maintained it. This was inevitable unless pressure of the same kind continued to be employed; and this pressure was the factor, which for years had been concealed from the Administration. The Chief Commissioner hopes that the Education Department may now succeed in putting the school system of this district on a healthy footing; and he hopes to be able himself to visit Sambalpur early next cold weather, when the whole matter will be carefully gone into, and disposed of.

High schools.

4. The results in relation of the particular classes of schools may now be briefly noted. The steady progress of the Jubbulpore High school is matter of congratulation. Its numbers have increased; and its success in the University examinations has been more distinguished than ever. The following comparison with the high schools and school departments of colleges out of Calcutta, reflects great credit on the teaching staff of the high school, and indirectly also on the schools which supply it with pupils :—

Name of School or College.	Entrance.		First Arts.	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Agra College ...	7	4	10	4
Allahabad City High School ...	17	12	...	...
Muir College ...	...	...	18	6
Benares ,, ...	22	16	15	4
Jubbulpore High School ...	20	15	17	16

Or the solitary High School of Jubbulpore furnished more pupils for senior college classes than three colleges in the North-Western Provinces.

This is the only Government High School in the Provinces. But there are three aided high schools. Of these the Free Chuch Mission School and the City aided school at Nagpur continue to merit very favourable notice. In both the number of boys who matriculated was greater than in 1875-76 : in the former school it rose from 6 to 11 and in the latter from 5 to 9. In both, however, the number of scholarships secured was smaller : in the former school it fell from 19 to 13, in the latter from 18 to 16. But as scholarships are competitive, this result may be partly at least due to more severe competition: *i. e.*, to improvement in the Government schools.

Middle class schools.

5. The Government middle class schools have also improved. For, though there are only 44 of these schools as compared with 45 in the year 1875-76, yet the scholars, average attendance, and fee receipts have increased, while the cost of educating each pupil has diminished. The curriculum has been revised during the year. The number of classes has been reduced with advantage to master and pupils; and a new set of English Readers has been introduced in place of the hard and uninteresting course formerly used. These new Readers are so popular that from one district it is reported, that, while the boys used formerly hardly to prepare even their daily lessons, this year the highest class boys have read all through their books out of school hours : a fact not without significance as showing how much depends on interesting the pupils in their work. Nor is it to be forgotten that one of the main objects of education is to create a love for knowledge and a taste for reading.

With only three exceptions, the zila schools have all done well and generally improved, and the Anglo-vernacular town schools have improved in scholarship. But some of them are situated in rural towns (perhaps better designated, large villages) where the people care little or nothing for English education. The question of closing such schools must necessarily arise. In dealing with it, the great advantage which a knowledge of English may be to many must not be undervalued ; but, on the other hand, the Chief Commissioner would not divert towards giving a few boys a smattering of English, funds which might be far better expended in providing a sound vernacular education.

Of the aided middle class schools, the report on the Bishop's School, Nagpur, is very unfavourable ; and the Chief Commissioner will await with interest the result of the next examination. Of the other eight superior middle class aided schools for European and Eurasian children, the Catholic schools for boys at Nagpur, and for girls at Jubbulpore, maintain their reputation ; and the Christ Church schools for boys and girls, opened only this year to supply an urgent want at Jubbulpore, seem to have made a very creditable start. The three schools of this class attended by native children seem also to be in a fairly satisfactory state.

Vernacular schools of the lower class.

6. The Chief Commissioner is gratified to learn that the lower sections of zila schools are annually becoming more efficient; nor do the lower sections of Anglo-vernacular town schools show unfavourably. Four of the vernacular town schools have been reduced to village schools; yet the number of pupils attending schools of the former class, has increased slightly; and the average attendance, in a more marked degree. Their scholarship has also, as might have been expected, improved. But the inadequacy of the teaching staff is still felt.

Village schools for boys also share the general improvement. The number of schools has been reduced; but the number of pupils and the average attendance have materially increased; and the classification shows that all the classes, especially the lowest, have received greater attention, and promotions have been more regular. The Inspector General of Education records also, as the result of his own experience, that the instruction in primary schools has of late very much improved.

The following table shows the state and progress of these schools for each district:—

Circle.	District.	Schools.		Pupils.		Average attendance.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
								Rs.	Rs.
Southern Circle.	Betul ...	20	19	1,104	1,009	598	644	6	9
	Balaghat ...	30	29	1,690	1,528	882	888	5	5
	Bhandara ...	37	36	1,976	2,165	1,255	1,325	6	7
	Chanda ...	28	28	1,843	1,907	1,119	1,206	7	6
	Chhindwara ...	24	24	1,198	1,310	751	836	7	6
	Nagpur ...	53	55	2,728	2,829	1,643	1,717	8	8
	Seoni ...	26	22	1,153	1,111	581	615	7	6
	Upper Godavari .	2	4	40	90	33	61	7	11
	Wardha ...	43	43	2,173	2,303	1,302	1,374	7	7
	Total ...	263	260	13,905	14,192	8,161	8,666	7	7
Northern Circle.	Damoh ...	29	29	1,110	1,211	580	68[illegible]	7	5
	Hoshangabad ...	75	66	2,593	2,768	1,446	1,547	7	7
	Jubbulpore ...	63	62	3,493	3,653	2,296	2,57[illegible]	5	5
	Mandla ...	8	10	307	360	199	22[illegible]	7	7
	Narsinghpur ...	50	50	2,751	2,908	1,836	1,937	5	5
	Nimar ...	24	31	1,163	1,462	708	895	7	6
	Saugor ...	45	44	2,122	2,297	1,410	1,519	6	6
	Total ...	294	292	13,539	14,659	8,475	9,382	6	6
Eastern Circle.	Bilaspur ...	26	26	1,786	1,699	1,052	1,059	4	5
	Raipur ...	44	44	3,836	4,199	2,181	2,575	3	4
	Sambalpur ...	5	5	299	265	188	145	8	11
	Total ...	75	75	5,921	6,163	3,421	3,779	4	4
	Grand Total ...	632	627	33,365	35,014	20,060	21,827	6	6

The number of result aided primary schools, the number of pupils attending them, the average attendance, the number of boys who passed the prescribed examinations, and the grants awarded, have all increased. And thus progress appears to have been made in utilizing and developing existing schools, which is a work of no small importance. Some of these schools are reported as even better than the ordinary Government village schools.

The principal primary schools receiving fixed grants are in Sambalpur. The figures are not so satisfactory as last year, and speak of continued decline, the special reasons for which have been already noticed.

Primary schools for girls.

7. The primary schools for girls are 81, as compared with 88 in the preceding year. Yet the average attendance has only decreased by 9. This fact gives proof of successful effort to improve the remaining schools. And, if it has been found necessary to close certain schools, the Chief Commissioner does not forget the great difficulties against which female education has to contend in these Provinces. It is in advance of the ideas of the people. And, while on that very account every legitimate effort should be made to induce them to support it, yet any attempt to force it on them would end in nothing but failure. And where the people do not appreciate and will not use the schools, they must be closed. The Chief Commissioner hopes, however, that the department will not relax its efforts in the direction of female education. It is an object which must be kept steadily in view, in spite of difficulties and discouragements, if mass education is really to be successfully undertaken. It may be hoped that more marked improvement will take place, should the female normal school succeed, and more competent teachers be thus obtainable. Already indeed there have been some few elements of encouragement. Though the results of girls' schools are as yet trifling, they are better than nothing; and progress, however slow, has been made. It is indeed something to be able to point to even a few successful girls' schools, such as that of Khurai, the following favourable account of which the Chief Commissioner believes will be read with interest, and is able from his own personal knowledge fully to confirm :—

> "There are 92 girls on the roll, with regular attendance, and steady progress. The attendance is 79 per cent of the average number on the roll. The school is divided into three classes, and is taught by three masters. The girls come to school neatly dressed; and on examination day, no doubt an extra minute or two is spent beside the village well, and an extra piece of colour is added to the dress. All the better castes, the daughters of Brahmans and Rajputs, as well as those of Wanis, Kaiaths, and Telis, are represented; and the gentle and the simple, rich and poor alike, here enjoy the blessings of education. The girls of the higher class read the 3rd standard with ease, often with fluency; and the majority answer questions on the sense with readiness and accuracy.

They look the examiner full in the face, and answer without fear, and do not turn the head away and hide the face, nor look on the ground, as is generally the case in girls' schools."

"You will find 20 girls in a class of 27 able to write from dictation with less than four mistakes. The four simple rules are mastered by most, and a few can work the compound rules. But all perform the ordinary arithmetical operations much quicker than is done in boys' schools. If they do not show much advancement in grammar, it does not much matter; and their deficiency in geography is not so much their fault, as it is that of the teacher. In school the girls are orderly, and fair discipline is preserved; but when school is over they are as sportive and noisy outside, as English girls under similar circumstances. The rule now in Khurai is for all girls to attend school till their marriage, and hence the highest class is attended by girls up to 12 and 13 years of age. Examination day attracts the parents and guardians; verandahs and doors are crowded with eager faces, and many an old man nods with approval when his girl answers correctly and obtains a higher number in the class. The girls put forth all their strength, for prizes depend on answering well; and sometimes tears of disappointment are shed over failure."

Normal Schools.

8. The following table gives the statistics for the Normal schools of the Province for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77. It will be noted that all of them except that of Sambalpur, show continued improvement.

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certificated and passed as masters.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of each pupil.	
	1875-76.	1876-76.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
For Men.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Normal School and ..	1	1	34	40	13	28	39		5,608	4,917	144	149
Boarding House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		423	555	49	24
Jubbulpore Normal School and	1	1	84	107	39	60	67		8,347	12,053	125	139
Boarding House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	183	492	4	10
Raipur Normal School and ...	1	1	48	48	28	25	43	...	4,261	4,502	99	102
Boarding House ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	87	81	107	2	3
Sambalpur Normal School ...	1	1	50	36	11	...	39	30	2,360	2,188	60	73
Total ...	4	4	216	231	91	113	188	194	21,263	24,814	113	128
For Women.	1	1	14	28	10	3	13	21	4,109	,301	316	316
Jubbulpore Normal School and ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding House ...												
Grand Total ...	5	5	230	259	101	116	201	215	25,372	30,115	126	126

The Jubbulpore school is in a particularly satisfactory state. The admirable system adopted, and the energy displayed by the teaching staff, cannot fail to produce good results. The system of night study pursued under the eye of one of the teachers, will, it is to be hoped, not only result in the students now doing better work, but also in the formation of habits of private study which will be of inestimable advantage to them as schoolmasters.

9. The languages taught in the various schools in the Central Provinces are as follows :—

	European language.			Oriental languages.											Remarks.
	Classical.	Vernacular.		Classical.			Vernacular.								
	Latin.	French.	English.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Guzarathi.	Uriya.	Tamil.	Marwari.	
1867-68. Hindus 73,672 Mahomedans 5,714 Christians 706 Others 2,331	17	4	4,630	425	401	146	2,563	4,4856	494	19,210	380	13,174	212	36	In comparing this table with others, it must be remembered, that some scholars study *two* or *more* languages, and so appear two or three times.
1872-73. Hindus 74,140 Mahomedans 5,844 Christians 772 Others 2,685	13	10	4 856	468	23i	169	2,603	46,483	532	21,275	386	11,774	160	33	

The only languages which appear to be less studied than formerly are Uriya, Tamil and Arabic. For the rest, if the figures for six years be compared, it will appear that, with one exception, the changes in the number of students of any particular language are mere fluctuations, *i. e.*, decrease in one year is followed by increase in another. The one exception is English. The number of pupils learning this language has gradually risen from 2,703 at the close of 1867-68 to 4,856 this year. The figures for the last six years may be given to show how steady this increase has been:—3,617, 3,621, 3,915, 4,278, 4,630, 4,856. And there can be no doubt that the character of the English *education imparted* has also greatly improved.

School Buildings.

10. School accommodation is, in by far the majority of districts, on the whole suitable and even commodious. In some districts it is very good indeed. Where it is not yet adequate new school houses are being built, as fast as funds can be made available for that purpose.

Financial statistics.

11. The total expenditure on schools of all kinds is Rs. 6,16,006, or, including the sum spent on school buildings from the Public Works Department budget, Rs. 6,36,356, as compared with a total expenditure last year of Rs. 5,92,365. That is, there has been a total increase of about Rs. 44,000. The receipts from all sources have increased by Rs. 18,000; so that the net increase in expenditure is Rs. 26,000. The figures for the last few years show a steady and decided increase in expenditure, and the necessity arises of putting some limit to this increase. The absolute necessity for strict economy in all departments, has been frequently pointed out; and the relative expenditure on education is now very high. No increase in the total expenditure therefore can be safely allowed at present. The operations of the department must be directed towards a more efficient use of the funds already at its disposal; and, in future, expenditure deemed necessary in one direction, must be met by savings in others. The expenditure from public funds controlled by Government Officers, omitting the amount expended by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 5,21,595, of which it is satisfactory to note that nearly one half was spent directly on primary schools, besides what may be estimated as their share in the cost of direction and inspection, and other general expenditure.

General remarks.

12. The most satisfactory features of the year's history are the progress of middle and high class education, and improvement in the primary schools in every district, except Sambalpur, in numbers, attendance and scholarship. The improvement in the Normal schools is also an important step towards real progress. A better class of teachers cannot fail not only to make education more efficient, but also to make it more popular, and so draw together a larger body of scholars. Although enormous work yet remains to be done to bring education within the reach of the great mass of the people, yet material progress has been made; and the percentage of the boys of the school-going age who actually attend school in the Central Provinces, compares favourably with similar results in most other Provinces.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

The Press.

13. The Indian Railway Service Press at Jubbulpore, under the proprietorship of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, publishes the "Indian Railway Service Gazette" once a week, and the "Masonic Record of Western India," a pamphlet issued monthly.

14. At the lithographic press maintained by the Educational Department are lithographed the cheaper kind of school books, departmental forms and returns, and a newspaper published monthly in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Urya. The head master of the Normal school is

practically the Editor, as the Assistant Inspector is very seldom at head-quarters. Last year 990 copies of the paper were issued, 95 being sent to private subscribers and 848 to Government officers. In Hindi 560 copies, in Marathi 290 copies, in Urya 70 copies, and in Urdu 70 copies are published.

The books issued from the press were as follows:—

2,000	copies,	Jeokaparipati
1,000	,,	Sankshipta Sabhabilas.
15,000	,,	Ganit Prakash, Part I.
2,000	,,	Tashrih-ul-huruf.
330	,,	Parsing-sheets in Marathi.
1,000	,,	Amad Nama.
350	,,	Map of Saugor district.
500	,,	Shabdon-ke Bhed.
500	,,	Art of teaching (sheets.)
340	,,	Wall-sheets of the Geography of Saugor.

Besides these books, two editions of the Hindi primer of 15,000 copies, and one edition of the Hindi 2nd book of 8,000 copies were published at presses not in the Central Provinces. Arrangements have been made to print an edition of the Hindi 2nd book and a 2nd edition of Mr. Dori Lal's Geography of the Central Provinces. The 3rd and 4th Hindi readers are under revision, as also is the new Geography of India in Hindi, translated from Professor Blochmann's work with his permission. Mr. Dori Lal also prepared a graduated series of Hindi copy books, of which nearly all have been sold. A map of the Hoshangabad district in Hindi, and Hindi grammatical sheets were also published. And since the close of the year an illustrated chart showing the use of gymnastic apparatus, furnished to many schools, has been issued.

Book Depot.

15. The Book Depot transactions during 1876-77 were as follows:—

	Number of books bought.	Value of books bought.	Number of books sold or distributed.	Value of books sold or distributed.	Number of books in store on 1st April.	Value of books in store on 1st April.
		Rs,		Rs		Rs,
Curator Book Depot, Nagpur ...	85,682	19,625	90,803	23,041	70,344	19,343
Branch Book Depot, Jubbulpore. ...	43,015	7,602	39,110	6,595	25,711	5,297
Branch Book Depot, Raipur ...	13,630	2, 671	13,995	2,874	7,394	2,289

This statement will not agree with the returns of the Account department. For in the above are included all books bought during the year; and all those bought during the previous year but paid for in this year are excluded; whereas the Account department only considers sums paid out, and omits all consideration of books bought but not yet paid for.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

16. Detailed information about scientific and literary societies for 1875-76 is given in Statement "C. Scientific and Literary, 1" appended; and it is unnecessary to make any comment on this subject here.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

17. The only museum that now really exists in the Central Provinces is that of Nagpur. This Museum was visited during the year by 70,593 persons. Since April it has been visited by crowds of natives every day. Sometimes in the mornings it is as crowded as a fair. The greatest number that visited the museum in any one month during 1876-77, was 7,247. Of the visitors in 1876-77, 2,427 were Europeans. Recently the visitors have averaged some 1,500 a day.

18. Many specimens were added to the collection during the year. Among the most interesting are sculptures and inscriptions from Ratanpur and Goniari in Bilaspur; models illustrating the life of a Brahmin, and the religious mendicants and traders of India, from Poona; coal from Korba in Bilaspur; gold and silver coins from Damoh; models of iron and copper furnaces at Ulwar, together with crude and smelted ore, and specimens of marble and sandstones; a collection of many of the various kinds of rice and other cereals grown in these Provinces; numerous ichthyolites and other fossils from Fizdura, and a collection of shells from the Andamans. Some books were added by purchase to the library, and others were very liberally presented by the Council of the Asiatic Society. 809 volumes were circulated during the year.

19. The total cost of the museum was Rs. 3,047, of which Rs. 612 were spent on establishment. It is certainly not the least useful educational institution in Nagpur.

VIII.—Archæology.

1. There is nothing to be reported under this section. For it appeared a mere waste of time and money to conduct Archæological inquiries over the same ground as that occupied by the Director General of the Archæological Survey. The Local Government accordingly decided not to make researches which at one time it contemplated; and General Cunningham has informed the Chief Commissioner that, as none of the districts in these provinces have been fully explored by him, no reports have been published. A large mass of information, illustrated by photographs, has however been collected regarding some districts; and it would appear that he has almost completed his inquiries.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(*Vide* paras. 266 and 267 of Administration Report for 1872-73.)

2.—*Ecclesiastical.*

1. Ecclesiastical establishments have been remodelled on the basis laid down by Government resolution in the Home Department No. 293, dated 14th March 1876. The number in each case, and uniform rates of pay for all chowkidars &c., have been laid down; and the new system is now in force throughout the Provinces.

3.—*Stationery.*

2. The system of indents, described in last year's report, still prevails. It has been merely slightly modified in a few details, such as the particular officer who must consolidate the indents of certain offices and institutions, so as more fully to meet the public convenience. No change of a noteworthy character has been introduced.

3. The Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to state that there is a growing attention to economy of public money; and that the supervision of expenditure of this kind is very efficient.

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A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans Nerbudda districts.	Saugor ...	1,222	1,554	1,229	4,005	423,585	...	423,899	...	50	63	21	...
	Damoh ...	678	815	1,306	2,799	548,855	1,259	547,906	...	...	113	139	...
Nerbudda valley districts.	Jubbulpore ...	1,320	1,308	1,290	3,918	210,679	...	210,679	...	...	303	...	90
	Narsinghpur ...	963	243	710	1,916	119,893	...	119,893	224(*a*)	...	...	3	70
	Hoshangabad ...	1,442	825	2,109	4,376	970,223	...	970,223	150(*b*)	...	...	498	163
	Nimar ...	581	1,007	1,752	3,340	304,458	2,895	301,563	...	40	71	...	111
Satpura hill districts.	Mandla ...	624	2,462	1,633	4,719	1,420,135	...	1,423,019	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	521	653	1,967	3,141	95,732	7,716	91,016	85(*c*)	...	...	42	...
	Seoni ...	931	753	1,568	3,252	481,608	...	482,118	...	...	90	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	1,109	502	2,242	3,853	460,204	...	460,204	120(*d*)	...	46	114	...
	Betul ...	1,064	1,218	1,623	3,905	550,640	...	551,034	...	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in valleys of Wardha and Wainganga.	Nagpur ...	1,855	706	1,225	3,786	249,597	...	249,597	...	...	174	33	26
	Bhandara ...	1,128	1,285	1,509	3,922	352,147	...	352,147	245(*e*)	...	58	..	...
	Chanda ...	1,030	5,163	3,507	9,700	713,250	...	713,250	194(*f*)	...	42	...	17
	Wardha ...	1,412	443	546	2,401	127,599	...	127,599	...	...	74	...	65
Chhattisgarh districts.	Raipur ...	3,500	4,369	4,016	11,885	876,160	...	876,160	132(*g*)	...	82	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	2,030	1,968	3,800	7,798	407,601	...	407,601	25(*g*)	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi ...	2,089	746	1,572	4,407	...	...	...	90(g)	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari district ...	37	757	291	1,085	4,35,702	...	4,35,702	58(h)	...	...	...	...
									90	1,211	988	
Total British ...	23,536	26,777	33,895	84,208	87,48,068	11,870	87,43,610	1,323		2,289		542
NATIVE STATES.												
Bastar ...	1,000	8,000	4,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karond ...	580	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargarh ...	300	400	786	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarangarh ...	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	50(g)	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	556	90	260	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol ...	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra ...	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti ...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawarda ...	176	172	539	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	104	60	10	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker ...	154	446	400	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagarh ...	544	243	153	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon ...	426	303	155	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makrai ...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Total Native States ...	5,605	12,964	10,543	29,112	...	...	...	50	...	...	11	...
									90	1,211	999	
Grand Total ...	29,141	39,741	44,438	1,13,320	87,48,068	11,870	87,43,610	1,373		2,300		542

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Dudi Shakar, and Sher ; (b) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (c) by Banganga, Bagh, Neo and Son ; (d) by Pench and Kanhan rivers ; (e) during rains by Waingaṅga, Baghnadi and Chulban ; (f) by Waingaṅga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons ; (g) by Mahanadi ; (h) by Godavari and Pranhita.

A 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report for 1872-73, or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces' Gazetteer," Edition of 1870.

A 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.																			
Saugor.—Civil Station...	...	49·3	·26	49·29	100	79	110	76	84·13	72·13	103	69	77·32	49·22	83	51	·90	9·26	·64
Kurai ...	...	67·3	...	67·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehli ...	...	63·8	...	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	...	50·9	...	50·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh.—Civil Station...	...	64·8	...	64·8	91·48	102·32	107	87	79·38	85·49	94	68	47·99	60·65	80	52	*a*	*a*	*a*
Hatta ...	...	48·3	...	48·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tejgarh ...	...	65·3	...	65·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patharia ...	...	44·	...	44·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatiagarh...	...	57·2	...	57·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERBUDDA VALLAY DISTRICTS.																			
Jubbulpore.—Civil Stn...	1·02	55·61	...	56·63	101·2	107·9	108·8	77·2	79·9	83·6	85·2	74·3	67·8	77·3	77·8	52·1	*a*	*a*	*a*
Sihora ...	·58	60·84	...	61·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara ...	...	58·44	·29	58·73	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.—Civil Stn.	...	41 31	...	41·31	108·29	90·16	111	92	83·97	70·45	·86	74	72·29	43·64	78	52	*a*	*a*	*a*
Hoshangabad.—Civil Stn.	·66	47·50	...	48·16	108·2	80·3	113	71	82·8	75·2	100	71	78·34	48·21	83	48	*a*	*a*	*a*

a No observations kept during the year.

A 3.—Climate.—(Contd.)

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—Contd.																			
Nimar.—Civil Station ...	...	25·83	...	25·83	108·7	82·1	113·5	77·2	89·1	74·5	103	72	83·6	49·7	88	41·7	2	7	1
SATPURA HILL DISTRICT.																			
Mandla.—Civil Station..	·75	40·25	·10	41·10	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
Balaghat.—Civil Station.	·40	55·50	·30	56·20	106	79	115	75	88	73	104	70	77	45	83	43	*a*	*a*	*a*
Katangi ...	...	30·20	·50	30·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behir ...	·80	54·	·50	55·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanji ...	...	26·40	...	26·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni.—Civil Station ...	1·55	40·25	3·15	44·95	106·77	78·35	110	72	84·35	72·06	97	68	81·26	49·06	84	42	5.	3	6
Chhindwara.—Ditto ...	...	40·47	·25	40·72	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
Betul.—Civil Station ...	·67	54·72	...	55·39	104·87	75·90	109	69	85·58	70·58	99	63	75	52·61	80	41	*a*	*a*	*a*
Multai ...	1·12	47·74	...	48·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atner ...	·80	40·49	...	41·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	·60	41·40	...	42·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholi ...	·65	41 51	...	42·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amla ...	1·60	38·56	...	40·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																		
Nagpur.—Civil Station...	·54	35·97	·91	37·42	112·2	82·4	116	76·5	88·7	74·6	101·7	71·2	81·8	52·2	85·4	47·1	2·6	8·2	2·0
Bhandara.— Ditto ...	·50	37·43	·22	38·15	98·84	81·22	100	73	84·84	75·38	98	72	85·68	53·03	89	49	*a*	*a*	*a*
Sakoli ...	...	34·93	...	34·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirora ...	...	30·39	·40	30·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda.—Civil Station.	·02	25·46	·10	25·58	106·9	88·8	111	79	87·3	76·7	94	71	84·5	50·8	87	44	*a*	*a*	*a*
Brahmapuri ...	...	34·70	·12	34·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	••	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mul ...	·12	20·50	·05	20·67	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	••	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warora ...	...	25·95	·10	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha.—Civil Station.	·15	31·92	·03	32·10	119	71	110	105	93	62	92	74	94	38	81	73	*a*	*a*	*a*
Hinganghat ...	...	32·90	1·27	34·17	...	...	116	77	...	...	77	72	...	...	75	46	...	...	...
Arvi ...	3·	16·53	...	19·53	100	94	109	93	82	79	87	77	73	62	83	60	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTS.																			
Raipur.—Civil Station...	·69	42·79	·3	43·51	110·29	82·91	114	76	86·92	76·84	94	72 3	79·95	53·18	83	50·5	2·98	7·50	1·13
Bilaspur.— Ditto ...	4·35	44·06	·15	48·56	110	89	113	84	93	77	101	74	82	58	89	56·	*a*	*a*	*a*
Mungeli ...	6·86	73·08	1·80	81·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seorinarian ..	7·31	64·99	·54	72·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saragaon ...	1·95	59·72	·30	61·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ...	1·93	55·87	3·77	61·57	22·9	8·8	114·5	44	54·2	26·3	108·5	73	18·4	8·4	92	42	*a*	*a*	*a*
UPPER GODAVARI DISTRICT.																			
Sironcha	·25	27·30	...	27·55	113	82·7	115	80	94·2	73·7	96	72	86·6	77	87	54	·04	3 ·6	·3

*a*No observations kept during the year.

B 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory ...	3,056	78,856	92,135	3 wall pieces (zambooks.) 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys. 400 Retainers armed with swords.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, ral, dammar, kosa, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax and honey.
2. Karond ...	Do.	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Baigarh Bargarh...	Do.	400	63,304	7,500	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh ...	Do.	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5. Patna ...	Do.	600	98,636	25,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	580	12,660	6,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

8 Bamra ...	Feudatory.	350	56,613	6,000	None.	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton ; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
*9 Sakti ...	do.	350	8,394	8,131	do.	do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton ; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mohwa fruit.
10 Kawardha ...	do.	16,000	75,462	53,560	do.	do.	Do. do.
11 Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	do.	11,000	29,590	22,032	3 elephants, 28 horses, 2 camels, 38 bullocks, 25 Sowars, 330 footmen.	do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12 Kanker ...	do.	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	4 elephants, 12 horses, 1 camel, 105 footmen.	do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13 Khairagarh ...	do.	47,000	122,264	1,17,635	4 elephants, 35 horses, 12 Sowars, 80 footmen.	do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14 Nandgaon ..	do.	46,000	148,544	98,745	7 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 footmen.	do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo, oilseeds, cotton, and coarse cloth.
15 Makrai ...	do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.	do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mohwa, chironji, archar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

*Under British management.

B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairau Deo of Bastar ...	Feudatory.	Rajput.	33	Indifferently.
2 Raja Udet Pratab Deo of Kharond ...	do.	do.	38	Knows Urya and Urdu well.
3 Raja Ghanasyam Singh of Raigarh ...	do.	Gond.	53	Knows Hindi.
4 Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh of Sarangarh ...	do.	do.	12	A minor.
*5 Maharaja Sur Pratab Deo of Patna ...	do.	Chauhan Rajput.	33	Fair knowledge of Urya and Urdu.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur ...	do.	do.	38	Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Uriya.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Rairakhol ...	do.	Janamuni Rajput.	58	Fair knowledge of Uriya.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	do.	Gangabansi Rajput.	29	do.
*9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti ...	do.	Raj Gond.	44	Knows Uriya and Urdu.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	do.	do.	27	Under tutor, appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Mahant Lachman Das of Kondka ...	do.	Bairagi.	66	Knows Hindi.
12 Raja Narhar Deo of Kanker ...	do.	Rajput.	28	do.
*13 Raja of Khairagarh ...	...	...	...	...
14 Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon.	do.	Bairagi.	57	do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ...	do.	Gond.	28	Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

* Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
do.	do.	do.	Has adopted his nephew Ram Bahdra Sai, but the adoption has since been annulled in consequence of his nephew's misconduct.
do.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
The territory is administered by the mother of the Raja during his minority.	do.	do.	A minor.
Resides at Patna.	do.	do.	Has 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has male heir.
do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.
Resides at Raipur.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has no male heir.
do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 3 grandsons.
do.	do.	do.	Has no sons but has 2 brothers.
...	...	...	Lal Fateh Singh who was deposed, died on 12th August 1874, and no new Chief has yet been recognised. The estate is under British management.
In administering his territory.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a son.

management.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector General of Dispensaries, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Prisons, an Inspector General of Education, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.†	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
PUR.	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	631,109	Nagpur	84,441	2,170	16	23	38	21	1,024	1,88,541	8,34,164	13,52,207
					Kamptee	48,931									
					Umrer	11,394									
					Khapa	8,007									
					Ramtek	7,045									
					Narkher	7,159									
					Mohpa	5,572									
					Kalmeshwar	4,738									
					Bela	5,012									

NAG	Bhandara ...	2	3,922	564,813	Bhandara	11,433	1,772	7	7	56	30	422	1,12,364	4,06,815	5,75,266
					Mohari	6,183									
					Tumsar	7,367									
					Pauni	8,973									
	Chanda ...	4	9,700	534,431	Chanda	16,233	2,599	6	12	130	20	540	1,37,867	2,45,298	4,43,950
					Armori	5,271									
	Wardha ...	3	2,401	354,720	Hinganghat	9,415	1,372	9	10	26	19	442	1,22,688	5,11,095	7,64,914
					Arvi	7,639									
					Deoli	5,558									
					Sindi	4,867									
					Ashti	4,262									
	Balaghat ...	2	3,141	302,482	Hatta	2,684	1,028	6	6	65	30	230	83,562	1,60,218	2,68,824
					Lanji	2,075									
	Upper Godavari ...	2	1,085	52,120	Dumagudem	2,008	198	2	3	112	34	77	35,530	19,026	36,666
					Sironcha	1,145									
JUBBULPORE.	Jubbulpore ...	4	3,918	528,859	Jubbulpore	55,188	2,525	10	15	40	18	702	95,787	5,71,884	7,60,133
					Garha	2,588									
					Seora	3,988									
					Panagar	3,872									
					Murwara	2,885									
					Katangi	2,898									
					Belhiri	2,028									
					Bijeragogarh	2,008									
					Patan	2,662									
	Saugor ...	5	4,005	527,725	Saugor	45,655	2,107	9	16	28	26	598	64,158	4,40,605	6,91,963
					Garhakota	9,085									
					Rehli	4,406									
					Kurai	4,965									
					Deori	3,994									
	Damoh ...	2	2,799	269,642	Damoh	8,189	1,337	4	8	50	25	388	1,18,175	2,66,804	3,29,931
					Hatta	6,251									
					Hindoria	3,286									
					Raneh	2,611									

C.—*Continued.*

Name of Commissioner-ship.	Names of the executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
NERBUDDA.	Seoni ...	2	3,123	299,856	Seoni	9,557	1,334	5	5	45	24	315	75,887	151,701	255,674
	Mandla ...	2	4,719	213,018	Mandla	4,936	1,619	4	6	61	25	287	70,217	93,247	161,054
					Bahmani	1,983									
	Hoshangabad ...	5	4,376	463,625	Hoshangabad	11,613	1,393	11	22	55	14	582	147,338	428,136	698,425
					Harda	9,170									
					Seoni	7,579									
					Sohagpur	7,552									
					Babai	4,041									
	Narsinghpur ...	3	1,916	339,395	Narsinghpur	12,111	1,088	7	11	32	10	369	133,626	422,691	545,841
					Gadarwara	6,068									
					Singhpur	3,167									
					Kauria	3,167									
					Tendukhera	3,084									
	Betul ...	2	3,704	274,264	Betul	4,593	1,381	5	6	52	22	340	111,533	196,266	194,305
					Badnur	2,645									
					Multai	3,371									
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,753	316,095	Chhindwara	8,626	1,810	5	7	64	29	380	94,831	218,567	338,940
					Lodikhera	5,219									
					Pandhurna	5,218									

CHHATTISGARH.	Nimar ...	3	3,340	211,176	Burhanpur Khandwa Asir Pandhana Borgaon	29,303 14,119 2,632 2,248 1,719	687	16	14	40	6	447	167,473	161,838	429,563
	Raipur ...	4	11,855	1,093,405	Raipur Dhamtari Rajim	19,116 6,023 2,808	4,652	10	12	51	14	467	152,840	648,800	854,605
	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	715,898	Ratanpur Bilaspur Mungeli	5,111 4,898 4,392	3,437	7	19	56	10	300	108,017	280,682	335,222
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,407	523,034	Sambalpur	11,020	1,710	6	8	60	25	335	109,210	88,694	195,603
	Total ...	58	84,078	8,201,519	.....		34,219	145	200	1,061	402	8,245	2,128,644	6,146,531	9,233,086
														Total revenue of Reserved forests ...	184,255
														Grand Total ...	*9,417,341

* Exclusive of Inland Customs duty on salt and sugar and the Pandhri revenue.
† Population shown in this column is according to the census of 1872.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.		Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
Nagpur ...	9,530	111,	589	220,071	215,971	117,768	109,490	663,300	175
Bhandara ...	2,352	103,	769	172,121	186,516	121,299	114,688	593,624	151
Chanda ...	4,424	103,	834	168,940	176,528	111,268	104,955	561,691	58
Wardha ...	1,916	73,	229	123,352	118,542	66,775	64,146	372,815	155
Balaghat ...	108	37;	084	57,634	61,600	43,930	41,790	204,954	65
Jubbulpore ...	1,749	113,	113	185,703	182,856	98,307	88,930	555,796	142
Saugor ...	1,633	97,	144	193,064	173,511	99,486	88,583	554,644	138
Damoh ...	5,901	51;	787	96,631	90,643	50,470	45,650	283,394	101
Seoni ...	1,176	77,	867	126,371	127,934	89,605	84,197	428,107	137
Mandla ...	416	44,	497	67,548	65,712	48,562	42,061	223,883	41
Betul ...	536	52,	698	88,751	85,768	63,232	60,791	298,542	76
Chhindwara ...	3,328	58,	491	98,047	98,641	69,187	66,343	332,218	86
Hoshangabad ...	1,525	85,	938	161,334	146,841	89,132	79,675	476,982	101
1 Feudatory State ...	...	2,	704	4,772	4,521	2,706	2,344	14,343	67
Narsinghpur ..	1,877	63,	011	119,261	111,627	66,297	59,523	356,708	186
Nimar ...	475	41,	689	78,992	68,729	39,182	35,043	221,946	67
Raipur ...	641	241,	281	418,523	451,264	336,721	304,060	1,510,568	127
4 Feudatory States ...	71	67;	457	99,867	104,458	82,202	74,862	361,389	121
Bilaspur ...	35	170,	202	233,375	245,008	190,297	171,343	840,023	109
2 Feudatory States ...	28	22,	318	25,535	26,457	19,316	16,824	88,132	88
Sambalpur ...	3,019	95,	147	370,871	385,513	179,276	170,562	1,106,222	251
7 Feudatory States ...	2,084	123,	907	206,111	196,055	80,322	74,020	556,508	47
Upper Godavari ...	283	10;	997	54,605	50,374	16,880	15,797	137,656	127
1 Feudatory State ...	...	41,	600	36,242	33,414	6,581	6,639	82,876	6
Total.. { British Territory ...	40,924	1,633,	367	3,035,194	3,042,578	1,897,674	1,747,627	9,723,073	114
{ 15 Feudatory States...	2,183	257;	986	372,527	364,905	191,127	174,689	1,103,248	38
Grand Total ..	43,107	1,891,	353	3,407,721	3,407,483	2,088,801	1,922,316	10,826,321	95

NOTE.—The population shown in thi[redacted] is the population according to Census of 1872, *plus* one

lation.

Classification of population.											Occupation.		
Christians.													
Europeans.	Americans.	Armenians.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.
2,335	...	...	876	2,525	576,176	36,699	12	3,188	41,388	101	141,288	522,012	*
9	...	...	18	47	496,235	11,240	...	545	85,498	32	163,303	430,321	m u g
28	...	...	15	50	417,821	8,594	...	680	133,414	1,091	132,742	428,949	m
22	...	...	33	44	319,408	13,062	...	2,501	37,745	...	104,758	268,057	m g t h
4	...	...	3	4	137,867	3,033	...	41	62,238	1,714	91,377	113,577	m g u
776	3	5	201	759	416,770	27,282	16	3,654	105,349	981	200,188	355,608	m h g
891	...	...	100	393	486,080	24,742	...	16,739	25,699	...	196,273	358,371	h
5	...	...	18	6	237,204	8,064	...	5,418	32,528	151	114,715	168,679	h m
15	...	...	1	40	252,978	15,408	15	1,070	157,903	677	166,678	261,429	h u
21	...	...	3	5	80,924	2,855	1	152	133,201	6,721	116,904	106,979	h u m
8	...	...	...	11	177,399	4,786	8	984	115,346	...	124,468	174,074	u h g
26	.	...	17	65	201,448	10,244	...	604	119,814	...	129,635	202,583	u h m g
80	2	...	10	224	364,679	21,765	11	1,132	89,029	44	140,829	336,153	h g m
...	...	...	...	...	10,226	716	...	...	3,401	...	5,892	8,451	g u m
30	1	1	9	35	297,548	12,569	...	906	45,542	72	132,877	223,831	
232	...	...	72	136	162,791	22,543	8	572	35,566	26	50,308	171,638	h m g
39	...	...	42	319	916,987	14,916	5	247	844,031	233,982	700,513	810,055	m h u
...	...	...	...	1	207,591	2,763	...	15	104,940	46,079	194,165	167,224	c h u
8	...	...	12	17	505,981	9,011	...	6	118,358	206,630	511,161	328,862	
...	...	...	...	...	48,399	1,631	...	...	22,288	15,814	49,894	38,238	h u
9	...	...	16	4	736,719	3,446	...	...	366,028	...	560,897	545,325	
...	...	...	4	...	373,980	1,211	...	...	181,313	...	318,713	237,795	u h
19	...	...	44	236	65,275	3,036	...	...	69,046	...	78,966	58,690	
...	...	...	...	...	30,545	1,790	...	...	50,541	...	65,252	17,624	u t k
4,561	6	6	1,490	4,920	6,850,285	253,345	76	38,439	2,117,723	452,222	3,857,880	5,865,193	
...	...	...	4	1	670,741	8,111	...	15	362,483	61,893	633,916	469,332	
4,561	6	6	1,494	4,921	7,521,026	261,456	76	38,454	2,480,206	514,115	4,491,796	6,334,525	

* m Marathi, u Urdu, h Hindi, t Telugu, g Gondi, c Chhattisgarhi, n Nimari, u Uriya, k Koya.

per cent. added in each subsequent years on account of assumed increment in the population.

E—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
						Rs. a. p.			
7,633	28,024	55,206	...*	...	...	45 4 2	...	...	

* Includes survey of some portions of Feudatories.

SETTLEMMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
„ for 30 years or upwards ...	28,531	45,42,237	30th June 1897.	
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	32,155	13,46,073	30th June 1888.	
„ under 10 years ...	1,423	15,223	30th June 1877.	Zamindari wastes and other temporary leases.
„ in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	62,109	59,03,533	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights.	...	...	...	
Do. without such record.	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year { Detailed	...	...	...	
Summary	...	...	...	

E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and Assessed area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Ratio per acre on cultivation.	Ratio per acre on culturable land.	Ratio per acre on total area of settlement.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	...	12,492	981,864	994,356	97,535	349,699	336,733	1,778,323	774,045	0 12 5	2 3 9	0 6 11
Bhandara ...	...	320,863	373,140	694,003	30,845	756,200	625,153	2,106,201	411,206	0 9 6	0 4 6	0 3 1
Chanda ...	...	146,945	453,408	600,353	312,983	2,677,670	1,115,295	4,706,301	241,458	0 6 1	0 1 5	0 0 10
Wardha ...	...	4,859	790,735	795,594	20,813	282,275	200,044	1,298,726	509,413	0 10 2	1 12 10	0 6 7
Balaghat ...	...	10,287	321,361	331,648	35,527	384,438	1,258,693	2,010,306	155,018	0 7 4	0 3 3	0 1 2
Upper Godavari ...	...	4,616	11,605	16,221	...	41,056	33,441	90,718	14,087	0 13 11	0 3 11	0 2 5
Jubbulpore ...	...	3,949	781,456	785,405	3,987	611,572	495,009	1,895,973	551,206	0 12 0	0 13 8	0 4 9
Saugor ...	...	4,507	762,035	766,542	242,786	394,070	344,471	1,747,869	433,601	0 9 0	0 4 11	0 4 0
Damoh ...	...	1,271	381,073	382,344	177,171	229,732	315,157	1,104,404	264,688	0 11 0	0 6 10	0 3 9
Seoni ...	...	18,451	499,915	518,366	...	340,784	362,172	1,221,322	147,850	0 4 4	0 2 8	0 1 10
Mandla ...	...	1,219	398,435	399,654	...	718,264	386,556	1,504,474	66,722	0 2 8	0 1 5	0 0 8
Betul ...	...	12,163	620,949	633,112	177,827	523,576	266,066	1,600,581	189,130	0 4 9	0 2 7	0 1 11
Hoshangabad ...	...	2,455	867,807	870,262	10,736	255,514	290,815	1,427,327	419,393	0 7 8	0 5 1	0 4 0
Narsinghpur ...	...	6,892	609,113	616,005	...	141,610	345,510	1,103,125	417,831	0 10 10	0 8 10	0 6 1
Chhindwara ...	...	7,702	558,684	566,386	283,053	222,185	304,451	1,376,075	212,387	0 6 0	0 4 4	0 2 5
Nimar ...	96	9,161	329,868	339,125	...	258,967	154,670	752,762	161,383	0 7 7	0 10 0	0 4 4
Raipur ...	...	10,813	2,144,568	2,155,381	...	2,803,922	1,692,524	6,651,827	541,900	0 3 2	0 1 9	0 1 3
Bilaspur ...	...	196,161	870,963	1,067,124	...	1,176,070	2,244,038	4,487,232	263,189	0 4 6	0 1 9	0 1 2
Sambalpur ...	...	...	702,720	702,720	510,691	585,600	1,087,389	2,886,400	126,026	0 2 10	0 1 1	0 0 8
Total ...	96	774,806	12,459,699	13,234,601	1,903,954	12,753,204	11,858,187	39,749,946	5,903,533	0 7 2	0 3 4	0 2 4

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profits per acre.
							Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture ...	3	681	3	919,573	306,524	11,286	0 0 7	0 1 2
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law ...	37	1,408	58	1,480,001	40,000	10,404	0 4 2	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	15,229	22,028	36,241	29,168,020	1,915	311	0 2 8	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	2,887	1,311	3,702	812,283	281	35	0 2 0	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100		34,477	8,039	41,368	7,370,069	214	18	0 1 4	0 1 0	
Holders of revenue-free tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	2,754	1,209	3,455	818,083	297	...	...	0 5 6	
	For life ...	2,999	745	5,240	368,162	123	...	...	0 5 3	
,, of quit-rent tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	630	716	794	618,045	908	...	...	0 3 6	
	For life ...	3,354	726	3,630	598,979	178	...	...	0 3 6	
Under Kham management		28	28	...	20,074	717	73	0 1 7	0 0 6	
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purchasers of waste lands		170	...	173	201,899	1,187	...	...	...	
Total ...		62,568	36,891	94,659	42,375,188	677	...	...	...	

E.—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On permanent tenure ...	1,500	514 1 7	135 14 3	0 4 3
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On farming leases ...	3,573	416 3 3	93 12 6	0 3 7
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	149,715	19 1 13	16 2 8	0 13 6
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...	121,807	15 2 36	12 12 7	0 13 0
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...	469,031	13 3 17	8 9 3	0 9 11
Holders of service grants ...	51,073	3 3 22	1 8 5	0 6 3

E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Zamindaris	262	95	762	631	783	2,980	
Shares in ditto	388	99	1,065	361	371	384	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	212	32	1,146	18	48	21	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	361	71	2,642	23	32	25	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	196	16	1,318	21	31	20	
Revenue free tenures	10	5	317	24	33	81	
Quit-rent tenures	...	...	25	...	...	675	

E.—Fiscal 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	60,47,199	60,43,834	60,56,411	60,34,626	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	9,696	9,696	2,670	2,670	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	484	...	14,849	...	6,51,473	54,95,058	*12,912	...	...	* Rs. 4,475 of these have been remitted; the actual balance is therefore Rs. 8,439.
Collection from Government estates...	46,550	46,094	51,232	50,586	...	...	...	..	...	
Income from sale of Government estates ...	6,551	6,551	13,183	12,081	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	25,824	23,181	50,796	46,568	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	61,35,336	61,29,356	61,59,443	61,46,351	6,51,473	54,95,058	12,912	...	...	

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Judicial Statement B 1.

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1876.

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...	1	2,042	187,699	1	A single Judge presides over each Court: Jury or Assessors not employed.	Each Judge has powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...	...	1	...	500	...	...	...	The paid Judge is a Civil Surgeon exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces.	51	...	...	...
	Unpaid..	53	613	63,989	63			...	...	1	67	...	...	...	...				6,991	...	...	...
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	48	2,109	211,513	58	Do.	Each Judge has on the Criminal side powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and on the Civil side power to hear suits of value up to Rs. 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, according to his powers under the Central Provinces' Courts Act (XIV. of 1865), and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law (Act X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863.)	3	...	2	53	4,560	1,590	Rs 6,85,866.	Rs. 7,28,457.	These officers are Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors,) Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, they are employed generally in administrative work of the District to which they are attached.			8,384	30,172	4,183	...

Judicial Statement B 1.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6		9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3
Magistrates of the 1st Class (not Magistrates of Districts), invested with Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	24	4,012	4,00,020	44	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	In addition to full Magisterial powers as above, each of these Judges can hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000 in value according to his powers under Act XIV. of 1865, and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law.	14	4	3	23	7,486	3,063	...	...	These officers are Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars who aid Deputy Commissioners in the general administration of the Districts to which they are posted.	...	...	8,967	17 244	1,696	3
Magistrate of the District ...	Paid ...	19	4,432	4,27,162	19	Do.	In addition to the full powers of a Magistrate, these Officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. 18 of them exercise the special powers of Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure, to try all offences not punishable with death; on the Civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Civil Courts of their Districts of the four lowest grades specified in Act XIV. of 1865. On the Revenue side they have the powers of a Collector under the Rent Law.	2	15	2	....	1593	...	Rs. 6,85,566	Rs. 7,28,457	These officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces	2,628	344	121	3,200

Judicial Statement B 1.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3
Magistrates of the 1st Class (not Magistrates of Districts), invested with Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	24	4,012	4,00,020	44	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	In addition to full Magisterial powers as above, each of these Judges can hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000 in value according to his powers under Act XIV. of 1865, and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law.	14	4	3	23	7,486	3,663	...	...	These officers are Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars who aid Deputy Commissioners in the general administration of the Districts to which they are posted.	...	...	8,967	17 244	1,696	3
Magistrate of the District ...	Paid ...	19	4,432	4,27,162	19	Do.	In addition to the full powers of a Magistrate, these Officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. 18 of them exercise the special powers of Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure, to try all offences not punishable with death; on the Civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Civil Courts of their Districts of the four lowest grades specified in Act XIV. of 1865. On the Revenue side they have the powers of a Collector under the Rent Law.	2	15	2	....	15 9 3	...	Rs. 6,85,566	Rs. 7,28,457	These officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces	2,628	344	121	3,200

Courts of Session exercising also Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid	...	4	20,609	2,010,481	4	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal. He is assisted by two Assessors, when trying defended Session cases (Criminal.)	These officers preside on the Criminal side over Courts of Session, and try heinous offenders committed by Magistrates to their Courts for trial, and likewise hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 1st Class. On the Civil side Commissioners have no ordinary original jurisdiction, but under Act XIV. of 1865 hear appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more; and they also hear appeals from the judgments of Collectors and Deputy Collectors in certain suits under Act X. of 1859, (the Rent Act). They have also special original jurisdiction under Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, and X. of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act. In the Revenue Department, they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under the Rent Law.	3	1	...	...	32,250	...	...	...	Commissioners have administrative charge of Divisions consisting of several Districts.	256 days excluding	3 Barristers-at-Law, 1 Attorney at Law, and 54 Pleaders practise in the	102	...	...	1,528
Court of [illegible] missioner.				84,963	8,201,519	1	A single Judge presides over this Court unassisted by either Jury or Assessor.	The Judicial Commissioner's Court is the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil cases. Hearing on the Criminal side appeals from the orders of Courts of Session; and on the Civil side, special appeals from decisions passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners.—In Criminal cases the Judicial Commissioner has also the power of a Court of reference and revision given by the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Sadar Court.	...	1	...	...	33,000	...	Rs. 6,85,566	Rs. 7,28,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	456

ABSTRACT.*

Number of Criminal Courts.		*Number of Civil Courts.*	
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class	124	Small Cause Courts	6
M[illegible]t Class	69	Courts of the Naib Tahsildars	23
Benches of Magistrates	6	Courts of the Tahsildar	47
Magistrates of Districts	19	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner	34
Courts of Session	4	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner	19
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1	Courts of the Commissioner	4
		Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
Total ...	223	Total ...	134

* Under administrative arrangements Officers exercising both Magisterial and Civil powers are sometimes employed only as Criminal, and sometimes only as Civil Judges, and sometimes as both. This abstract shows the actual number of Judges employed as Criminal as well as Civil Judges at the close of the year.

Judicial Statement B. 2.—Criminal.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons, tried, convicted and acquitted in the Central Provinces in the year 1876.

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1 Waging or conspiring to wage war against the Queen ...	121, 121A	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Collecting arms, or concealing design to wage war ...	122, 123	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Assaulting Governor General &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power ...	124	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Exciting disaffection or circulating false rumours ...	124A, 505	...	...	...	...	...	
5 War or depredation on allied powers ...	125 to 127	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Abetment of mutiny ...	131, 132	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Cognizable ...	133 to 136, 138	1	1	...	1	...	
7 Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Non Cognizable ...	137	...	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
8 Counterfeitng Coin ...	231 to 235	9	16	6	10	...	
9 Diminishing or altering Coin ...	246 to 249	9	7	...	7	...	
10 Passing or possessing bad or altered Coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	80	79	25	54	...	

Judicial Statement B. 2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
11	Counterfeiting Government stamp, or possessing or keeping instruments for the purpose ...	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Selling or possessing counterfeit Government stamps ...	258, 259	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering the same ...	260 to 263	5	6	3	3	...	
14	Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	264 to 267	91	107	22	84	1	
	Against Public Justice.							
15	Personating public servant or soldier ...	140, 170, 171	32	34	6	28	...	
16	Concealing design to commit ... { a Cognizable / a Non-cognizable } offence..	118, 120	2	3	1	2	...	
17	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176, 177, 181, 182 202, 203	240	335	102	221	8	4 escaped.
18	False information punishable under special Revenue Laws ...	Act X. of 1871, 70, 76 Act XXXVI. of 1855, 7.	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Causing disappearance of evidence ...	201, 204	7	8	4	4	...	
20	Resisting, obstructing, threatening or omitting to assist public servant ...	183 to 187, 189, 190	97	165	49	106	9	1 escaped.
21	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury ...	188	71	141	30	111	...	
22	Intentional insult or interruption during judicial proceedings ...	228 and C. Cr. P. 485	24	24	1	23	...	
23	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	4	4	1	3	...	
24	Taking or offering gift to screen offender ...	213 to 215	14	21	5	15	...	1 escaped.

25	Resistance to, or rescue from lawful apprehension ...	224, 225	26	34	3	31	...	
26	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	224, 225A, 226	68	82	13	68	...	1 transferred
27	Aiding escape of state prisoner ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, notice or order to attend or produce ...	172 to 175, and C. Cr. P. 435	143	204	38	163	1	2 escaped.
29	Refusing to take oath, or answer or sign ...	178 to 180	4	6	1	5	...	
30	Violation of condition of remission of punishment ...	227	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor ...	C. Cr. P. 414	...	...	...	...	...	
	By Public Servants.							
32	Abetment or concealment by a public servant of { a Cognizable / a Non-cognizable } offence ...	116, 119	7	7	2	5	...	
33	Taking valuable thing by, or to influence a public servant ...	161 to 165 (read with Act XXXI. of 1867, 2)	31	39	19	18	2	
34	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person ...	166, 167	7	7	...	6	1	
35	„ unlawfully trading ...	168, 169	1	2	1	1	...	
36	„ fradulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	4	4	2	2	...	
37	„ wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	1	1	1	...	...	
38	„ intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape ...	128, 221, 222	...	...	...	...	...	
39	„ negligently suffering escape ...	129, 223	15	20	3	17	...	
40	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ...	Act V. of 1861, 19, 29	33	36	9	27	...	
41	„ Excise or Opium Act by Excise or Police Officers ...	Act X. of 1871, 69, 71 to 73, 76, and Act XIII. of 1857, 23, 28	...	...	...	...	...	
42	„ Salt Customs Act by Customs, Police or Land Revenue Officers ...	Act XIV. of 1843, 11, and Act XXXVI. of 1853, 6, 7	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Fradulent breach of the Indian Post Office Act by Post Office Officials { Cognizable / Non-cognizable } ...	Act XIV. of 1866, 48, 59 / 49 to 52 and 59	1 / 2	1 / 2	... / ...	1 / 2	... / ...	
	False Evidence, False Complaints or claims and Forgery.							
44	Giving false evidence ...	193 to 196	64	91	30	47	14	
45	Fabricating false evidence ...	193 to 196	9	11	5	6	...	
46	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ...	197 to 200	3	3	...	3	...	
47	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205, 229	3	4	1	3	...	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
48	Fraudulent claim to, or cancealment of property, or of suffering of decree	..	206 to 208, 421 to 424,	8	13	3	10	..	
49	False claim in a Court of Justice	..	209, 210	19	25	10	15	..	
50	„ charge of offence	..	211	31	36	17	17	2	
51	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document	Cognizable ..	467, 471	2	3	1	1	1	
		Non-Cognizable ..	465, 466, 468, 469, 472 to 477	22	34	16	17	..	1 died.
52	Making or using false trade or property marks	..	482 to 489 and Act VII. of 1865, 6, Sub-rule 21.	1	2	..	2	..	
	Public Nuisances.								
53	Nuisances under the Penal Code	Cognizable ..	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	287	358	54	304	..	
		Non-Cognizable ..	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290, 294A.	383	593	126	466	1	
54	Nuisances under the Police, Municipal, or Cantonment Acts	..	Act V. of 1861, Secs. 32, 34, Act XXII. of 1864, 19, (except Cl. 7) 26, 29 30, 31, 33 and Act XI. of 1873, 21.	3,498	3,561	256	3,299	4	2 escaped.
	Relating to the Public Peace.								
55	Rioting or unlawful assembly	Cognizable ..	143 to 148, and 149, 150 to 153.	32	248	56	192	..	
		Non-Cognizable ..	149	1	5	..	8	..	

56	Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot	..	154 to 156	..	..	..	..	..	
57	Affray	..	160	212	931	196	734	..	1 escaped.
58	Offences relating to religion .. { Cognizable / Non-Cognizable	..	295 to 297	6	15	7	8	..	
		..	298	7	22	14	8	..	
59	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class I.) not separately provided for	..	.....	27	37	4	33	..	
	Total Offences under Class I.	..	.....	5,644	7,391	1,143	6,191	44	1 died, 11 escaped, and 1 transferred.
	Class II.								
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.								
	Serious.								
60	Murder by Thugs	..	302, 303 and 396	4	7	3	1	2	1 transferred.
61	,, ,, Dacoits	..		3	1	..	1	..	
62	,, ,, Robbers	..		7	10	7	3	..	
63	,, ,, Poison for sake of robbery	..							
64	,, ,, ,, from other motives	..		14	15	8	7	..	
65	,, ,, other than above { from motives connected with women	..		47	112	68	26	18	
66	,, ,, { from other motives	..							
67	Attempt to murder	..							
68	Culpable homicide	..	307	20	22	9	12	..	1 died.
69	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash or negligent act	..	304, 308	22	49	23	23	3	
70	Abetment of suicide	..	304A, 338	20	35	11	24	..	
71	Attempt to commit suicide	..	305, 306	..	..	..	..	..	
72	Causing miscarriage	..	309	204	189	43	145	1	
73	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	..	312 to 316	4	6	5	1	..	
74	Grievous hurt	..	317, 318	42	43	10	31	2	
75	,, ,, on grave and sudden provocation	..	325, 326	160	252	44	200	5	2 escaped, 1 transferred.
76	Hurt by dangerous weapons	..	335	15	17	2	15	..	
77	Administering stupefying drugs	..	324	104	105	29	75	1	
78	Causing hurt to extort property or confession	..	328	9	16	11	5	..	
79	,, ,, public servant	..	327, 329 to 331	7	16	11	2	3	
		..	332, 333	2	1	..	1	..	

Judicial Statement B 2 —(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
80	Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret	Cognizable ...	346	1	...	...	...	...	
		Non-Cognizable..	345	...	...	...	...	...	
81	„ „ to extort property or confession	...	347, 348	12	25	17	8	...	
82	Assault of public servant or to outrage modesty, or to dishonor a person, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement	Cognizable ...	353, 354, 356, 357	214	273	102	169	...	1 died, 1 escaped.
		Non-Cognizable...	355	18	34	14	20	...	
83	Criminal intimidation punishable with more than two years imprisonment	...	506	4	9	5	1	3	
84	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Cognizable ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	
		Non-Cognizable...	370	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Kidnapping or abduction	...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	23	28	14	12	...	2 transferred.
86	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilment	...	366	4	33	9	23	...	1 do.
87	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	...	372, 373	3	11	5	3	...	3 do.
88	Enticing a woman with criminal intent	...	498	159	195	122	65	1	7 escaped.
89	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	...	493 to 496	2	4	4	...	...	
90	Adultery	...	497	137	140	98	33	3	6 do.
91	Rape	...	376	47	42	22	19	1	
92	Unnatural offences	...	377	20	19	8	11	...	
	Minor Offences against the person.								
93	Hurt	...	323, 334	1,722	2,699	1,289	1,589	16	5 do.
94	Rash or negligent act and hurt caused thereby	...	336, 337	36	21	8	13	...	

95	Wrongful restraint	...	331	99	142	54	88	...	
96	,, confinement	...	342 to 344	74	126	55	71	...	
97	Assault or use of criminal force	...	352, 358	5,869	11,297	6,380	4,817	43	57 escaped.
98	Criminal intimidation or insult	...	504, 506 to 509	603	1,033	556	470	4	3 do.
99	Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication	..	510	7	7	1	6	...	
100	Unlawful compulsion of labour	...	374	15	25	8	17	...	
101	Defamation	..	500 to 502	287	463	322	132	8	1 died.
102	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class II) not separately provided for	...	...	42	87	35	51	1	
	Total Offences under Class II	...	...	10,082	17,809	9,412	8,190	115	3 died, 81 escaped and 8 transferred.
	Class III.								
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.								
103	Dacoity	...	395, 397, 398	3	12	4	8	...	
104	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	399, 402	...	...	...	...	...	
105	Robbery — With hurt or deadly weapon	..	394, 397, 398	2	...	...	...	...	
106	,, — By poison or stupefying drugs	...		1	3	1	2	...	
106a	,, — By other means	...		2	1	1	...	...	
107	,, — In a dwelling house	...	392, 393	9	6	1	5	...	
108	,, — On the highway	...		12	10	...	10	...	
109	,, — Elsewhere	...		29	45	18	27	..	
110	Extortion	...	384 to 389	74	123	59	59	5	
111	House-breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft	...	451, 454, 457	4,473	2,095	433	1,644	7	6 escaped, 5 transferred.
112	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit any offence other than theft	...	449 to 451, 454, 457	68	73	14	59	...	
113	Theft, mischief, house-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt	...	382, 440, 452, 455, 458 to 460	27	48	10	37	1	
114	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass	...	453, 456	306	255	46	208	1	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Contd.*)

	Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	Without violence.								
115	Theft { Of Cattle	..	379 to 381	1,363	1,676	259	1,402	1	1 died, 13 transferred.
116	„ { Ordinary	..		12,476	7,546	1,405	6,112	12	15 escaped, 2 transferred.
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	..	411 to 414	568	736	175	560	1	
118	Dishonest mis-appropriation of property	..	403, 404	152	219	54	162	2	1 escaped.
119	Criminal breach of trust .. { Cognizable	..	406 to 408	349	307	100	205	1	1 escaped.
	{ Non-Cognizable	..	409	39	45	16	27	1	1 escaped.
120	Cheating	..	417 to 420	194	269	148	116	5	
	Malicious offences.								
121	Mischief ordinary .. { Cognizable	..	430 to 433	89	153	29	124	...	
	{ Non-Cognizable	..	426, 427	184	348	185	159	3	1 escaped.
122	„ by poisoning or killing animals	..	428, 429	61	56	24	31	1	
123	„ by destroying land-marks	..	434	18	25	7	18	...	
124	„ serious by fire	..	435, 436, 438	211	56	24	30	2	
125	„ to vessels	..	437, 439	...	...	...	...	...	
126	Criminal trespass or house-tresspass	..	447, 448	946	1,427	545	561	17	1 escaped.
127	Breaking open closed receptacle	..	461, 462	7	14	5	9	...	
128	Abetments or attempts of the above offences Class III	..	.....	296	143	37	105	...	1 escaped.
	Total Offences under Class III	..	.....	21,959	15,691	3,600	11,983	60	1 died, 27 escaped, and 20 transferred.

Class IV.

OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.

Other offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes.

129	Belonging to a gang of	Thugs	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	
130		Dacoits	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	
131		Thieves	...	401	3	11	8	3	...	
132	Criminal breaches of contracts of service		...	490 to 492	4	4	1	3	...	
133	Apprehended breaches of the peace separately inquired into		...	C. Cr. P. 491 to 498	32	76	12	64	...	
134	Vagrancy		...	Do. 504	172	231	52	172		7
135	Bad habit and repute		...	Do. 505, 506	179	251	71	179		1
136	*Abetments* or attempts of the above offences Class IV.		...	...	3	6	4	2	...	
	Total Offences under Class IV.		...	...	393	579	148	423	8	

OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST SPECIAL LAWS.

Breaches relating to—

137	Acquisition of land		...	Act X. of 1870, 52	...	...	...	...	...	
138	Apprentices		...	Act XIX. of 1850, 13, 15	...	...	...	...	...	
139	Arms	Cognizable	...	Act XXXI of 1860, 23	10	13	2	11	...	
		Non-Cognizable	...	Acts XXXI. of 1860, except 23 and Act VI. of 1866	10	27	17	10	...	
140	Cattle trespass		...	Act I. of 1871, 24, 26, 27	245	562	306	255	...	1 escaped.
141	Certain disputes between workmen on railways and other public works and their employers		...	Act IX. of 1860, 8	...	...	...	...	...	
142	Contagious diseases		...	Acts XXII. of 1864, 19 Clause 7 and XIV. of 1868	99	103	9	93	...	1 do.
143	Contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases		...							
144	Electric Telegraph		...	Act XIII. of 1859, 2, 3	...	...	...	...	...	
145	Emigration		...	Act VIII. of 1860	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	Act VII. of 1871, 72 to 76	...	...	...	...	...	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Contd.*)

Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
146 European Vagrancy	...	Act IX. of 1874	...	...	...	...	...	
147 Forests	...	Act VII. of 1865	446	1,027	155	858	2	12 escaped.
148 Gambling	...	Act III. of 1867	82	644	71	573	...	
149 Indian Christian Marriages	Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 68, 71, 73 to 75	..	...	...	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	Act XV. of 1872, 69, 70	...	...	...	...	...	
150 Indian Companies	Cognizable ...	Act X. of 1866, 188	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	Act X. of 1866, excepting 188	...	...	...	...	...	
151 Indian weights and measures of capacity	...	Act XXXI. of 1871, 16	...	...	...	...	...	
152 Municipalities and Cantonments	...	Acts XXII. of 1864 and XI. of 1873	348	360	18	342	...	
153 Opium	...	Acts XIII. of 1857, and X. of 1871	494	553	85	468	...	
154 Pandhari	...	Act XIV. of 1867, 3, Clause 3	...	...	...	...	...	
155 Paper Currency	...	Act III. of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	
156 Post Office	Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, 48	1	1	...	1	...	
	Non-Cognizable ...	Act XIV. of 1866, excepting 48	6	7	...	7	...	
157 Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates)	Cognizable ...	Act V. of 1871, 29	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-cognizable ...	Acts V. of 1871, 29, and XXVI. of 1870, 45, 49, and 51	13	14	2	12	...	

158	Purchase of Soldiers' necessaries	...	Mutiny Act and Act VII. of 1867	...	...	...	...	...		
159	Railways — Cognizable	...	Act XVIII. of 1854, 25, amended by Acts LII. of 1860, XIII. of 1870, and XXV. of 1871.	160	122	22	100	...		
	Railways — Non-Cognizable	...	Act XVIII. of 1854, excepting 25	14	16	4	12	...		
160	Registration	...	Act VIII. of 1871, 79. 80	1	2	...	2	...		
161	Salt and Saltpetre	...	Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, and XIX. of 1862, as extended by VII. of 1864, XXXI. of 1861, amended by XXXIII. of 1867, and XXV. of 1869	232	404	16	388	...		
162	Stage carriages	...	Act XVI. of 1861	...	...	...	...	...		
163	Spirits and Drugs	...	Act X of 1871	1,332	1,628	223	1,404	...	1	escaped.
164	Stamps	...	Act XVIII. of 1869	224	411	63	314	2	2	escaped.
165	The Press	...	Act XXV. of 1867, 12 to 16	...	...	...	...	...		
166	Volunteers	...	Act XX. of 1869, 21	...	...	...	...	...		
167	Wilful neglect of Magistrate's order to maintain lunatic	...	Act XXXVI. of 1858, 5	...	...	...	...	...		
168	Tolls on Roads and Bridges	...	Act VIII. of 1851	5	3	1	2	...		
	Total offences against Special Laws	...		3,720	5,897	994	4,882	4	17	escaped.
	Total offences under	...	Class I.	5,644	7,391	1,143	6,191	44	13	
			" II.	10,082	17,809	9,412	8,190	115	92	
			" III.	21,959	15,691	3,600	11,983	60	48	
			" IV.	393	579	148	423	8	...	
			" V.	3,720	5,897	994	4,882	4	17	
			Grand Total	41,798	47,367	15,297	31,669	231	170	

Judicial Statement B 3.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.										
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates ..	56	4,186	844	8,646	79	...	13,811	2,700	2,611	8,423	1	46	30	6·3	25,461
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	49	7,916	765	4,773	90	1	13,594	2,240	1,836	9,425	...	42	51	5·2	30,349
Full power paid Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	122	10,090	1,113	4,799	113	...	16,237	2,917	2,102	10,955	138	40	85	4·7	40,691
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	42	2,733	330	534	42	...	3,681	590	209	2,762	52	41	27	4 8	10,465
Total Magistracy ... 1876...	269	24,925	3,052	18,752	324	1	47,323	8,447	6,758	31,565	191	169	193	5·3	1,07,966
Total Magistracy ... 1875...	179	22,705	3,211	17,819	373	12	44,299	8,328	5,666	29,504	266	246	289	5·4	98,159
Commissioners of Division ... 1876...	25	210	...	...	...	...	235	...	92	104	...	1	38	59·7	973
Commissioners of Division ... 1875...	19	268	...	...	...	...	287	...	88	172	...	2	25	54·3	1,186
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... 1876..	294	25,135	3,052	18,752	324	1	47,558	8,447	6,850	31,669	191	170	231	5·5	1,07,939
Grand Total ... 1875...	198	22,973	3,211	17,819	373	12	44,586	8,328	5,754	29,676	266	248	314	5·6	99,345

Judicial Statement B 4.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.			Remarks.
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Securities of the peace.	Recognizance.	Securities for good behaviour.	
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.				
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.										
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	74	1,007	52	66	202	7,080	34	275	...	5	9	
Subordinate and local paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	257	2,297	154	302	730	5,956	131	997	...	...	...	
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	619	3,075	156	180	644	6,190	210	1,273	37	110	212	
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	...	352	1,175	25	12	206	1,181	110	237	16	...	128	
Sessions Courts	19	23	9	...	16	56	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1876...	19	23	9	...	1,318	7,610	387	560	1,795	20,407	485	2,782	53	115	349	
Total ... 1875...	32	18	45	...	1,257	7,552	432	292	1,989	18,527	484	2,630	25	52	405	

Judicial Statement B 5.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number of persons.							Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts ... From unpaid Magistrates ...	367	17	173	65	97	4	8	11	
Magistrates of Districts ... From paid Magistrates ...	441	34	240	88	71	1	12	7	
Courts of Session ... From unpaid Magistrates ...	18	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... From paid Magistrates ...	719	158	276	78	160	5	34	42	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts in exercise of powers under Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure ...	166	4	86	28	27	1	17	20	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... As a Court of Reference ...	21	...	14	4	3	...	1	...	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... As a Court of Revision ...	96	...	10	22	60	4	...	...	
Total ... 1876 ...	1,828	216	803	290	424	15	72	80	
Total ... 1875 ...	2,050	278	948	339	360	54	56	71	

Judicial Statement B 6.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

Class of Tribunals.	Money Due.								Damages.															
	On written obligation for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	For injuries to person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Civil Courts.																									
Small Cause Courts ...	6,187	2,653	280	128	2,917	78	257	318		196			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,014
Sub-Divisional Courts...	26,667	11,322	854	610	7,231	732	324	6,703		1,392			91	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	55,942
District Courts ...	9,230	1,422	382	183	845	171	121	997		394			2,575	57	268	101	58	4	88	5	221	28	...	1	17,151
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ... 1876 ...	42,084	15,397	1,516	921	10,993	981	702	8,018		1,982			2,669	66	270	101	58	4	90	5	221	29	...	1	86,108
1875 ...	40,205	12,701	1,416	842	9,674	940	639	6,664		1,789			2,427	47	323	61	28	2	73	20	156	9	...	...	78,015

Judicial Statement B 6.—(Civil)—*Continued.*

Description of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.				
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Courts.					
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	6,277	223	...	6,500
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, to determine amount of rent	...	123	62	...	185
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand ...	...	21	6	...	27
4. Suits relating to ejectment ...	...	804	25	...	829
5. Suits relating to occupancy	...	544	161	...	705
6. Suits under Section 1, clause 2, Act XIV of 1863	...	141	27	...	168
7. Partitions	...	26	210	...	236
8. Suits regarding account by or against agents &c. ...	...	3	3	...	6
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	25	1	...	26
10. Suits for Kabuliyats	...	30	7	...	37
11. Proprietary rights tried in Settlement Courts	...	...	9	...	9
12. Other suits not included in the above...	...	1,223	110	...	1,333
Total { 1876 ...	...	9,217	844	...	10,061
Total { 1875 ...	...	7,089	946	...	8,035

Judicial Statement B 7.—(Civil.)

Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1876.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.							
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Commissioners' Courts.	Total number of Suits.	Total value of Suits.
		Naib-Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Courts.								
Not exceeding Rupees 5	3,191	6,740	4,277	825	9	...	15,042	49,770
Ditto ,, ... 20	5,410	13,334	10,299	2,752	26	...	31,821	3,85,768
Ditto ,, ... 100	3,751	4,250	15,029	7,839	87	...	30,956	12,86,763
Ditto ,, ... 500	633	...	2,013	4,408	52	...	7,106	13,48,525
Ditto ,, ... 1,000	29	...	...	625	12	...	666	4,60,369
Ditto ,, ... 5,000	...	...	...	358	92	...	450	8,36,691
Ditto ,, ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	2,51,636
Ditto ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	27	1	28	9,60,565
Exceeding ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Total { 1876...	13,014	24,324	31,618	16,807	344	1	86,108	55,80,087
{ 1875...	11,882	19,066	29,958	16,039	1,070	...	78,015	79,28,385

Judicial Statement B 7.—(Civil.)—*Continued.*

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.							
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	
		Naib-Tahsildars.	Tahsildars.	Assistant Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
							Rs. a. p.	
Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding Rupees 5	...	...	1,301	70	62	1,436	4,983 11 0	
Ditto ,, ... 20	...	...	4,822	358	36	5,216	45,741 10 5	
Ditto ,, ... 100	...	...	2,793	220	13	3,026	1,07,140 4 6	
Ditto ,, ... 500	...	...	290	67	5	362	60,989 13 11	
Ditto ,, ... 1,000	...	...	8	11	1	20	17,603 15 0	
Ditto ,, ... 5,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,178 14 0	
Ditto ,, ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Ditto ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Exceeding ,, ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Total ... 1876...	...	...	9,217	727	117	10,061	2,37,638 4 10	
1875...	...	...	7,089	799	147	8,035	2,41,460 0 0	

Judicial Statement E 8.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general results of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Civil Courts.																					
Small Cause Courts.	280	13,145	...	13,425	...	143	1,919	107	1,984	4,099	1,276	30	2,647	809	13,014	391	...	1	17·6	12·2	18
Sub-Divisional tribunals ...	1,466	56,162	...	57,628	...	271	11,822	612	8,048	14,698	6,522	426	10,074	3,469	55,942	1,686	14	...	23·8	17·4	158
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts. ...	985	16,630	8	17,623	...	222	2,515	209	1,406	4,433	2,125	45	4,167	1,685	16,807	836	17	4	34·8	22·5	202
Chief Courts of districts ...	30	328	3	361	...	7	40	15	12	57	24	3	121	65	344	17	1	1	51·1	26·5	9
Superior Courts ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... 1876	2,762	86,265	11	89,038	...	643	16,296	943	11,450	23,287	9,947	504	17,010	6,028	86.108	2,930	32	6	25·8	17·5	388
Total ... 1875	2,010	78,779	1	80,790	...	489	14,267	951	10,829	21,460	9,346	358	15,246	5,069	78,015	2,775	48	13	24·3	16·3	430
Revenue Courts.																					
Courts of Tahsildars, Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	166	9,051	...	9,217	...	94	1,612	68	1,248	1,642	691	31	2,691	879	8,956	261	42	...	27·6	18·9	52
Courts of Collectors.	38	806	...	844	...	18	81	11	148	98	43	2	297	121	819	25	11	5	49·6	19·8	4
Total ... 1876	204	9,857	...	10,061	...	112	1,693	79	1,396	1,740	734	33	2,988	1,000	9,775	286	53	5	29·9	19·	56
Total ... 1875	227	7,808	...	8,035	...	57	968	84	787	1,743	766	49	2,379	913	7,746	204	44	4	19·3	13·5	...

Judicial Statement B 9.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Rejected.	Dismissed for default under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard *ex parte*.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	198	2,645	...	2,843	...	231	112	23	83	1,291	223	435	243	2,641	202	...	6	2	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	233	1,002	...	1,235	...	91	85	8	47	392	76	111	143	953	282	87	4	3	
Chief Court of Province ...	37	342	...	379	167	...	...	1	9	44	15	48	68	352	27	...	2	1	
Total ... 1876...	468	3,989	...	4,457	167	322	197	32	139	1,727	314	594	454	3,946	511	87	12	6	
Total ... 1875...	333	3,404	...	3,737	...	282	144	20	94	1,510	253	522	444	3,269	468	47	32	12	
Revenue Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	7	346	...	353	...	38	12	...	2	170	19	76	22	339	14	...	...	...	
Superior Appellate Courts, other than Chief Court of Province ...	29	354	...	383	...	...	32	3	7	181	30	92	21	366	17	...	...	...	
Chief Court of Provincial special appeals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1876...	36	700	...	736	...	38	44	3	9	351	49	168	43	705	31	...	...	...	
Total ... 1875...	32	469	...	501	...	22	19	3	45	191	41	90	55	465	36	...	...	...	

Judicial Statement B 10.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from the previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Small Cause Courts ...	469	9,419	9	9,897	1,896	2,625	564	149	2,649	489	...	...	...	* 23,509 struck off without execution being effected.
Local and Sub-divisional Courts ...	2,236	25,799	535	28,570	7,476	7,045	2,474	270	8,370	3,485	5,429	2,326	10	
District Courts ...	1,931	15,277	418	17,026	4,288	4,269	1,947	249	3,946	1,807	3,597	1,558	49	‡ 20,507 ditto.
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1876 ...	4,636	50,495	962	56,093	13,660	13,939	* 4,985	668	14,965	5,781	9,026	3,884	† 59	† All temporary alienations. § ditto.
Total ... 1875 ...	3,682	45,413	741	49,836	12,728	11,965	‡ 4,636	534	12,367	4,916	7,603	3,163	§149	

Judicial Statement B 10.—(Civil.)—*Continued.*

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Revenue Courts.														
Local Sub-Divisional Courts ...	196	2,842	4	3,042	1,092	1,299	197	19	679	306	348	159	...	
District Courts ...	31	290	...	321	193	80	21	3	79	25	55	24	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1876 ...	227	3,132	4	3,363	1,285	1,379	218	22	758	331	403	183	...	
Total ... 1875 ...	241	2,724	6	2,971	1,095	656	233	21	597	237	317	159	10	

Judicial Statement B 11.—(Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1876.

Classes of Courts, in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries or Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CRIMINAL COURTS.									
Sessions Court of Commissioners	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character and age ...	2	92	...	...	...	74	18	...
Total ... 1876 ...	...	2	92	...	...	...	74	18	...
Total ... 1875 ...	...	...	110	...	...	...	94	16	...

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.		Registrations affecting im									
			Compul									
			Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	6	6	19	28	458	523	877	838	9	5	18	4
Bhandara ...	4	4	2	1	82	53	149	169	3	3	10	11
Wardha ...	4	4	17	14	114	119	500	496	5	4	6	10
Chanda ...	5	5	7	5	10	17	93	155	1	1	...	2
Balaghat ...	3	3	2	3	23	14	43	75	1	32	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	4	4	31	38	169	142	391	438	4	2	...	1
Saugor ...	5	5	5	3	121	94	313	206	1	28	1	2
Narsinghpur ...	4	3	9	16	75	65	447	508	12	...	1	1
Hoshangabad ...	5	5	15	3	166	188	883	853	...	2	40	34
Seoni ...	3	3	5	5	36	34	101	82	...	31	2	...
Betul ...	3	3	3	5	59	49	181	193	57	6	4	3
Damoh ...	3	3	11	10	44	34	139	70	8	...	...	4
Mandla ...	3	3	1	1	25	12	38	69	2	20	...	...
Chhindwara ...	3	3	4	16	96	90	351	295	9	20	6	18
Nimar ...	4	4	9	8	236	205	361	381	9	...	16	12
Raipur ...	5	5	8	14	63	65	112	154	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	4	4	3	3	23	60	49	49	...	...	...	1
Sambalpur ...	3	3	...	1	14	21	48	54	...	...	1	...
Upper Godavari ...	2	2	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	73	72	151	174	1,814	1,789	5,080	5,085	122	164	105	103

tration.

Offices of the Central Provinces in the year 1876-77.

moveable property, Book I.

sory.									Optional.							
All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.		Total of compulsory registrations.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.					Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.		Leases for one year or less on011S, aus3) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.	
8		9		10					11		12		13		14	
1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76			1876-77		1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	45	1,410	1,438	3,495	4	0	3,448	0 0	482	969	597	746	...	...	3	1
7	20	253	259	606	12	0	598	8 0	72	57	112	137	...	...	...	...
54	85	696	727	1,659	12	0	1,725	0 0	91	74	201	182	...	3	1	...
19	14	130	197	260	0	0	495	8 0	4	10	34	64	...	...	...	...
2	3	71	96	205	8	0	280	12 0	19	15	24	30	...	...	...	...
396	216	991	867	1,824	0	0	2,049	8 0	123	130	137	96	...	...	4	2
139	97	580	404	1,305	4	0	952	4 0	76	83	74	69	...	...	...	1
53	102	597	720	1,536	12	0	1,757	8 0	123	127	410	371	6	7	4	5
217	197	1,321	1,275	3,147	0	0	3,183	4 0	145	144	167	112	...	...	9	10
97	117	241	240	450	8	0	380	8 0	19	17	50	32	...	...	...	...
2	3	306	284	779	4	0	738	12 0	52	61	148	147	6	1	...	...
109	55	311	179	581	12	0	335	12 0	26	24	34	24	4	4	...	7
3	4	69	86	189	4	0	224	0 0	7	8	8	63	...	...	...	...
6	28	472	467	1,138	12	0	1,073	8 0	64	57	110	112	3	10	...	...
58	23	689	649	1,519	4	0	1,553	0 0	148	158	54	64	...	2	1	2
25	18	208	251	576	8	0	757	12 0	19	32	13	18	...	...	...	...
44	25	118	138	227	12	0	318	8 0	3	4	6	3	1	4	...	...
9	1	72	77	158	8	0	205	8 0	10	5	37	29	2	...	...	...
...	...	6	4	14	0	0	10	0 0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,269	1,053	8,541	8,358	19,695	12	0	20,087	8 0	1,843	1,975	2,216	2,299	23	31	22	28

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable							
	Optional—							
	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4.)		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of Optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	
	15		16		17		18	
	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	22	27	2	1	1,466	1,744
Bhandara ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	185	196
Wardha ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	299	259
Chanda ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	75
Balaghat ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	45	46
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	15	1	...	...	279	229
Saugor ...	...	...	24	8	...	...	174	161
Narsinghpur ...	2	2	19	8	..	....	564	520
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	82	108	...	...	403	374
Seoni ...	...	1	11	3	...	...	80	59
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	209
Damoh ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	66	59
Mandla ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	71
Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	179
Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	226
Raipur ...	...	3	3	9	...	...	35	62
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
Sambalpur ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	52	34
Upper Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	2	6	191	167	2	2	4,299	4,508

tration.—(*Contd.*)

of the Central Provinces in the year 1876-77.

property Book I, (*Contd.*)											Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					
Ordinary fees paid for the same.						Total value of immoveable property transferred.					Instruments of sale &c. of moveable property (Clause 5, Section 18.)		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7.)		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	
19						20					21		22		23	
1875-76			1876-77			1875-76			1876-77		1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
897	8	0	1,017	4	0	10,00,665	4	0	8,18,806	15	4	320	348	171	129	385	513
97	0	0	101	0	0	1,24,742	2	5	1,18,719	4	3	38	34	4	...	211	211
197	12	0	160	0	0	2,94,666	1	3	2,99,257	6	1	58	45	145	118	90	99
25	0	0	46	8	0	49,938	0	5	69,982	14	4	45	13	94	122	85	84
35	8	0	27	8	0	68,302	12	1	70,105	14	8	3	1	46	24	46	45
144	8	0	120	8	0	5,70,133	6	6	7,95,811	12	2	16	3	42	28	180	205
156	8	0	111	0	0	3,67,821	6	0	2,38,131	8	0	12	13	31	10	147	119
311	8	0	285	12	0	6,07,947	6	10	7,20,610	7	9	39	34	219	191	245	198
516	8	0	684	12	0	10,15,917	2	0	12,05,600	14	9	101	113	27	38	542	499
74	8	0	36	0	0	1,21,323	3	9	1,14,340	15	10	7	9	21	22	134	105
102	12	0	104	8	0	1,31,066	4	8	1,39,237	5	9	22	19	18	16	91	72
33	8	0	32	12	0	1,21,090	4	9	51,281	0	6	1	1	...	2	39	40
9	0	0	38	8	0	39,979	9	9	54,059	13	2	2	3	5	4	22	25
88	8	0	91	8	0	2,08,376	2	4	1,88,177	1	2	40	29	12	8	158	142
106	12	0	116	8	0	2,61,745	10	9	2,34,847	9	0	65	60	10	14	138	102
29	12	0	105	12	0	1,51,675	11	8	2,25,424	3	6	...	2	44	23	124	143
5	0	0	7	0	0	58,349	0	6	65,985	12	0	3	2	14	9	92	73
42	0	0	17	0	0	32,042	15	0	33,279	2	6	...	...	4	9	10	20
1	0	0	...	...	...	2,725	0	0	1,850	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	...
2,874	8	0	3,103	12	0	52,28,507	8	8	54,45,501	0	9	772	729	907	767	2,747	2,686

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

| Districts. | Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.—(*Contd.*) | | |

tration.—*(Contd.)*

of the Central Provinces in the year 1876-77.

Number of Powers of Attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.						Total extraordinary fees.						Total expenditure.					
32		33		34						35						36					
1875-76	1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	1875-76			1876-77			1875-76			1876-77			1875-76			1876-77		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,940	14	0	9,575	2	5
174	189	170	143	5,363	12	0	5,571	8	0	3,443	0	3	3,329	15	9	3,346	13	9	3,335	15	2
33	84	16	36	930	12	0	930	12	0	748	9	0	812	6	0	982	3	5	965	0	1
64	63	49	53	2,196	8	0	2,212	0	0	1,090	2	0	1,111	9	0	1,073	11	9	1,050	13	7
48	36	6	9	589	12	0	831	8	0	356	10	6	559	14	0	353	10	8	414	15	11
57	46	9	20	359	0	0	412	0	0	271	0	0	265	10	0	283	4	2	251	14	5
70	68	96	97	2,388	8	0	2,630	8	0	1,199	5	0	1,475	11	0	955	6	10	1,044	10	1
56	41	80	64	1,787	8	0	1,346	8	0	1,189	8	0	875	7	0	1,092	8	0	1,171	13	10
47	38	73	71	2,331	4	0	2,443	4	0	1,059	6	0	900	3	6	1,345	6	1	1,135	3	4
90	87	138	318	4,708	8	0	4,770	12	0	1,612	7	10	1,907	13	8	1,634	15	1	1,706	14	1
31	27	29	10	776	0	0	625	0	0	492	14	6	544	15	0	539	2	2	468	1	1
38	26	35	36	1,024	0	0	952	8	0	507	4	9	388	1	0	709	0	9	700	14	3
15	19	21	29	697	8	0	457	4	0	418	8	0	366	13	6	671	1	3	647	6	7
16	16	3	5	230	4	0	313	8	0	107	13	6	125	15	9	75	11	7	85	8	9
38	45	33	38	1,483	8	0	1,406	4	0	528	8	9	594	11	6	791	8	8	799	5	10
87	64	40	43	1,912	12	0	1,905	0	0	1,038	11	0	1,106	4	6	891	12	6	1,075	4	2
47	60	15	32	886	12	0	1,189	0	0	688	7	1	893	11	3	621	10	11	683	11	11
20	12	15	21	425	12	0	499	0	0	373	13	0	384	0	0	379	8	11	365	2	2
7	8	8	15	230	8	0	281	4	0	240	1	1	213	3	7	345	14	0	340	4	10
...	...	...	...	21	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	4	0	0	9	10	7	7	1	5
933	888	838	1,010	28,337	8	0	28,787	8	0	15,403	2	3	15,365	6	0	26,0-3	15	1	25,825	3	11

General

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Place of confinement.*	Stations.	Classes of prisoners,	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jail. ..	Nagpur ...	Convicts ...	688	44	732	805	74	879	1,493	118	1,611
		Under trial...	18	2	20	378	31	409	396	33	429
		Civil ...	2	...	2	112	11	123	114	11	125
District Jail 2nd Class ...	Bhandara ...	Convicts ...	66	9	75	367	55	422	433	64	497
		Under trial...	10	...	10	66	6	72	76	6	82
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Do. ...	Balaghat ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	180	42	222	180	42	222
		Under trial...	...	...	...	101	11	112	101	11	112
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Do. ...	Wardha ...	Convicts ...	54	6	60	310	41	351	364	47	411
		Under trial...	2	...	2	145	7	152	147	7	154
		Civil ...	6	...	6	116	3	119	122	3	125
District Jail 1st Class ...	Chanda ...	Convicts ...	66	5	71	259	84	343	325	89	414
		Under trial...	1	2	3	66	13	79	67	15	82
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	1	16	16	1	17
District Jail 2nd Class ...	Sironcha ...	Convicts ...	17	1	18	33	8	41	50	9	59
		Under trial...	...	...	...	43	10	53	43	10	53
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Jail ...	Jubbulpore.	Convicts ...	861	60	921	1,167	159	1,326	2,028	219	2,247
		Under trial ..	3	1	4	315	17	332	318	18	336
		Civil ...	...	1	1	74	3	77	74	4	78
District Jail 1st Class ...	Saugor ...	Convicts ...	183	21	204	693	112	805	876	133	1,009
		Under trial...	4	1	5	314	19	333	318	20	338
		Civil ...	3	...	3	43	4	47	46	4	50
District Jail 2nd Class ...	Damoh ...	Convicts ...	38	5	43	230	37	267	268	42	310
		Under trial..	3	...	3	163	13	176	166	13	179
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15
District Jail 1st Class ...	Seoni ...	Convicts ...	150	12	162	352	32	384	502	44	546
		Under trial...	1	...	1	155	16	171	156	16	172
		Civil ...	5	...	5	27	1	28	32	1	33
District Jail 2nd Class ...	Mandla ...	Convicts ...	44	1	45	217	8	225	261	9	270
		Under trial...	5	...	5	138	4	142	143	4	147
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7
District Jail 1st Class ...	Hoshangabad	Convicts ...	139	10	149	506	43	549	645	53	698
		Under trial...	5	...	5	210	17	227	215	17	232
		Civil ...	1	...	1	55	4	59	56	4	60

Summary.

jails and lock-ups of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
779	81	860	714	37	751	739·85	45·96	785·81			
886	32	418	10	1	11	7·91	0·74	8·65			
113	11	124	1	...	1	6·86	0·49	7·35			
									754·62	47·19	801·81
383	60	443	50	4	54	58·62	6·90	65·52			
76	6	82	...	...	...	2·18	0·03	2·21			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·44			
									61·24	6·93	68·17
137	39	176	43	3	46	34·83	5·51	40·34			
92	11	103	9	...	9	2·23	0 30	2·53			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42			
									37·48	5·81	43·29
306	40	346	58	7	65	49·45	4·43	53·88			
142	7	149	5	...	5	3·03	0·05	3·08			
116	3	119	6	...	6	7·93	0·20	8·13			
									60·41	4·68	65·09
293	81	374	32	8	40	54·47	9·76	64·23			
66	15	81	1	...	1	2·17	0·65	2·82			
16	1	17	...	...	...	1·16	0·10	1·26			
									57·80	10·51	68·31
27	7	34	23	2	25	17·93	1·11	19·04			
40	10	50	3	...	3	0·96	0·29	1·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									18·89	1·40	20·29
1,056	147	1,203	972	72	1,044	927 83	63·16	990·99			
312	18	330	6	...	6	8·53	0·55	9·08			
71	4	75	3	...	3	3·74	0·05	3·79			
									940·10	63·76	1003·86
734	115	849	142	18	160	160·89	22 88	183·77			
312	20	332	6	...	6	17·88	0·39	18·27			
46	4	50	...	...	...	3·42	0·28	3·70			
									182·19	23·55	205·74
223	39	262	45	3	48	43·56	5·41	48·97			
162	13	175	4	...	4	7·24	0·53	7·77			
15	...	15	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
									51·83	5·94	57·77
415	38	453	87	6	93	108·80	6·65	115·45			
152	15	167	4	1	5	5·05	1·39	6·44			
30	1	31	2	...	2	3·04	0·45	3·49			
									116·89	8·49	125·38
222	8	230	39	1	40	54·21	0·65	54·86			
140	4	144	3	...	3	4·32	0·49	4·81			
6	1	7	...	...	...	0·18	0·01	0·19			
									58·71	1·15	59·86
493	43	536	152	10	162	137·70	10·69	148·39			
214	17	231	1	...	1	4·11	0·30	4·41			
56	4	60	...	...	...	3·17	0·15	3·32			
									144·98	11·14	156·12

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.			
								A		B					A		B	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the year 1876.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas &c.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	688	44	499	49	1,187	93	303	19	3	6	1,493	118	1,611	11	...	6	8
2	Bhandara ...	66	9	364	53	430	62	2	...	1	2	433	64	497	72	4	1	2
3	Balaghat ...	...	...	179	42	179	42	1	...	...	...	180	42	222	11	2	...	...
4	Wardha ...	54	6	310	41	364	47	...	...	...	...	364	47	411	58	5	...	...
5	Chanda ...	66	5	259	84	325	89	...	...	...	...	325	89	414	35	4	...	1
6	Sironcha ...	17	1	33	8	50	9	...	...	...	...	50	9	59	1	...	...	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail...	861	60	725	131	1,586	191	425	18	17	10	2,028	219	2,247	10	...	...	...
8	Saugor ...	183	21	692	112	875	133	1	...	...	...	876	133	1,009	90	7	2	...
9	Damoh ...	38	5	230	37	268	42	...	...	...	...	268	43	310	46	1	...	...
10	Seoni ...	150	12	350	32	500	44	2	...	...	...	502	44	546	103	2	3	...
11	Mandla ...	44	1	208	8	252	9	5	...	4	...	261	9	270	53	1	10	...
12	Hoshangabad..	139	10	505	43	644	53	1	...	...	...	645	53	698	124	3	2	...
13	Narsinghpur...	108	7	369	47	477	54	...	...	...	...	477	54	531	48	2	...	1
14	Nimar ...	68	10	264	33	332	43	...	...	...	...	332	43	375	66	4	1	...
15	Betul ...	90	4	260	35	350	39	...	...	...	...	350	39	389	21	2	...	1
16	Chhindwara ...	89	6	196	16	285	22	...	...	...	...	285	22	307	6	...	...	...
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	488	42	614	80	1,102	122	214	3	...	...	1,316	125	1,441	6	...	3	4
18	Bilaspur ...	69	6	503	43	572	49	6	...	...	...	578	49	627	147	...	...	...
19	Sambalpur ...	65	7	424	58	489	65	...	...	...	...	489	65	554	67	3	...	...
	Total.....	3,283	256	6,984	952	10,267	1,208	960	40	25	18	11,252	1,266	12,518	975	40	28	17

* Should include only those who having escaped

NOTE.—The numbers transferred to undergo sentence (Column 8 A.)

1 Man sent from Nagpur to Chhindwara died *en route*.

1 Man sent from Mandla to Jubbulpore was in transit

6 Prisoners sent for trial from Nagpur jail to neighbouring the offences for which tried.

4 Prisoners returned to Nagpur from Seoni have been shown as

1 Man sent from Nagpur to Bhandara for re-trial and received him in the first instance he was not accounted for

2 Prisoners sent from Jubbulpore to Mandla for enquiry in

Males.

15 Column 8A.—975

Column 6A.—960

15

FOR TRANS

4 Transportation prisoners received in Jubbulpore Jail from transferred, but only once in the

	Males.	Females.	
4 Column 8 B.	28	17	With this explanation
Column 6 B.	25	18	Jail as not fit for deport-

I—(Judicial.)

of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

9												10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Released during the year.												Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		*Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number.		
A		B		C		D																					
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		By order of Govt.																					
						(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.																				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total.	M	F	Total.
15	3	697	66	20	2	...	...	...		...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	25	1	714	37	751	739·85	45·96	785·81
12	2	281	52	11	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	50	4	54	58·62	6·90	65·52
16	3	88	32	22	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46	34·83	5·51	40·34
12	...	197	32	36	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	58	7	65	49·45	4·43	53·88
5	1	208	68	41	6	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	32	8	40	54·47	9·76	64·23
...	...	22	7	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	2	25	17·93	1·11	19·04
31	4	805	108	147	26	...	...	...		13	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	2	972	72	1,044	927·83	63·16	990·99
8	...	593	106	36	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	142	18	160	160·89	22·88	183·77
6	...	142	37	27	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	45	3	48	43·56	5·41	48·97
17	...	268	35	21	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	87	6	93	108·80	6·65	115·45
1	...	148	7	8	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	39	1	40	54·21	0·65	54·86
14	1	317	36	33	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	152	10	162	137·70	10·69	148·39
11	1	268	40	31	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	117	7	124	102·89	8·39	111·28
6	2	194	29	21	4	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	43	3	46	49·48	5·62	55·10
43	...	199	30	30	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	55	3	58	69·48	8·36	77·84
11	...	190	18	12	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	63	4	67	65·85	5·47	71·32
35	1	616	76	86	5	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	535	38	573	520 03	37·13	557·16
13	...	304	42	51	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	57	5	62	73·60	5·62	79·22
12	...	310	53	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	98	9	107	89·06	9·07	98·13
268	18	5,847	874	636	59	...	...	...		13	7	4	1	2	..	14	1	140	9	3,325	240	3,565	3358·53	262·77	3621·30

during the year have not been recaptured.
exceed those received on transfer (Column 6 A.) by 15, for the following reasons :—

at close of year.
districts have been shown as transferred but not as received : because they were not retained on conviction for

transferred but not as received ; the receiving jail accounted for them as admissions of the year.
back is shown in the Bhandara return as transferred but not in the Nagpur return as received : because in sending
under transfers.
Deputy Commissioner's Court and sent back to Jubbulpore are shown in Column 8 and not in Column 6.

PORTATION.

Mandla were sent back for re-trial and returned to Jubbulpore. They were twice shown in Mandla returns as Jubbulpore returns as admitted on transfer.

there should be 24 males and 17 females in Column 6 B., but 1 male and 1 female were returned from the Alipore ation to the Andamans, Shown in Column 6B., and not in 8B.

C.—Prisons

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3																	
		Religion.														Age.			
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E		A		B	
Serial Number.	Jails.	A	B		C														
		Europeans.	Eurasians.		Natives.			Mohammedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail	1	2		5			186	16	875	71	3		115	6	33	4	1,004	77
2	Bhandara							52	6	377	56	1		...	...	13	6	376	52
3	Balaghat							23	2	126	33			30	7	3	2	160	32
4	Wardha				2			55	4	288	41	1	1	18	1	9		293	40
5	Chanda				1			20	...	209	51	1		94	38	4	6	252	63
6	Sironcha							1	...	49	9			..	...	1	1	47	8
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail	3	3		5	1		556	54	827	122			198	14	11	1	1,405	178
8	Saugor							81	23	645	95			149	15	5	1	794	123
9	Damoh							21	...	173	28	2		72	14	13	2	231	33
10	Seoni							59	6	277	30			164	8	4		458	41
11	Mandla							20	...	120	5			112	4	1	1	229	7
12	Hoshangabad							107	15	512	37			25	1	13	6	596	47
13	Narsinghpur		1		1			39	1	375	44			61	9	5	3	443	49
14	Nimar	1	2		6			107	13	174	25			42	5	5	2	169	32
15	Betul						1	22	...	224	29	1	1	103	8	3	7	297	26
16	Chhindwara							44	...	174	15			67	7	7	1	242	21
17	Raipur Central Jail							63	11	472	66			567	45	7	4	908	89
18	Bilaspur				1			27	2	470	37	2	1	72	9	5	1	470	37
19	Sambalpur				1			4	1	333	39			151	25	1	3	450	57
	Total	5	8		22	2		1,481	154	6,700	833	11	3	2,040	216	148	51	8,824	1,012

The total of column 6 should be the

Summary.—(*Contd.*)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
360	47	407	117	7	124	102·89	8·39	111·28			
368	56	424	21	1	22	8·20	0·95	9·15			
67	3	70	4	...	4	4·73	0·14	4·87	115·82	9·48	125·30
289	40	329	43	3	46	49·48	5·62	55·10			
105	12	117	...	...	...	2·36	0·10	2·46			
90	3	93	2	...	2	4·25	0·04	4·29	56·09	5·76	61·85
295	36	331	55	3	58	69·48	8·36	77·84			
140	18	158	1	1	2	2·12	0·50	2·62			
46	2	48	...	...	...	2·80	·20	3·00	74·40	9·06	83·46
222	18	240	63	4	67	65·85	5·47	71·32			
104	4	108	9	...	9	5·10	0·06	5·16			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09	71·04	5·53	76·57
781	87	868	535	38	573	520·03	37·13	557·16			
215	20	235	3	1	4	5·77	0·73	6·50			
50	2	52	...	...	...	2·92	0·03	2·95	528·72	37·89	566·61
521	44	565	57	5	62	73·60	5·62	79·22			
284	12	296	5	...	5	7·49	0·30	7·79			
25	...	25	1	...	1	2·25	...	2·25	83·34	5·92	89·26
391	56	447	98	9	107	89·06	9·07	98·13			
60	2	62	...	...	...	1·02	0·23	1·25			
15	...	15	1	...	1	0·75	...	0·75	90·83	9·30	100·13
7,027	1,026	8,953	3,325	240	3,565	3358·53	262·77	3621·30			
3,370	292	3,662	91	5	96	97·67	8·58	106·25			
773	39	812	20	...	20	49·18	2·14	51·32	3505·38	278·49	3778·87
12,070	1,357	13,427	3,436	245	3,681	3505·38	278·49	3778·87			

District Jail or Lock-up.
totals of columns 4 in Statements Nos. I., XX., XXI.

C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.			
								A		B					A		B	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the year 1876.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas &c.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	688	44	499	49	1,187	93	303	19	3	6	1,493	118	1,611	11	...	6	8
2	Bhandara ...	66	9	364	53	430	62	2	...	1	2	433	64	497	72	4	1	2
3	Balaghat ...	...	...	179	42	179	42	1	...	...	...	180	42	222	11	2	...	...
4	Wardha ...	54	6	310	41	364	47	...	...	...	...	364	47	411	58	5	...	...
5	Chanda ...	66	5	259	84	325	89	...	...	...	...	325	89	414	35	4	...	1
6	Sironcha ...	17	1	33	8	50	9	...	...	...	...	50	9	59	1	...	...	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail...	861	60	725	131	1,586	191	425	18	17	10	2,028	219	2,247	10	...	...	...
8	Saugor ...	183	21	692	112	875	133	1	...	...	...	876	133	1,009	90	7	2	...
9	Damoh ...	38	5	230	37	268	42	...	...	...	...	268	43	310	46	1	...	...
10	Seoni ...	150	12	350	32	500	44	2	...	...	...	502	44	546	103	2	3	...
11	Mandla ...	44	1	208	8	252	9	5	...	4	...	261	9	270	53	1	10	...
12	Hoshangabad..	139	10	505	43	644	53	1	...	...	...	645	53	698	124	3	2	...
13	Narsinghpur...	108	7	369	47	477	54	...	...	...	...	477	54	531	48	2	...	1
14	Nimar ...	68	10	264	33	332	43	...	...	...	...	332	43	375	66	4	1	...
15	Betul ...	90	4	260	35	350	39	...	...	...	...	350	39	389	21	2	...	1
16	Chhindwara ...	89	6	196	16	285	22	...	...	...	...	285	22	307	6	...	...	...
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	488	42	614	80	1,102	122	214	3	...	...	1,316	125	1,441	6	...	3	4
18	Bilaspur ...	69	6	503	43	572	49	6	...	...	...	578	49	627	147	...	...	...
19	Sambalpur ...	65	7	424	58	489	65	...	...	...	...	489	65	554	67	3	...	...
	Total.....	3,283	256	6,984	952	10,267	1,208	960	40	25	18	11,252	1,266	12,518	975	40	28	17

* Should include only those who having escaped

NOTE.—The numbers transferred to undergo sentence (Column 8 A.)

1 Man sent from Nagpur to Chhindwara died *en route*.

1 Man sent from Mandla to Jubbulpore was in transit

6 Prisoners sent for trial from Nagpur jail to neighbouring the offences for which tried.

4 Prisoners returned to Nagpur from Seoni have been shown as

1 Man sent from Nagpur to Bhandara for re-trial and received him in the first instance he was not accounted for

2 Prisoners sent from Jubbulpore to Mandla for enquiry in

Males.

15 Column 8A.—975

Column 6A.—960

15

FOR TRANS

4 Transportation prisoners received in Jubbulpore Jail from transferred, but only once in the

		Males.	Females.	
4	Column 8 B.	28	17	With this explanation
	Column 6 B.	25	18	Jail as not fit for deport-

I—(Judicial.)

of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Released during the year.																									
A		B		C		D																			
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		By order of Govt.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		*Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number.		
						(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.																			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
15	3	697	66	20	2	...	...	...		...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	25	1	714	37	751	739·85	45·96	785·81
12	2	281	52	11	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	50	4	54	58·62	6·90	65·52
16	3	88	32	22	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46	34·83	5·51	40·34
12	...	197	32	36	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	58	7	65	49·45	4·43	53·88
5	1	208	68	41	6	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	32	8	40	54·47	9·76	64·23
...	...	22	7	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	2	25	17·93	1·11	19·04
31	4	805	108	147	26	...	...	...		13	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	2	972	72	1,044	927·83	63·16	990·99
8	...	593	106	36	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	142	18	160	160·89	22·88	183·77
6	...	142	37	27	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	45	3	48	43·56	5·41	48·97
17	...	268	35	21	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	87	6	93	108·80	6·65	115·45
1	...	148	7	8	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	39	1	40	54·21	0·65	54·86
14	1	317	36	33	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	152	10	162	137·70	10·69	148·39
11	1	268	40	31	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	117	7	124	102·89	8·39	111·28
6	2	194	29	21	4	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	43	3	46	49·48	5·62	55·10
43	...	199	30	30	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	55	3	58	69·48	8·36	77·84
11	...	190	18	12	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	63	4	67	65·85	5·47	71·32
35	1	616	76	86	5	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	535	38	573	520·03	37·13	557·16
13	...	304	42	51	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	57	5	62	73·60	5·62	79·22
12	...	310	53	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	98	9	107	89·06	9·07	98·13
268	18	5,847	874	636	59	...	...	...		13	7	4	1	2	..	14	1	140	9	3,325	240	3,565	3358·53	262·77	3621·30

during the year have not been recaptured.
exceed those received on transfer (Column 6 A.) by 15, for the following reasons :—

at close of year.
districts have been shown as transferred but not as received : because they were not retained on conviction for

transferred but not as received ; the receiving jail accounted for them as admissions of the year.
back is shown in the Bhandara return as transferred but not in the Nagpur return as received : because in sending
under transfers.
Deputy Commissioner's Court and sent back to Jubbulpore are shown in Column 8 and not in Column 6.

PORTATION.

Mandla were sent back for re-trial and returned to Jubbulpore. They were twice shown in Mandla returns as
Jubbulpore returns as admitted on transfer.

there should be 24 males and 17 females in Column 6 B., but 1 male and 1 female were returned from the Alipore
ation to the Andamans, Shown in Column 6B., and not in 8B.

2—(Judicial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1876.

4				5									6		
				Previous occupation.											
C		D		Males.						Females.					
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total.		
M	F	M	F	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M	F	Total.
141	10	9	2	1	253	654	166	45	68	87	4	2	1,18	68	1,289
40	4	1	...	..	84	257	6	6	23	58	3	1	43	62	491
13	8	3	...	...	81	58	20	7	12	37	3	2	173	42	221
60	6	2	1	...	91	190	38	21	24	44	3	...	36	47	411
59	18	10	2	...	45	292	24	18	22	8	82	...	323	89	414
2	...	..	...	...	40	10	...	...	...	7	2	...	50	9	59
150	9	20	3	...	616	704	137	42	67	184	5	2	1,58	191	1,777
68	9	8	...	..	69	109	40	12	29	116	3	11	873	133	1,006
18	5	6	2	...	79	143	10	7	20	41	1	...	26	42	310
38	3	..	...	...	320	101	19	19	50	44	...	...	500	44	544
22	1	...	..	...	160	61	16	8	7	8	1	...	25	9	231
35	..	...	..	3	513	59	8	12	19	49	7	4	64	53	487
25	2	4	...	..	125	303	13	7	24	59	4	...	477	54	531
125	6	33	3	1	75	192	37	17	10	3.	2	9	532	43	575
44	4	6	2	...	120	175	23	12	10	31	6	2	350	39	389
27	...	9	...	..	105	118	41	12	9	19	3	..	285	24	307
109	27	18	2	...	519	393	47	32	110	120	1	1	1,102	122	1,224
62	11	5	...	...	425	105	24	12	9	41	6		572	49	621
35	5	3	...	...	273	103	12	10	31	87	15	13	489	65	554
1,163	128	137	17	5	4,922	4,027	707	309	549	1,000	153	50	10,267	1,208	11,475

ame as in column 5 of No. I.

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces for the

1	2	3									
		Classes according to									
		A		B		C		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	173	30	287	22	154	6	316	16	110	5
2	Bhandara ...	153	35	186	21	53	2	28	4	4	...
3	Balaghat ...	73	27	76	12	19	2	9	1	...	...
4	Wardha ...	100	24	200	19	30	2	24	...	5	1
5	Chanda ...	63	31	191	47	27	4	34	1	3	1
6	Sironcha ...	8	4	18	5	11	...	10	...	...	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	115	25	213	46	402	62	566	40	102	7
8	Saugor ...	235	52	493	58	66	20	53	3	12	...
9	Damoh ...	84	26	85	12	36	...	39	2	5	...
10	Seoni ...	90	17	200	21	97	4	34	1	6	...
11	Mandla ...	33	5	133	4	38	...	32	...	3	...
12	Hoshangabad ...	178	20	315	26	95	6	52	1	1	...
13	Narsinghpur ...	143	21	188	26	89	3	43	3	13	...
14	Nimar ...	75	13	131	26	75	1	30	...	14	...
15	Betul ...	72	21	196	10	57	2	22	1	5	2
16	Chhindwara ...	67	10	119	9	34	1	34	2	6	...
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	161	36	394	48	236	13	234	12	34	5
18	Bilaspur ...	90	33	220	13	48	2	72	1	10	...
19	Sambalpur ...	114	39	231	9	98	12	36	5	7	...
	Total ...	2,139	475	3,975	434	1,664	142	1,671	93	460	21

* See Note to

3—(Judicial)

year 1876, according to the nature and length of sentence.

										4				5		
length of sentence.										Nature of imprisonment.						
F		G		H				I		A		B				
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Total.*		
				For life.		For a term.										
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
59	5	23	..	14	8	10	1	3	...	80	8	1,157	85	1,187	93	1,280
..	..	...	..	2	...	..	..	4	..	12	7	418	55	430	62	492
1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	172	36	179	42	221
4	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	15	2	349	45	364	47	411
5	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	2	1	18	8	307	81	325	89	414
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	48	9	50	9	59
77	5	13	1	6	5	2	...	...	...	5	7	1,581	184	1,586	191	1,777
11	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	25	12	850	121	875	133	1,008
13	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	31	12	237	30	268	42	310
10	1	...	..	2	...	1	..	...	...	7	3	493	41	500	44	544
2	..	...	..	2	..	0	...	...	..	7	3	245	6	252	9	261
1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	631	50	644	53	697
1	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	..	17	7	460	47	477	54	531
6	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	20	10	312	33	332	43	375
5	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	339	38	350	39	389
2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	..	13	3	272	19	285	22	307
30	3	5	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	16	12	1,086	110	1,102	122	1,224
1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	2	...	31	9	541	41	572	49	621
2	...	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	10	6	479	59	489	65	554
234	19	43	1	34	20	33	1	14	2	290	118	9,977	1,010	10,267	1,203	11,473

Statement No. II.

Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces,

1	2	3*			4†			
					Number			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total.			A Once.		B Twice.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	1,187	93	1,280	178	4	84	1
2	Bhandara ...	430	62	492	6[illegible]	2	21	1
3	Balaghat ...	179	42	221	23	1	3	1
4	Wardha ...	364	47	411	53	7	15	...
5	Chanda ...	823	89	412	49	5	11	2
6	Sironcha ..	50	9	59	5	..	1	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	1,586	191	1,777	92	6	43	3
8	Saugor ...	875	133	1,008	18	4	51	2
9	Damoh ...	268	42	310	20	1	6	1
10	Seoni ...	500	44	544	67	2	25	.
11	Mandla ...	252	9	261	49	...	12	..
12	Hoshangabad ...	614	53	667	66	5	8	...
13	Narsinghpur ..	477	54	531	61	1	14	...
14	Nimar ...	332	43	375	3[illegible]	1	8	..
15	Betul ..	350	39	389	1	...	5	.
16	Chhindwara ...	235	22	307	3	.	11	..
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	1,102	122	1,224	123	3	32	1
18	Bilaspur ...	572	49	621	73	4	15	..
19	Sambalpur ...	489	65	554	84	5	30	5
	Total ...	10,267	1,208	11,475	1,109	51	403	17

* See Note to Statement
† Column 4 includes the

4—(Judicial.)

during the year 1876, *who had been previously convicted.*

previously convicted.					5			6			
C More than twice.		D Total.			Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
								A Number imprisoned.		B Number previously convicted.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
86	...	348	5	353	29·31	5·37	27·58	33	4	3	...
20	1	110	4	114	25·58	6·45	23·17	13	6	2	...
1	1	27	3	30	15·08	7·14	13·57	3	2	...	...
10	...	81	7	88	22·25	14·89	21·41	9	...	3	...
17	...	77	7	84	23·69	7·86	20·29	4	6	2	...
...	...	6	...	6	12·00	...	10·17	1	1	...	...
52	2	192	11	203	12·10	5·75	11·43	11	1	2	...
20	2	89	8	97	10·17	6·01	9·62	5	1	...	...
15	...	41	2	43	13·29	4·76	13·87	13	2	...	...
14	...	106	2	108	21·20	4·51	19·85	4	...	...	...
7	...	68	...	68	26·98	...	26·05	1	1	...	...
7	3	81	8	89	12·58	15·09	12·76	13	6	...	...
24	1	99	2	101	20·75	3·70	19·02	5	3	...	...
2	...	45	1	46	13·55	2·33	12·27	5	2	...	...
8	1	23	1	24	6·57	2·56	9·13	3	7	...	...
4	...	49	...	49	17·19	...	15·96	7	1	1	...
54	4	209	8	217	18·96	6·56	17·73	7	4	...	...
9	1	97	5	102	16·98	10·20	16·42	5	1	...	...
8	2	122	12	134	24·95	18·46	24·19	1	3	...	...
358	18	1,870	86	1,956	18·21	7·12	17·05	143	51	13	...

No. 11.
statistics under column 6,

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them,

1	2	3		4		5							
						Breaches of Jail rules.							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	739·85	45·96	1	...	96	1	81	...	23	...	201	1
2	Bhandara ...	58·62	6 90	...	...	1	...	36	1	8	...	45	1
3	Balaghat ...	34·83	5·51	...	...	5	...	20	2	8	2	33	4
4	Wardha ...	49·45	4·43	...	...	5	...	53	2	4	...	62	2
5	Chanda ...	54·47	9·76	1	...	1	...	7	...	12	4	21	4
6	Sironcha ...	17·93	1·11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ..	927 83	63·16	1	...	14	...	21	...	45	...	81	...
8	Saugor ...	160·89	22·88	...	...	...	...	84	13	8	10	92	23
9	Damoh ...	43·56	5·41	...	...	...	...	86	15	22	1	108	16
10	Seoni ...	108·80	6·65	...	...	4	...	10	3	2	...	16	3
11	Mandla ...	54·21	0 65	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
12	Hoshangabad ...	137·70	10·69	6	...	16	...	78	13	8	4	108	17
13	Narsinghpur ...	102·89	8·39	...	...	5	...	30	...	24	3	59	3
14	Nimar ...	49·48	5·62	2	...	...	...	27	...	2	...	31	...
15	Betul ...	69·48	8·36	...	...	1	...	7	...	9	6	17	6
16	Chhindwara ...	65·85	5·47	1	...	1	..	19	...	6	...	27	...
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	520·03	37·13	...	...	...	...	219	...	4	...	223	...
18	Bilaspur ...	73·60	5·62	...	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	24	...
19	Sambalpur ...	89·06	9·07	...	...	4	...	26	...	26	...	56	...
	Total ...	3358·53	262·77	12	...	160	1	827	49	212	30	1,211	80

6—(Judicial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1876.

6													7
Punishments inflicted.													
A.	B. By Jail Officers.								C.				
	a		b		c		d	e					
By Criminal Courts.	Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total punishments.				Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	...	7	...	...	...	69	...	96	28	1	201	1	25·71
...	...	5	...	31	1	2	...	7	...	...	45	1	70·20
...	...	1	1	3	1	3	2	26	...	...	33	4	91·72
...	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	25	...	...	62	2	118·78
1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	13	1	...	21	4	38·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	15·75
1	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	35	13	...	81	...	8·17
...	...	7	...	61	23	8	...	16	...	...	92	23	62·58
...	...	8	6	77	10	8	...	15	...	...	108	16	253·21
...	...	...	...	6	3	4	...	6	...	...	16	3	16·46
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7·29
6	...	...	...	70	17	1	...	29	2	...	108	17	84·23
...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	23	4	...	59	3	55·71
2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	11	2	...	31	...	56·26
...	...	...	...	10	2	...	3	7	...	1	17	6	29·55
1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	17	...	...	27	...	37·86
...	...	13	...	68	...	94	...	48	...	...	223	...	40·02
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	24	...	30·85
...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	30	...	...	56	...	57·06
12	...	58	7	464	62	216	9	409	52	2	1,211	80	35·65

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and

1	2	*3		4						5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.	
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	499	49	437	49	27	..	3	...	739·85	45·96
2	Bhandara ...	364	53	357	53	7	...	...	...	58·62	6·90
3	Balaghat ...	179	42	173	42	4	...	2	...	34·83	5·51
4	Wardha ...	310	41	290	41	10	...	10	...	49·45	4·43
5	Chanda ...	259	84	242	84	13	...	4	...	54·47	9·76
6	Sironcha ...	33	8	29	8	4	...	...	...	17·93	1·11
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	725	131	691	129	29	2	5	...	927·83	63·16
8	Saugor ...	692	112	589	111	59	...	44	1	160 89	22·88
9	Damoh ...	230	37	225	35	1	...	4	2	43·56	5·41
10	Seoni ...	350	32	325	32	15	...	10	...	108·80	6·65
11	Mandla ...	208	8	197	8	9	...	2	...	54·21	0·65
12	Hoshangabad ...	505	43	357	43	121	...	27	...	137·70	10·69
13	Narsinghpur ...	369	47	358	47	2	...	9	...	102·89	8·39
14	Nimar ...	264	33	217	33	27	...	20	...	49·48	5·62
15	Betul ...	260	35	252	35	5	...	3	...	69·48	8·36
16	Chhindwara ...	196	16	188	16	5	...	3	...	65·85	5·47
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	614	80	609	80	1	...	4	.	520·03	37·13
18	Bilaspur ...	503	43	490	43	7	...	6	...	73·60	5·62
19	Sambalpur ...	424	58	357	58	63	...	4	...	89·06	9·07
	Total ...	6,984	952	6,383	947	409	2	192	3	3358·53	262·77

* Column 3 should be identical with

7—(Judicial.)

released from the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

6		7		8						9					
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Of those in column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M	E	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
339·89	...	732	71	666	70	31	1	35	...	321	25	16	2	19	...
46·97	...	304	54	291	54	12	...	1	...	4	2	2	...	1	...
27·79	...	126	37	123	37	2	...	1	...	7	1	2	...	...	...
46·23	4·15	245	35	212	35	20	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
50·27	8·58	254	75	206	75	23	...	25	...	11	3	12	...	7	...
5·63	...	24	7	18	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
523·17	19·09	983	138	775	110	143	27	65	1	338	23	9	3	5	1
144·55	18·15	637	107	395	96	143	10	99	1	6	...	11	2	16	...
39·59	5·41	175	38	143	35	25	3	7	...	15	2	12	1	8	...
41·50	2·10	306	36	279	35	25	1	2	...	6	...	25	1	2	...
53·18	0·65	157	7	148	7	9	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...
137·70	10·69	304	39	252	39	97	...	15	...	175	35	63	...	...	...
34·82	...	310	43	224	43	84	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	221	35	190	35	17	...	14	...	50	4	9	...	8	...
67·82	...	272	33	266	33	3	...	3	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
60·77	...	213	18	176	18	26	...	11	...	50	...	18	...	7	...
120·82	...	737	82	715	82	9	...	13	...	288	16	6	...	1	...
52·97	1·37	368	43	352	43	6	...	10	...	34	1	2	...	2	...
87·65	...	323	53	209	53	103	...	11	...	9	3	65	...	...	...
1881·32	70·19	6,751	951	5,640	907	784	42	327	2	1,373	115	284	9	76	1

column 4, Statement No. 1.

C.—Prisons

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in cost of building new Jails, o

Serial Number	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations. A			Rations. B			Establishment. A			Establishment. B			Police A		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	785·81	8·65	7·35	801·81	16,075	11	10	20	3	8	21,516	12	2	26	13	3	4,512	0	0
2	Bhandara ...	65·52	2·21	·44	68·17	978	1	2	14	7	0	1,800	5	0	26	6	6	1,059	0	0
3	Balaghat ...	40·34	2·53	0·42	43·29	532	9	4	12	6	10	1,552	6	0	35	13	7	307	8	0
4	Wardha ...	53·88	3·08	8·13	65·09	996	6	1	17	7	10	2,113	2	4	32	7	4	684	0	0
5	Chanda ...	64·23	2·82	1·26	68·31	1,093	11	2	16	6	3	2,379	14	1	34	13	2	936	0	0
6	Sironcha ...	19·04	1·25	...	20·29	417	1	9	20	8	9	433	4	7	21	5	5	...	...	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	990·99	9·08	3·79	1003·86	16,998	3	8	17	0	0	13,670	11	6	13	9	11	6,261	15	5
8	Saugor ...	183·77	18·27	3·70	205 74	2,945	10	8	14	9	3	3,263	3	3	15	13	9	900	0	0
9	Damoh ...	48·97	7·77	1·03	57·77	716	2	1	12	9	11	2,110	3	1	36	8	3	576	0	0
10	Seoni ...	115·45	6·44	3·49	125·38	1,746	9	0	14	5	3	2,395	1	10	19	1	7	1,194	0	0
11	Mandla ...	54·86	4·81	0·19	59·86	712	14	3	11	15	2	1,852	15	1	30	15	3	588	0	0
12	Hoshangabad ...	148·39	4·41	3·32	156·12	2,519	9	2	16	7	10	2,594	12	2	16	9	11	918	0	0
13	Narsinghpur ...	111·28	9·15	4·87	125·30	1,967	13	7	16	5	7	2,606	8	2	20	12	9	1,017	0	0
14	Nimar ...	55·10	2·46	4·29	61·85	945	2	10	16	6	8	2,108	5	7	34	1	3	762	0	0
15	Betul ...	77·84	2·62	3·	83·46	1,331	4	3	16	8	7	1,893	15	10	22	11	0	950	8	7
16	Chhindwara ...	71·32	5·16	0·09	76·57	1,059	8	6	13	13	7	1,822	6	0	23	12	10	720	0	0
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	557·16	6·50	2·95	566·61	4,088	2	6	7	4	1	7,336	0	0	12	15	2	1,458	5	10
18	Bilaspur ...	79·22	7·79	2·25	89·26	625	12	5	7	3	0	1,870	14	1	20	15	2	477	7	8
19	Sambalpur ...	98·13	1·25	0·75	100·13	1,457	13	10	14	10	8	2,636	0	0	26	5	1	720	0	0
	Total ...	3621·30	106·25	51·32	3778·87	57,213	4	1	15	5	7	75,956	12	9	20	1	7	24,041	13	6

Where prisoners of different classes are confined in the same jail, the expenditure on Hospital charges (column 7) should include rations and also the cost of Betul, Bhandara and Bilaspur, value of European medicines supplied by Government

10.—(Financial.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1876, *excluding the additions, alterations or repairs.*

guard.	7									8						9						10			11		
	Hospital charges.									Clothing.						Contingencies.											
B	A.			B			C			A			B			A			B								
Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.			Total cost per head of average strength.		
R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
5	10	0	2,070	3	10	2	9	8	57	7	8	3,235	8	0	4	1	9	1,939	9	3	2	6	8	49,349	13	1	61	8	7
15	8	0	67	6	5	0	15	11	17	4	11	184	10	6	2	13	1	177	7	2	2	9	7	4,266	14	3	62	9	5
7	1	5	42	10	4	1	1	1	45	11	10	200	0	0	4	15	4	209	12	11	4	13	7	2,844	14	7	65	11	4
10	8	0	115	15	9	2	0	7	58	4	7	84	1	0	1	9	0	242	15	3	3	11	8	4,236	8	5	65	1	5
13	11	2	59	0	8	0	14	8	85	15	7	348	9	0	5	6	10	285	2	2	4	2	8	5,107	5	1	74	12	2
...	...	...	46	7	5	2	4	3	12	2	9	146	3	3	7	10	6	85	15	3	4	3	8	1,129	0	3	55	10	2
6	3	10	3,515	8	11	3	8	1	108	8	9	1,084	9	3	1	1	5	1,367	3	6	1	5	9	42,898	4	3	42	11	8
4	5	11	247	9	0	1	3	8	29	11	2	199	2	0	1	1	3	442	8	10	2	2	4	7,998	1	9	38	13	11
9	15	6	24	11	10	0	8	1	28	6	6	77	0	4	1	9	1	95	4	10	1	10	3	3,599	6	2	62	4	9
9	8	5	200	6	5	1	10	2	32	11	8	454	0	6	3	14	10	435	15	6	3	7	8	6,426	1	3	51	4	0
9	13	2	44	13	9	0	12	0	49	7	2	160	13	1	2	14	10	90	11	2	1	8	3	3,450	3	4	57	10	0
5	14	1	198	6	4	1	5	3	14	11	0	186	12	0	1	4	1	593	6	3	3	12	0	7,010	13	11	44	14	4
8	1	10	155	5	3	1	4	7	43	10	7	202	13	0	1	13	1	194	14	1	1	8	11	6,144	6	1	49	0	5
12	5	1	68	4	1	1	3	8	35	6	8	95	1	6	1	11	6	816	8	2	13	3	4	4,795	6	2	77	8	5
11	6	2	36	6	8	0	7	4	21	12	11	454	14	0	5	13	6	107	5	11	1	4	5	4,774	7	3	58	3	2
9	6	5	77	12	1	1	1	5	75	0	0	127	10	0	1	12	7	158	2	9	2	0	11	3,965	7	4	51	12	5
2	9	2	577	7	5	1	0	3	18	14	3	1,414	14	6	2	8	7	672	15	2	1	5	9	15,547	13	5	24	7	0
5	5	6	8	8	0	0	1	5	7	4	5	41	9	0	0	8	3	159	6	6	1	12	0	3,189	9	8	35	10	10
7	3	0	27	3	11	0	4	3	18	12	0	407	15	4	4	2	4	129	6	11	1	4	7	5,378	8	0	53	11	4
6	5	9	7,584	4	1	2	0	5	50	0	1	9,106	2	3	2	8	1	8,204	11	7	2	2	8	1,82,107	0	3	48	3	0

establishment and other items with which all are concerned should be divided over all.

medicines supplied both from the Bazaar and the Medical Store Depots.

not ascertained by Superintendents and therefore not included in column 7 A.

C.—Prisons

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the jails

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives*.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	732·68	45·48	7·17	0·48	588·99	34·45
2	Bhandara ...	57·71	6·44	0·91	0·46	45·55	5·38
3	Balaghat ...	34·01	4·79	0·82	0·72	27·33	3·14
4	Wardha ...	48·42	4·33	1·03	0·10	39·02	3·44
5	Chanda ...	53·26	9·07	1·21	0·69	41·53	6·89
6	Sironcha ...	17·93	1·11	...	...	12·95	0·50
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	922·12	57·09	5·71	6·07	733·14	42·60
8	Saugor ...	157·97	21·07	2·92	1·81	126·09	15·70
9	Damoh ...	42·03	5·03	1·53	0·38	35·54	4·11
10	Seoni ...	108·07	6·62	0·73	0·03	87·85	5·28
11	Mandla ...	53·66	0·46	0·55	0·19	45·15	0·40
12	Hoshangabad ...	135·11	10·54	2·59	0·15	104·12	6·59
13	Narsinghpur ...	101·58	7·82	1·31	0·57	84·08	6·24
14	Nimar ...	47·93	4·86	1·55	0·76	38·66	3·72
15	Betul ...	68·55	8·36	0·93	...	57·69	7·29
16	Chhindwara ...	64·24	5·33	1·61	0·14	53·38	4·55
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	518·15	36·21	1·88	0·92	365·36	28·35
18	Bilaspur ...	71·93	5·00	1·67	0·62	57·78	4·19
19	Sambalpur ...	87·95	7·91	1·11	1·16	73·42	6·62
	Total ...	3323·30	247·52	35·23	15·25	2617·63	189·44

(* *i. e.* excluding the

12—(Financial.)

of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

6						7		
Employment.						Ratio per cent on column 5 of those employed.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jails.	On jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
24·68	112·53	78 83	53·80	345·66	7·94	3·96	18·05	55·44
1·10	11·44	6·84	2·70	28·85	...	2·15	22·46	56·64
...	5·94	10·80	2·29	7·58	3·83	...	19·49	24·87
...	6·77	0·78	4·89	30 02	...	...	15·94	70·70
...	8·23	3·71	6·11	29 77	0·60	...	16·99	61·48
...	2·92	...	...	0·05	10·48	...	21·71	...
25·00	112·81	119·41	22·28	488·78	7·46	3·22	14·54	63 01
...	24·64	1·73	14·21	93·16	8·05	...	17·37	65·70
...	4·76	2·65	4.55	27 69	...	...	12·00	69·83
...	13·61	3·52	3·37	68·46	4·17	...	14·61	73·51
...	5·02	4·91	3·64	30·49	1·49	..	11·02	66·93
...	12·26	17·99	4·38	76·08	...	...	11·07	68·72
...	15·90	6·13	7·70	60·59	...	...	17·60	67·08
...	10·33	4·68	0·58	26·60	0·19	...	24·37	62·78
...	11·34	5·31	5·19	43·14	...	...	17·45	66·39
...	6·82	5·45	6·55	39·11	...	...	11·77	67·51
0·50	51·74	27·50	24·13	288·33	1·51	0·13	13·14	73 23
...	14·92	5·55	6·32	35·18	...	...	24·07	56·77
...	5·41	1·02	4·27	69·34	...	...	6·76	86·63
51·28	437·39	306·81	176·96	1788·88	45·75	1·83	15·58	63·78

infirm, sick or convalescent.)

C.—Prisons

Showing the expenditure on the construction of new Jails and on additions, in the Jails of the Central

1	2	3						4			5		
		On Jail buildings.											
		A			B								
Serial Number.	Jails.	By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.			Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	226	2	6	9,115	15	7	49,349	13	1	58,691	15	2
2	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	2,491	1	8	4,266	14	3	6,757	15	11
3	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	2,634	8	6	2,844	14	7	5,479	7	1
4	Wardha ...	...	...	...	1,775	12	9	4,236	8	5	6,012	5	2
5	Chanda ...	...	...	...	1,329	15	10	5,107	5	1	6,437	4	11
6	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	204	8	2	1,129	0	3	1,333	8	5
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	47	3	0	9,838	10	7	42,898	4	3	52,784	1	10
8	Saugor ...	49	3	0	2,473	8	11	7,998	1	9	10,520	13	8
9	Damoh ...	...	...	..	67	14	0	3,599	6	2	3,667	4	2
10	Seoni ...	52	4	9	639	2	6	6,426	1	3	7,117	8	6
11	Mandla ...	6	3	0	1,528	13	5	3,450	3	4	4,985	3	9
12	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	5,493	14	5	7,010	13	11	12,504	12	4
13	Narsinghpur ...	78	0	0	38	7	5	6,144	6	1	6,260	13	6
14	Nimar ...	275	14	9	63	0	0	4,795	6	2	5,134	4	11
15	Betul ...	...	...	...	1,144	6	11	4,774	7	3	5,918	14	2
16	Chhindwara ...	126	10	0	2,482	10	4	3,965	7	4	6,574	11	8
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	5	13	0	10,731	9	4	15,547	13	5	26,285	3	9
18	Bilaspur ...	16	3	3	1,982	13	7	3,183	9	8	5,182	10	6
19	Sambalpur ...	16	0	0	425	44	1	5,378	8	0	5,820	6	1
	Total ...	899	9	3	54,462	12	0	1,82,107	0	3	2,37,469	5	6
	Add cost of Inspector General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c. :—										...	...	...
	Note.—Included with Police in one Establishment...										...	...	...
	Grand total ...										...	...	...

alterations and repairs with the gross and net cost of the prisoners Provinces, during the year 1876.

6			7			8			9			10			11		
Expenditure on manufactures (column 4 D of Statement XIII.)			Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.			Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3 A of Statement XIII.)			Net cost or column 7 minus column 8.			Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.			Net cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
24,650	8	0	83,342	7	2	23,650	0	0	59,692	7	2	73	3	0	74	7	0
2,486	15	4	9,244	15	3	2,453	8	11	6,791	6	4	99	2	0	99	9	9
248	0	1	5,727	7	2	394	1	9	5,333	5	5	126	8	11	123	3	0
2,392	2	3	8,404	7	5	2,303	0	6	6,101	6	11	92	5	9	93	11	8
2,466	7	0	8,903	11	11	1,177	2	4	7,726	9	7	94	3	8	113	1	9
1	7	4	1,334	15	9	4	0	0	1,330	15	9	65	11	10	65	9	7
37,026	7	3	89,810	9	1	10,128	11	10	79,681	13	3	52	9	3	79	5	11
4,299	5	0	14,820	2	8	5,865	0	4	8,955	2	4	51	2	2	43	8	5
998	2	3	4,665	6	5	1,319	9	10	3,345	12	7	63	7	8	57	14	8
1,438	9	7	8,556	2	1	2,247	2	6	6,308	15	7	56	12	3	50	5	1
831	7	9	5,816	11	6	1,056	9	5	4,760	2	1	83	4	5	79	8	3
3,059	15	1	15,564	11	5	2,590	8	9	12,974	2	8	80	1	7	83	1	7
5,156	14	1	11,417	11	7	2,306	11	3	9,111	0	4	50	0	0	72	11	4
651	3	2	5,785	8	1	1,000	1	0	4,785	7	1	82	13	7	77	5	9
928	1	9	6,846	15	11	1,120	13	10	5,726	2	1	70	14	8	68	9	9
2,955	11	5	9,530	7	1	3,034	6	3	6,496	0	10	85	13	11	84	13	5
8,973	5	6	35,258	9	3	10,628	5	7	24,630	3	8	46	6	0	43	7	6
2,399	15	11	7,582	10	5	1,966	13	10	5,615	12	7	58	1	1	62	14	6
2,036	14	2	7,857	4	3	1,834	2	11	6,023	1	4	58	1	11	60	2	4
1,03,001	8	11	3,40,470	14	5	75,080	14	10	2,65,389	15	7	62	13	5	70	3	8

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in

1	2	3				4			5			6			7	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.	
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ..	1,059	106	1,165	739·85	45·96	785·81	826	57	883	845	59	904	34·61	1·37
2	Bhandara ...	45	10	55	58 62	6 90	65 52	83	7	90	75	18	93	3 55	0 24
3	Balaghat ...	70	7	77	34 83	5 51	40 31	52	10	62	34	6	40	0 76	0 18
4	Wardha ...	60	10	70	49 45	4 43	53 88	80	10	90	115	2	117	1 91	0 06
5	Chanda ...	126	13	139	54 47	9 76	64 23	90	19	109	55	2	57	1 53	0 11
6	Sironcha ...	44	4	48	17 93	1 11	19 04	26	3	29	41	2	43	3 13	0 55
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	1,008	88	1,096	927 83	63 16	990 99	988	71	1,059	564	37	601	29 52	2 78
8	Sangor ...	243	16	259	160 89	22 88	183 77	156	30	186	251	65	316	6 25	1 68
9	Damoh ...	74	16	90	43 56	5 41	48 97	73	8	81	14	...	14	0 88	...
10	Seoni ...	122	16	138	108 80	6 65	115 45	154	11	165	135	1	136	4 60	0 38
11	Mandla ...	63	9	72	54 21	0 65	54 86	98	...	98	17	...	17	0 86	...
12	Hoshangabad ..	181	17	198	137 70	10 69	148 39	175	12	187	240	13	253	12 18	1 30
13	Narsinghpur ...	124	12	136	102 89	8 39	111 28	157	9	166	95	12	107	3 31	0 19
14	Nimar ..	42	8	50	49 48	5 62	55 10	87	10	97	41	1	42	1 89	0 03
15	Betul ...	120	15	135	69 48	8 36	77 84	90	12	102	60	2	62	1 60	0 05
16	Chhindwara ..	145	12	157	65 85	5 47	71 32	94	5	99	29	1	30	1 02	0 02
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	644	45	689	520 03	37	557 16	601	38	639	571	54	625	28 08	2 49
18	Bilaspur ...	68	16	84	73 60	5 6	79 22	109	10	119	15	1	16	0 94	0 06
19	Sambalpur ...	105	9	114	89·06	9·07	98·13	145	11	156	46	...	46	1·41	...
	Total ...	4,343	429	4,772	3358·55	362·77	3621·30	4,084	333	4,417	3,243	276	3,519	138·06	11·49

15—(Vital.)

the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1876.

	8			9														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per cent of average strength.														
				A			B			C			D			E		
				Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			On deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
35·98	25	1	26	114·21	128·37	115·04	4·68	2·98	4·58	...	...	...	3·38	2·17	3·31	3·38	2·17	3·31
3 79	3	...	3	127 94	260 86	141 94	6 05	3 47	5 78	...	...	...	5 11	...	4 57	5 11	...	4 57
0 94	...	...	...	97 62	108 89	99 16	2 18	3 27	2 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 97	2	...	2	232 58	45 12	217 15	3 8	1 35	3 66	2·02	...	1·86	2 02	...	1 86	4 04	...	3 71
1 64	2	...	2	101 60	20 00	89 03	2 81	1 13	2 55	1 83	...	1 55	1 83	...	1·55	3 67	...	3 11
8 68	2	...	2	228 65	180 18	225 84	17 45	49 55	18 33	11 15	...	10 50	...	...	...	11 15	...	10 50
62 30	48	2	50	60 78	58 58	62 65	3 18	4 40	3 20	...	...	...	5 17	3 17	5 04	5 17	3 17	5 04
7 93	5	1	6	156 01	284 09	171 95	3 88	7 34	4 31	...	4·37	0 54	3 19	...	2·72	3 10	4 37	3 26
0 88	2	...	2	32 14	...	28 58	2 03	...	1 79	...	...	...	4 59	...	4 08	4 59	...	4 08
4 98	3	...	3	124 98	15 03	117 79	4 22	5 71	4 31	...	...	...	2 75	...	2 59	2 75	...	2 59
0 86	2	...	2	31 30	...	30 98	1 58	...	1 56	...	...	...	3 69	...	3 64	3 69	...	3 64
13 48	3	1	4	174 29	121 61	170 49	8 84	12 16	9 08	...	...	...	2 17	9 35	2 69	2 17	9 35	2 69
3 53	2	1	3	92 33	143 02	96 16	3 25	2 26	3 17	...	...	...	1 94	11 92	2 69	1 94	11 92	2 69
1 92	1	1	2	82 86	17 79	76 22	3 81	0 53	3 48	...	...	...	2 62	17 79	3 63	2 03	17 79	3 63
1 65	1	...	1	86 36	23 02	79 65	2 30	0 59	2 12	...	...	...	1 44	...	1 28	1 44	...	1 28
1 04	1	...	1	44 03	18 28	42 06	1 55	0 36	1 46	...	...	...	1 52	...	1 40	1 52	...	1 40
6·57	34	1	35	109 81	145 43	112 18	5 40	6·71	5 49	...	...	...	6 54	2 69	6 28	6 54	2 69	6 28
1 00	3	1	4	20 00	18 00	20 00	1 27	1 07	1 00	...	...	...	4 08	17 79	5 05	4 08	17 79	5 05
1 41	1	...	1	51 65	...	46 87	1 58	...	1 45	...	...	...	1 12	...	1 01	1 12	...	1 01
149 55	140	9	149	96·56	105·03	97·17	4·11	4·37	4·13	0·11	0·38	0·14	4 05	3·04	3·97	4·16	3·42	4·11

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding Civil prisoners

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	1	..	112	11	114	1	6·86	·49	113	11	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	Bhandara ...	...	..	4	...	4	...	·44	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Balaghat ...	...	..	5	...	5	...	0·42	...	4	...	...	...	1	..	...	..
4	Wardha ...	0	...	116	3	122	3	7·93	0·20	116	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chanda ...	1	...	15	1	16	1	1·16	·10	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail ...	...	1	74	3	74	4	3·74	·05	71	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Saugor ...	3	..	41	4	46	4	3·42	·28	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Damoh ...	2	..	13	...	15	...	1·03	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sconi ...	5	...	27	1	32	1	3·01	0·45	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mandla ...	...	..	6	1	6	1	0·18	0·01	6	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
12	Hoshangabad ...	1	..	55	4	56	4	3·17	0·15	56	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Narsinghpur ...	2	..	69	3	71	3	4·73	0·14	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nimar ...	2	...	90	3	92	3	4·25	0·04	90	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
15	Betul ...	...	...	46	2	46	2	2·80	·20	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chhindwara ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0·09	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	1	...	49	2	50	2	2·92	0·03	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Bilaspur ...	1	..	25	...	26	..	2·25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Sambalpur ...	...	...	16	...	16	...	0·75	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26	1	767	38	793	39	49·18	2·14	772	39	...	...	1	...	...	...

in Central Provinces during the year 1876.

11	12	13	14	15				16	
				Hospital.				Cost.	
				A	B	C	D	A	B
Remaining on 31st December.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.	Average number of prisoners above capacity.	Average number of prisoners below capacity.	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.	Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 ...	18 ...	... ...	11·14 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	12 ...	... ...	11·56 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	7 ...	... ...	6·58 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
6 ...	5 ...	2·93 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	16 ...	... ..	14·84 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3 ...	16 16	... ...	12·26 15·95	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	20 ...	... ...	16·58 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	10 ...	... ..	8·97 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2 ...	8 ...	... ...	4·96 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Included in Statement X.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	8 ...	... ...	4·83 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4 ...	8 ...	... ...	3·27 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	8 ...	... ...	5·20 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	6 ...	... ...	5·91 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	22 ...	... ...	19·08 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1 ...	12 ...	... ...	11·25 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
20 ...	176 16	2·93 ...	136·43 15·95	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

C.—Prisons

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Nagpur Central Jail ...	18	2	378	31	396	33	429	7·91	·74	8·65	200	25	225
2	Bhandara ...	10	...	66	6	76	6	82	2·18	·03	2 21	16	1	17
3	Balaghat ...	...	...	101	11	101	11	112	2·23	0 30	2·53	58	7	65
4	Wardha ...	2	...	145	7	147	7	154	3·03	0·05	3·08	85	3	86
5	Chanda ...	1	2	66	13	67	15	82	2·17	·65	2·82	23	10	33
6	Sironcha ...	...	...	43	10	43	10	53	·96	·29	1·25	25	8	33
7	Jubbulpore Central Jail.	3	1	315	17	318	18	336	8·53	·55	9·08	166	7	173
8	Saugor ...	4	1	314	19	318	20	338	17·88	·39	18·27	224	13	237
9	Damoh ...	3	...	163	13	166	13	179	7·24	·53	7·77	45	5	50
10	Seoni ...	1	...	155	16	156	16	172	5·05	1·39	6·44	82	10	92
11	Mandla ...	5	...	138	4	143	4	147	4·32	0·49	4·81	39	3	42
12	Hoshangabad ...	5	...	210	17	215	17	232	4·11	0·30	4·41	88	6	94
13	Narsinghpur ...	4	1	385	56	389	57	446	8·20	0·95	9·15	218	31	249
14	Nimar ...	3	1	102	11	105	12	117	2·36	0·10	2·46	44	6	50
15	Betul ...	3	...	138	19	141	19	160	2·12	·50	2·62	69	11	80
16	Chhindwara ...	5	...	108	4	113	4	117	5·10	0·06	5·16	51	3	54
17	Raipur Central Jail ...	7	...	211	21	218	21	239	5·77	0·73	6·50	64	8	72
18	Bilaspur ...	7	...	282	12	289	12	301	7·49	·30	7·79	177	10	187
19	Sambalpur ...	...	...	60	2	60	2	62	1·02	0·23	1·25	14	...	14
	Total ...	81	8	3,380	289	3,461	297	3,758	97·67	8·58	106 25	1,686	167	1,853

* Not admitted

21—(Under Trial.)

in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

8			9		10		11		12			13							14			
Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Cost.							Hospital.			
												A	B	C	D	E			A	B	C	D
												Rations.	Guard and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.
M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.				
182	7	189	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·03	...	...
60	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...
29	4	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	4	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·02	...	...
43	5	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·10	...	...
146	11	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·9	...	...
87	7	94	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·42	1	5·47
111	8	119	4	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	12·87
70	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·13	...	...
100	1	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	...	...
126	11	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	25	174	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·02	...	...
61	6	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	7	77	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	38·16
53	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	12	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·02	...	...
106	2	108	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·10	1	12·84
45	2	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·0	1	80·00
1,663	125	1,788	14	...	2	...	5	...	91	5	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2·09	5	4·71

into hospital.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Number arrested.								Per
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
1A	115, 117, to 119.	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes	100	...	113	...	...	62	...	...	...	118	...	1	31	81	
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	5	
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	94	15	115	4	...	88	2	...	2	117	6	9	12	103	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	34	...	33	3	...	22	9	...	9	243	10	...	32	230	
6	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier .	33	...	28	3	...	23	...	...	...	29	3	2	2	27	
		Total ...	267	15	294	11	...	200	11	...	11	513	20	12	78	447	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*															
8		Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		Do. by dacoits ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10		Do. by robbers ..	4	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	1	1	2	
11	302, 303, 396.	Do. by poison for sake of robbery...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
		Murder by poison from other motives.	5	...	9	...	...	3	2	...	2	13	...	...	7	6	
12		Other murders from motives connected with women ...	8	1	12	1	...	4	...	...	...	20	1	...	4	17	
		Other murders from other motives ...	57	5	74	2	...	24	6	2	8	89	3	1	26	55	
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder.	20	...	30	1	...	15	4	...	4	27	...	...	7	23	
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide...	28	...	43	...	...	22	5	...	5	63	...	...	17	49	
15	376 ...	Rape ...	52	...	119	6	...	25	2	...	2	62	2	...	32	33	
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences .	22	...	30	...	...	10	...	...	...	23	...	...	9	14	
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	41	1	48	3	...	22	2	...	2	44	2	...	11	34	

lice 1.

prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1876.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.								Property.							Cases.			
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on bail.	Number pending at end of year. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Cases of other districts.
Acquitted or discharged after trial.																			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	15	2	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1	...	102	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	4	1	7
28	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	6	4	...
...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	9
40	...	417	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	25	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	101	21	101	21	...	5	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	700	15	700	15	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...
2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...
9	21	25	...	1	...	2	15	1	1	63	62	49	48	...	50	14	...	...
1	3	18	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	10	...	...	20	11	...	...
11	1	37	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	...	...
5	1	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	73	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...
...	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	...	...

General Statement of Crime, showing result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	201	1	254	1	...	143	1	...	1	201	1	4	41	158
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	172	2	203	...	...	136	6	1	7	255	1	3	28	229
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	1	10	...	...	5	6	...	6	13	...	...	13	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	7	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	6
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	105	...	119	4	..	62	1	..	1	112	8	...	11	101
24	363 to 369 ...	Kindnapping or abduction ...	27	2	53	3	...	15	2	4	6	73	...	7	29	39
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ..	12	1	16	1	1	5	...	...	...	21	1	.	11	11
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	3	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	1	5	3	3
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt o commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	208	1	250	19	2	117	7	..	7	227	25	.	73	16
29	338 ...	Rash act, causing grievous hurt ...	12	...	17	1	...	11	1	...	1	14	1	...	3	13
29½	304 A. ...	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	10	..	9	...	...	7	.	...	...	13	...	...	4	9
		Total ...	1,[illegible]10	15	1,323	42	3	633	46	7	53	1,295	41	21	23[illegible]	9[illegible]7
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ...	3	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	8	8
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

lice 1.—*Continued.*

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1876.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.								Property.						Cases.				
Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at the end of year.														
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police,	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Cases of other districts.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
14	...	144	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1	206	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	31	4	2
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	109	...	109	...	...	10	5	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...
30	...	71	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	22	4	...
4	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	44	...	44	...	...	37	21	...	6
5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	154	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	58	22	58	22	...	172	76	14	...
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
139	41	814	3	12	2	10	17	16	8	1,085	120	1,071	106	...	953	356	26	12
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	306	174	306	174	...	2	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detecti

PART I.—COGN

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	P Number actually put on trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means...	3	1	4	...	..	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling house	9	1	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	
		Robbery { On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	15	...	28	1	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	
		Robbery { Other robberies...	27	2	61	1	...	18	...	...	...	54	2	...	26	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435. to 443	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	300	...	346	15	...	73	2	...	2	157	55	...	25	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	4,949	126	4,885	6	...	1,199	20	8	28	2,360	9	80	413	1,84
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	68	...	69	2	...	49	...	...	...	80	1	...	1	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
37½	428, 429	Malicious offences ...	60	...	70	8	...	17	1	...	1	38	10	...	21	
		Total ...	5,434	130	5,488	33	...	1,367	23	8	31	2,730	77	80	509	2,1
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
38	334	Hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	58	...	33	3	...	31	...	...	...	53	3	...	1	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	173	1	190	39	...	73	4	...	4	192	17	7	35	
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	36	...	39	...	...	11	...	...	...	26	...	...	9	
41	74	Compulsory labour ...	13	...	11	...	...	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	
42	323	Hurt ...	1,669	1	865	653	53	873	9	...	9	969	1,296	1	602	1,66
		Total ...	1,948	2	1,138	695	53	995	13	...	13	1,251	1,316	8	650	1,91

lice 1.—*Continued.*

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1876.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.								Property.						Cases.				
By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Cases of other districts.
18	19	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	491	12	491	12	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	200	119	200	11	...	6	5	...	...
...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	1,064	187	1,064	18	1	3	14	...	...
2	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	442	189	442	18	...	33	33	...	...
18	...	163	8	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	105	73	11	...
179	6	1,655	4	43	...	16	1	4,112	1,689	196,854	68,136	192,179	67,50	463	1,586	341	10	55
...	...	65	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	58	10	6	...
6	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	27	8	1
208	10	1,956	10	44	2	18	1	4,169	1,719	199,360	68,817	194,683	68,18	470	1,827	510	35	56
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	23	...
37	...	133	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	101	46	...
5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	1	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	...
360	1	1,301	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,200	140	235	2
415	1	1,496	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,377	248	308	2

Geueral Stat *ement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection*

PART I.—COGNIZ

Nu	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Cases. Investigated. Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases. Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Total.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Per
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property*															
42	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	304	2	344	...	...	185	...	...	...	264	...	...	37	22	
43	379 to 382	... Theft ... { Of cattle ..	1,364	31	1,644	12	1	862	7	28	35	1,815	9	149	286	1,39	
44	406 to 408	... { Ordinary .. Criminal breach of trust	12,518	169	12,672	40	1	4,478	38	13	51	7,829	26	66	1,218	6,50	
45	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property ..	350	9	412	15	1	167	2	3	5	277	13	11	65	21	
46	447, 448	... Criminal or house-trespass ..	567	1	567	2	...	401	7	3	10	757	3	17	144	60	
47	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ..	946	2	783	207	7	498	7	...	7	869	309	1	155	1,00	
		Total ..	7	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	2		
			16,056	214	16,430	276	10	6,595	61	47	108	11,822	360	244	1,907	9,90	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
48	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ..	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...		
49	Chapter XIX, P. C.	... Vagrancy and bad character ..	490	1	490	7	...	345	1	...	1	504	7	5	65		
50	295 to 297	... Offences against Religion ..	7	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	7		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	76	1	82	1	...	68	2	...	2	609	9	...	30		
52		Excise Laws ..	1,810	...	1,600	154	...	1,441	5	...	5	1,866	195	5	74		
53		Railway Laws ..	160	...	158	4	...	69	...	...	...	123	4	...			
54		Salt and Custom Laws ..	34	...	...	34	...	33	...	...	...	...	43	...			
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56		Stamp Act ..	20	...	...	20	...	17	...	...	...	...	39	...			
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ..	2,751	...	2,524	200	...	2,471	5	...	5	2,662	200	5	46	2,	
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	393	1	211	184	...	330	12	...	12	374	377	3	14		
		Total ..	5,744	3	5,079	604	...	4,779	25	...	25	6,163	874	18	242	6,7	
		Grand Total ..	30,459	379	29,752	1,661	66	14,569	179	62	241	23,774	2,688	383	3,716	22,2	

lice 1.—*Continued.*

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the ye **ar 1876.**

ABLE CRIME.

ons.								Property.							Cases.			
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	[illegible]	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Taken up direct by Magistrate.	Cases of other districts.
Acquitted or discharged after trial.																			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	33	34	35	36
18	...	206	...	2	...	1	...	8	8	98	50	98	50		9	222	49	2	...
72	...	1,325	...	26	...	1	...	1,230	1,159	38,723	35,354	36,359	34,536		31	1,149	225	42	...
515	3	5,987	...	89	7	21	...	12,072	5,772	137,400	54,688	132,988	51,539		,672	5,615	1,833	102	52
24	...	192	...	3	...	...	...	288	171	12,789	9,710	12,778	9,639		2	245	90	25	6
57	1	546	...	3	1	1	...	8	46	113	1,047	113	1,047		...	538	12	17	10
258	...	747	1	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	734	225	128	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3		...	4	2	1	...
944	4	9,012	1	131	21	26	...	13,609	7,159	189,126	100,852	182,339	96,814	1	,720	8,507	2,436	317	68
8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	...	...	...
72	...	352	...	7	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	494	5	...	1
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	2	...
51	...	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	79	6	...	...
261	...	1,714	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,681	66	122	...
16	...	100	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	88	2	...	...
4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
4	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	20	...	...	...
194	...	2,600	...	15	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2,691	34	61	...
118	...	625	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	886	29	28	...
729	...	6,013	...	31	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6,482	148	213	1
2,475	56	19,698	14	229	42	72	18	17,794	8,886	389,571	109,789	373,093	165,103	2	,196	18,404	3,723	907	137

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations perty during

PART II.—NON-COG

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.,*		
1A	115, 11[illegible] to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...
1	121 to [illegible]30, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, 215, 227, 288 ...	Offences against public justice ...	119
4	161 to [illegible]69, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	17
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims..	12
6	465 to [illegible]77 ...	Forgery or fradulently using forged documents	3
7	264 to [illegible]267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	44
8	482 to [illegible]489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2
9	149, 1[illegible]4 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	19
		Total ...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*		
10	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	2
11	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*		
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*		
13	323 ...	Hurt	...
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...
15	352, 3[illegible]55, 358 ...	Criminal force	381
		Total ...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*		
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	29
17	403, 4[illegible]04 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	88
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	23
		Total ...	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*		
20	493 to [illegible], 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	16
21	298	Offences against religion ...	5
22	490 to [illegible], 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	18
23	500 to [illegible], 502 ...	Defamation	9
24	504, [illegible]506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	28
25	271 to [illegible], 276, 278, 284, 287 28[illegible]8, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	95
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C. ...	3
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	288
		Total ...	...
		Grand Total ...	1,215

lice 1.—*(Continued.)*

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen pro
the year 1876.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
5	6	7	8	9
...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
143	26	117	...	...
21	4	17	...	...
11	4	7	...	...
2	...	2	...	...
68	27	41	1½	1½
2	...	2	...	...
128	18	110	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	1½	1½
10	1	9	22½	22½
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
709	376	333	...	...
...	...	...	22½	22½
38	6	32	1,002	1,002
118	11	107	1,861	1,262
9	3	6	2	2
40	11	29	...	...
...	...	...	2,685	2,266
15	8	7	...	...
5	...	5	...	...
21	10	11	...	...
11	7	4	...	...
58	34	24	...	...
204	16	188	...	...
3	...	3	...	...
350	41	309	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
1,969	604	1,365	2,889	2,219

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875	1876	1875	1876
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*				
1A	115, 117 to 119	... Substantive abetments ...	1	1	...	100
1	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	... Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	87	113	91	91
3	212, 216	... Harbouring an offender ...	17	5	83	100
4	224 to 226	... Other offences against public justice ...	139	119	91	99
5	143 to 153, 157, 159	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	29	36	96	79
6	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	22	31	94	91
		Total ...	295	305	95	92
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits ...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	8	5	62	50
11		,, poison... For sake of robbery ...	...	3	100	100
		,, poison... From other motives ...	3	9	50	
13		Other murders ... From motives connected with women ...	20	13	22	
		Other murders ... From other motives ...	56	76	79	
13	307	... Attempts at murder ...	25	31	91	
14	304, 308	... Culpable homicide ...	35	43	84	
15	376	... Rape ...	86	125	86	75
16	377	... Unnatural offences ...	17	30	100	76
17	317, 318	... Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ...	28	50	90	
18	305, 306, 309	... Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	209	255	91	
19	329, 331, 333	... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...		
20	325, 326, 335	... Grievous hurt ...	173	203		
21	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	22	16	1	
22	327, 330, 332	... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	8	7	1	
23	324	... Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	85	123	9	
24	363 to 369	... Kidnapping or abduction ...	26	56	100	
25	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restrant in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	22	18	92	6
26	372, 373	... Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	1	7	100	100
27	371	... Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	189	271	83	8
29	338	... Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	9	18	87	9
29	304A	... Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	10	9	90	100
		Total ...	1,133	1,368	89	9

lice 2.

result of Police operations, for the year 1876.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	118	...	...	96	118	64	81	61	62	82	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	6	...	...	27	6	21	5	63	83	81	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	123	1	2	151	125	127	103	76	82	91	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
261	253	...	9	261	262	216	230	63	77	70	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	32	2	...	23	32	21	27	74	75	84	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
556	533	3	11	559	544	449	447	67	75	88	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	5	1	1	15	6	9	2	33	17	56	50	626	101	552	21	90	21
...	1	2	...	2	1	2	1	10	100	100	100	...	700	...	15	...	2
10	13	...	2	10	15	4	8	30	33	75	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	21	...	...	27	21	22	17	44	29	55	35	702	63	534	62	76	98
[illegible]	92	4	8	101	100	54	55	28	25	52	45	18	10	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	27	1	4	31	31	20	25	58	58	90	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	63	5	5	59	68	40	43	53	54	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	64	1	2	63	66	35	33	44	41	80	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	23	...	...	21	23	17	14	81	48	100	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	46	4	2	30	48	30	34	74	67	97	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	205	2	1	210	206	161	158	71	70	93	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	256	5	7	251	263	219	229	78	78	90	90	590	109	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	13	1	6	31	19	11	6	32	32	91	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	6	...	...	11	6	11	6	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	115	2	1	85	116	73	101	80	63	93	70	...	44	...	...	...	...
95	73	1	6	36	79	19	39	50	44	93	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	22	...	...	21	22	15	11	62	27	87	55	26	...	26	...	100	...
[illegible]	11	2	...	2	11	2	3	100	27	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	252	...	7	251	259	184	186	58	59	79	83	...	58	...	22	...	38
251	15	...	1	11	16	10	13	73	75	80	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	13	...	...	18	13	18	9	94	60	94	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,264	1,333	31	53	1,295	1,389	956	997	63	58	85	82	1,967	1,085	1,122	120	67	11

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A).		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875	1876	1875	1876
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	13	10	80	100
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	...	50	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means ...	5	4	100	100
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house ...	12	15	33	100
		Robbery — On the highway between sunset or sunrise ...	19	29	86	75
		Robbery — Other robberies ...	47	62	86	90
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	223	361	86	87
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	4,415	4,891	94	90
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	88	71	96	94
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	4	...	67	...
37½	428, 429 ...	Malicious offences ...	66	78	89	71
		Total ...	4,893	5,5·1		
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	44	36	100	88
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	154	229	74	76
40	336, to 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	33	39	91	
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	5	11	100	
41½	323 ...	Hurt ...	1,234	1,571	92	
		Total ...	1,457	1,886	88	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass of house-breaking ...	245	344	91	
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft — Of Cattle ...	1,977	1,657	96	
		Theft — Ordinary ...	9,975	12,713	95	
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	313	428	92	
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	467	569	87	91
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	897	997	84	
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	8	...	
		Total ...	13,176	16,716	93	

lice 2.—(*Continued.*)

result of Police operations, for the year 1876.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.	Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
97	16	47	...	144	16	106	8	66	50	90	100	1,77	306	2,501	174	141	57
16	...	..	...	16	...	14	...	62	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	...	...	11	3	4	3	36	67	100	67	9	491	1	12	1	2
9	9	...	...	9	9	4	5	44	56	100	100	90	200	586	119	65	99
12	12	2	...	14	12	11	11	74	75	91	82	57	1,064	96	187	18	18
63	56	...	...	63	56	39	30	41	48	67	90	1,0	442	269	189	25	43
94	212	2	2	96	214	80	184	69	76	82	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,266	2,369	22	28	2,288	2,397	1,871	1,844	75	69	92	90	2,90,8	1,96,854	1,16,194	68,136	46	39
108	81	...	...	108	81	90	71	77	80	92	89	2	3	1	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	6	1	5	...	50	100	60	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	48	...	1	64	49	55	28	80	45	93	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
546	2,807	73	31	2,819	2,838	2,279	2,184	74	69	91	90	2,95,4	1,99,360	1,19,638	68,817	46	35
64	56	...	...	64	56	63	55	91	75	92	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	209	3	4	238	213	187	170	57	62	72	78	...	20	...	20	...	100
29	26	...	...	39	26	34	17	79	46	91	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	11	...	...	6	11	5	8	83	73	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2,265	5	9	1,923	2,274	1,511	1,662	65	57	83	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,567	8	13	2,270	2,580	1,806	1,912	66	58	83	78	...	...	20	...	100	...
216	264	2	...	218	264	175	224	76	78	94	92	...	99	98	...	50	1	51
1,815	1,824	54	35	1,569	1,859	1,179	1,397	70	71	93	96	31,5	99	38,723	29,909	35,354	95	91
6,989	7,855	47	51	7,036	7,906	5,836	6,505	78	76	94	90	1,43,4	12	1,37,400	57,998	54,688	40	40
280	290	2	5	282	295	223	216	70	65	88	89	10,5	96	12,789	5,324	9,710	50	76
643	760	4	10	647	770	509	604	69	71	88	90	5	66	113	3,218	1,047	514	926
1,276	1,178	5	7	1,281	1,185	1,027	1,006	65	63	82	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	...	...	4	11	4	9	...	82	..	100	1	15	3	...	3	...	100
10,923	12,182	114	103	11,037	12,290	8,947	9,961	75	73	92	90	1,86,1	88	1,89,126	96,449	1,00,852	52	53

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875	1876	1875	1876
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ..	8	3	100	67
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C....	Vagrancy and bad character ..	518	497	89	72
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	14	11	100	100
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	74	83	94	89
52		Excise Laws ..	969	1,754	90	89
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Railway Laws ...	69	102	89	86
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	37	34	89	79
55		Stage carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	18	20	83	8
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2,308	2,724	96	94
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	545	395	91	8
		Total ...	4,555	5,683	93	
		Grand Total ...	25,458	31,479	93	

N. B.—Annas and

lice 2.—(*Continued.*)

result of Police operations for 1876.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
133	11	...	...	133	11	70	11	53	27	100	27	...	...	587	...	...	...
526	511	9	1	535	512	462	424	75	69	86	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	14	...	...	16	14	8	7	56	43	100	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
503	618	...	2	503	620	492	590	86	87	88	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,110	2,061	...	5	1,110	2,066	1,048	1,975	82	83	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	127	...	...	72	127	66	116	79	79	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	43	...	...	52	43	52	43	90	91	90	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	39	...	...	34	39	34	39	50	90	50	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,537	2,862	11	5	2,548	2,867	2,486	2,794	91	91	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,036	751	7	12	1,043	763	1,012	743	89	82	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	7,037	27	25	6,046	7,062	5,730	6,742	86	85	91	89	...	...	587	...	...	...
70	26,462	256	241	24,026	26,703	20,167	22,243	76	74	90	89	4,83,940	3,89,571	2,17,816	1,69,789	45	44

d from columns 16 to 19.

Thagi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year,	Cases under columns 2 and 3, brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thagi ... by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thagi ... by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) with murder ...	...	3	*3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
(*b*) without murder ...	5	2	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other professional crimes, *viz*:— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 17 will include *all* persons arrested or brought to trial during the
be explained in the

lice 3.

for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes, for the year 1876.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			REMARKS.
1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	44	...	52	37	...	45	37	...	66,471	1,379	...	14,017	1,695	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	700	...	...	15	* All the 3 cases were committed by the same man, *vide* para. 8 of the report.
1	...	...	1	†2	...	...	2	...	507	199	109	96	...	...	† Pending of 1874.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

...r for these offences, though such persons be not included in columns 2 and 3. The difference should ...umn of Remarks.

* *Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons*

PART I.

Additional Police collected for the

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saugor ...	Ramghirea ...	1 day.	3,000	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Phulhur	2 days.	7,000	2	6	2	6	...	...
	Ranger ...	3 do.	8,000	2	6	2	6	...	...
	Garhakota ...	1½ month.	70,000	3	14	3	14	...	...
Damoh ...	Bandickpur ...	7 days.	60,000	3	20	3	20	...	...
	Do.	5 do.	25,000	3	20	2	18	...	...
	Kundulpur ...	...	...	3	20	3	16	...	...
	Puudwa Fair ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Gysabad do. ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Chopra do. ...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Bheraghat ...	7 days.	40,653	...	...	8	40	...	...
Mandla ...	Hirdanaggar ...	15 do.	12,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
	Purna ...	do.	5,000	...	...	2	14	...	...
	Mandpuri ...	do.	10,000	...	...	3	14	...	...
Seoni ...	Mundara ...	7 do.	1,200	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Chapara ...	30 do.	1,400	...	...	1	8	...	...
Nimar ...	Bhowani ...	1 month.	8,000	...	...	2	11	...	...
	Onkarji ...	10 days.	19,000	1	2	5	30	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Sankul ...	8 do.	22,000	1	4	1	4	...	...
	Burman ...	12 do.	...	16	83	13	70	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Bandrabhan ...	8 do.	6,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Betul ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur ...	Ramtek ...	13 days.	1,75,000	5	20	3	22	...	
Wardha ...	Sonaigaon ...	3 do.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	
	Poti ...	8 do.	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	
Chanda ...	Mahankali ...	31 do.	80,000	1	6	11	45	...	
	Warpa ...	1 day.	4,638	...	1	2	7	...	
	Bhandak ...	19 days.	65,060	1	6	2	12	...	
	Chimur ...	14 do.	3,879	4	13	2	12	...	
	Makundi ...	23 do.	31,090	...	...	1	6	...	
Bhandara ...	Gaimuk ...	10 do.	10,000	...	...	3	9	...	
	Soundur ...	6 do.	500	...	...	2	4	...	
	Pertabgarh ...	7 do.	1,600	...	...	1	4	...	
Balaghat ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raipur ...	Rajim ...	30 days.	50,000	3	10	2	12	...	
	Bungole ...	15 do.	7,000	...	...	2	4	...	
Bilaspur ...	Mungeli ...	30 do.	500	...	...	3	12	...	
	Bilaspur ...	30 do.	1,000						
	Sheorinarian ...	30 do.	1,500						
In[illegible]pur	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Gadarari	Vittul Rookminee ...	10 days.	4,000	1	4	...	5	...	...

lice 4.

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1876.

protection of persons and property.						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	1	1	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	5	5	0 12 0	80 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	1 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	... ...	...	...	... .	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	4	4	2 5 0	2 5 0	1	1	4	616	1 year.	...	
...	... ...	1	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	13 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	1	...	40 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	3	1	1 14 6	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	2	2	22 12 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	8	4	152 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	9	5	194 0 0	58 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	4	3	96 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	3	...	55 0 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	2	2	0 3 9	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	1	1	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	17	13	293 0 0	121 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4 6 8	1	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

Number	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Supts.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Saugor ...	...	1	2	81	18	488	...	17	140
2	Damoh ...	...	1	2	61	7	297	...	2	14
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	2	87	14	458	...	22	140
4	Mandla ...	...	1	...	42	5	215	...	1	6
5	Seoni ...	...	1	...	44	8	246	...	2	12
6	Nimar ...	...	1	1	52	16	287	...	14	48
7	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	56	5	283	...	4	24
8	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	3	70	8	387	...	9	60
9	Betul ...	...	1	2	51	5	272	...	2	7
10	Chhindwara ...	...	1	2	47	5	308	...	2	22
11	Nagpur ...	1	2	1	83	54	502	...	53	291
12	Wardha ...	...	1	1	61	15	314	...	6	38
13	Chanda ...	...	1	2	74	30	435	...	4	24
14	Bhandara ...	...	1	2	56	7	327	...	4	38
15	Balaghat ...	...	1	1	37	5	186	...	1	11
16	Raipur ...	...	1	2	67	33	364	...	5	40
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	47	8	246	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	53	18	288	...	3	12
19	Upper Godavari ...	...	1	1	11	3	62	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	21	24	1,080	264	5,995	...	151	927
	Petty construction and repairs to Police Posts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police..	...	...	4	12	...	97	...	...	...
	Payments from the Remount Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	21	28	1,092	264	6,092	...	151	927

lice 5.

of Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1876.

Cost of Police.								
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3.) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5.) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise not included in Columns 11, 12, and 14.	Average pay of—	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishment (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	9,600	1,000	2,352	19,887	37,239	5,196		
...	7,200	1,000	2,280	14,466	22,200	2,604		
...	13,200	1,700	2,388	21,267	34,534	4,248		
...	7,200	1,000	2,100	8,402	18,198	1,824		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	8,955	18,558	2,244		
...	9,600	1,200	2,280	12,612	22,346	4,032		
...	8,400	1,000	2,280	13,074	20,976	2,184		
...	7,200	1,000	2,220	16,368	28,851	2,856		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	12,480	20,149	2,088		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	11,790	22,809	2,184	21-12-0	6-1-4
38,736	16,800	1,700	2,352	19,200	42,187	11,184		
...	7,200	1,000	2,100	13,392	24,284	3,960		
...	8,400	1,200	2,280	16,488	34,491	6,912		
...	6,000	1,000	2,340	12,726	24,366	2,616		
...	6,000	1,000	1,608	7,257	13,920	1,572		
...	12,000	1,200	2,412	15,366	29,574	7,332		
...	6,000	1,600	2,100	9,930	18,615	2,676		
...	7,200	1,000	2,280	10,404	22,644	4,188		
...	6,000	1,000	1,452	3,156	4,719	686		
38,736	1,56,000	21,000	41,124	2,47,160	4,60,610	70,586		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3,600	...	...	13,860	9,321	504		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38,736	1,59,600	21,000	41,124	2,47,160	4,69,931	71,090	21-12-0	6-1-4

Number.	Districts.	Cost of Police.				Distribution In dis			
		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	Saugor ...	6,092	96,692	81,366	15,326	2	10	13	65
2	Damoh ...	4,052	55,348	53,802	1,546	1	6	7	30
3	Jubbulpore ...	5,786	1,01,424	83,123	18,301	...	...	8	45
4	Mandla ...	3,434	42,764	42,158	606	1	6	2	10
5	Seoni ...	3,484	43,691	42,341	1,350	2	12	4	31
6	Nimar ...	5,076	64,909	57,146	7,763	1	6	18	88
7	Narsinghpur ...	4,298	54,730	52,212	2,518	2	10	5	28
8	Hoshangabad ...	5,678	70,274	64,173	6,201	1	10	1	13
9	Betul ...	3,668	48,271	47,485	786	1	9	8	30
10	Chhindwara ...	3,818	51,857	49,701	2,156	1	8	2	12
11	Nagpur ...	8,588	1,83,567	1,40,747	42,820	5	44	13	72
12	Wardha ...	5,026	60,872	56,852	4,020	1	6	1	8
13	Chanda ...	6,560	78,935	76,331	2,604	1	11	6	30
14	Bhandara ...	4,330	56,984	53,378	3,606	2	10	7	34
15	Balaghat ...	2,796	35,125	34,153	972	1	5	2	8
16	Raipur ...	5,182	77,566	73,066	4,500	...	...	4	18
17	Bilaspur ...	3,834	44,155	44,155	...	1	6	28	174
18	Sambalpur ...	4,862	54,039	52,578	1,461	...	...	2	10
19	Upper Godavari ...	1,388	18,401	18,401	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	87,952	12,39,741	11,23,168	1,16,573	23	159	131	706
	Petty construction and repairs to Police Posts ...	...	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police...	2,270	29,555	3,305	26,250	...	...	...	...
	Payments from the Remount Fund ...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police under Sections 13, 14 and 15 ...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
	Total Rs...	90,222	13,19,296	11,66,473	1,52,823	22	153	131	706

lice 5.—*Continued.*

of Force.						Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole district.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns.
Officers.	Men.										
28	29	20	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
73	473	116	41	4,005	5,27,725	5·4	6·8	Information not furnished by all District Superintendents.	706	805	349
55	263	16	...	2,799	2,69,642	7·3	7·6		704	695	897
84	430	135	27	3,918	5,28,859	5·4	7·0		731	833	380
39	234	7	...	4,719	2,13,018	16·	16·		712	729	729
38	211	14	...	3,053	2,99,592	9·8	10·2		960	956	1,042
42	234	59	3	3,340	2,11,225	8·	9·4		503	471	700
49	250	28	...	1,916	3,39,395	5·1	5·6		912	947	486
80	416	69	7	4,437	4,74,987	8·3	9·4		834	943	484
44	238	9	...	3,903	2,49,254	11·5	11·8		735	730	939
46	293	24	...	3,916	3,16,095	10·1	10·8		819	835	577
68	438	226	118	3,786	6,31,229	3·8	5·5		641	728	480
61	315	44	...	2,379	3,54,720	5·5	6·1		815	845	553
70	423	28	...	9,700	5,84,431	17·	18·		939	958	580
49	283	43	...	3,922	5,54,813	9·	10·		1,300	1,388	512
35	171	12	...	3,161	3,02,482	13·1	13·8		1,255	1,255	...
66	379	45	...	11,885	10,93,405	23·3	25·5		2,140	2,305	426
19	66	9	...	7,798	7,15,398	25·9	25·9		2,377	2,377	...
52	276	15	...	4,407	5,23,034	11·8	12·3		1,398	1,426	735
12	65	...	...	1,086	24,425	14·1	...		319	319	...
982	5,461	898	196	84,078	81,73,919	9·7	11·		941	1,074	486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
982	5,461	898	196	84,078	81,73,919	9·7	11·		941	1,074	486

RETURN showing equipment, discipline and general internal management

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor	107	686	350	85	352
Damoh	65	318	201	33	145
Jubbulpore	111	622	133	34	539
Mandla	43	256	129	14	152
Seoni	48	271	108	18	194
Nimar	69	381	112	33	299
Narsinghpur	62	326	165	19	207
Hoshangabad	91	509	238	24	334
Betul	55	284	134	26	178
Chhindwara	52	339	132	17	240
Nagpur	146	883	329	90	600
Wardha	72	380	150	33	264
Chanda	82	494	200	48	322
Bhandara	62	372	210	21	187
Balaghat	39	202	97	13	129
Raipur	76	435	202	89	208
Bilaspur	48	253	140	20	141
Sambalpur	57	317	326	44	...
Upper Godavari	12	65	56	6	15
Total	*1,297	*7,393	3,412	667	4,506

* District and Excise
Municipal and Canton
Railway
Extra

Deduct District and Assistant District Superin

lice 6.

of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1876.

Punishments.											
Punished by their own Departmental Officers.											
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.			
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Rs.	a.	p.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	13	10	1	13	5	1	17	25	36	85	11	0
1	3	9	10	2	3	...	10	12	26	92	2	11
2	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	9	7	9	10	0
...	2	...	12	8	4	3	9	11	27	15	2	2
...	8	13	7	5	2	...	1	18	18	9	8	0
2	8	3	1	3	7	6	18	14	34	12	0	0
...	3	5	37	16	1	...	8	21	49	41	3	5
...	10	4	...	...	1	3	5	7	16	21	0	0
...	6	4	1	4	2	1	13	9	22	11	0	0
2	13	8	23	8	1	...	...	18	37	69	8	2
...	26	9	49	12	14	6	4	27	93	57	10	10
...	10	7	26	10	...	...	31	17	67	59	11	4
...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	12	0
...	6	...	40	3	...	...	1	3	47	24	7	9
...	3	2	21	4	1	1	...	7	25	12	11	1
...	3	8	3	7	3	...	16	15	25	22	12	0
1	12	5	14	1	1	1	2	8	29	18	5	0
2	9	28	23	13	3	9	19	52	54	75	3	0
...	3	5	7	...	2	1	5	6	17	10	0	6
11	160	121	283	115	50	32	159	279	652	648	7	2

Police	...	7,384
ment Police	...	1,078
Police	...	113
Police	...	136
		8,711
tendents	...	21
		8,960

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal for the

Districts.	Punishments.—*Contd.*								Rewards.	
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Under Police Act.		Under sections 300, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	42	1
Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	18	35
Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	1
Mandla ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	2
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	31	...
Nimar ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	67
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	12
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	16	14
Betul ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	48
Chhindwara ...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	9	20	33
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36	26
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	15	64
Chanda ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	9	23	39
Bhandhara ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	2
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	54
Raipur ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	57	80
Bilaspur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	1
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	...
Upper Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	12
Total ...	1	15	...	3	4	10	7	83	426	491

lice 6.—*Continued.*

management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces, year 1876.

Education.																	
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have b the Force during th					en left year.					
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally, to the strength in each district.	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
93	383	3	125	96	447	244	1	3	9	14	40	...	23	1·6	2·9	7·7	
47	140	...	19	21	170	185	1	1	4	4	6	1	9	34·8	2·2	10·	
94	150	...	21	53	456	171	1	9	9	3	3	...	12	53·66	1·5	2·	
29	37	11	216	25	192	76	...	2	14	2	3	...	4	58·	1	13	
38	82	...	18	33	225	95	2	3	1	8	...	1	4	34·	1	8	
58	118	4	52	43	292	97	...	...	14	10	4	1	9	46·	2·2	10·5	
59	110	11	73	31	200	179	1	2	3	3	7	...	11	46·	2·8	18	
88	134	...	158	61	456	141	...	1	1	10	20	1	9	6·75	0·16	3·5	
56	73	...	110	20	204	114	...	2	3	6	3	...	6	62·3	1·8	31	
51	178	...	172	20	146	141	1	...	1	15	...	..	1	65·3	·26	12·15	
111	316	...	...	124	467	439	13	15	51	26	...	...	15	36·	1	11	
56	117	9	131	38	303	142	3	2	2	10	...	2	7	29·5	1·5	18·4	
70	210	...	39	48	365	194	8	2	16	21	...	...	10	59·	1·8	27·7	
54	156	3	70	24	267	151	2	...	5	6	...	...	7	46·	1·7	12	
34	49	...	...	8	120	54	...	...	3	8	...	...	2	17·	·8	13	
76	174	5	111	45	300	153	9	2	18	3	6	...	9	46·7	1·8	8	
48	63	...	41	20	177	102	2	1	1	13	...	...	3	88·5	3·	10·7	
41	162	...	...	69	156	143	2	35	20	11	...	...	3	74·	·89	28	
8	12	4	53	7	62	15	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	163·6	...	29·8	
1,116	2,661	55	1,409	786	5,013	2,634	46	82	175	171	9[illegible]	2	6	144	46·3	1·7	10·5

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men

District.	Race.										Religion or																			
	European.				Eurasian.			Natives.			Officers.																			
														Hindus.															
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Gonds.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Marathas.	Ahirs.	Kurmis.	Mahratti.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Kalingi.	Sudh.	Kole.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Saugor ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	105	680	3	44	31	8	...	...	3	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Damoh ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	314	2	21	21	4	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Jubbulpore ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	101	572	6	41	39	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mandla ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	88	253	2	9	16	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	47	271	3	22	7	4	...	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nimar ...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	61	367	4	23	18	14	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	60	318	3	20	21	10	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	88	505	4	39	20	12	...	...	...	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Betul ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	54	282	2	20	18	5	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	304	1	15	18	3	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nagpur ...	1	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	139	870	10	57	45	11	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wardha ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	70	370	3	19	26	7	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chanda ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	478	1	23	27	11	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	61	356	1	29	18	5	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balaghat ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	200	2	15	6	6	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raipur ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	74	423	2	24	22	8	...	1	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bilaspur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	249	1	13	20	4	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	312	2	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	3	4	4	1	1	15
Upper Godavari ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	65	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	6	12	8	5	...	18	4	1	1,244	7,189	53	440	380	128	...	1	11	78	50	28	...	15	3	4	4	1	1	100

* Regular and Excise ...
Municipal ...
Railway ...
Extra Police under ...

Deduct boys 86
Vacancies 138

lice 7.

employed in the Central Provinces Police for the year 1876.

or caste.

Men.																																		
Other religion						Hindus.																								Other religion					
Parsi.				Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Marathas.	Kaiths.	Kurmis.	Koli.	Mahanti.	Telugu.	Dher.	Kalingi.	Gour.	Sudh.	Kondh and Gandas.	Oriya.	Hindus of all other castes.												
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59					
...	...	...	...	...	222	127	82	...	6	16	1	...	40	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	182	...	..	...	788					
...	...	...	...	...	115	73	20	...	...	18	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	..	...	...	380					
...	...	...	...	...	185	166	90	...	...	27	4	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	679					
...	...	...	...	...	63	78	19	...	1	15	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	293					
...	...	...	...	1	94	56	27	...	4	15	16	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	48	...	...	..	317					
...	...	...	...	...	107	124	64	...	1	30	1	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	...	...	...	432					
...	...	...	..	...	93	69	39	..	...	20	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	..	...	381					
...	...	...	...	...	176	116	86	...	1	12	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	597					
...	...	...	..	...	81	70	33	...	...	...	20	20	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	336					
...	...	...	...	...	103	65	41	...	...	7	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	354					
...	...	...	...	9	303	167	88	...	3	25	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	1,019					
...	...	...	...	1	128	76	43	...	1	13	1	59	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	443					
1	...	...	...	...	193	58	44	...	...	8	52	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	560					
...	...	...	...	...	171	49	40	...	2	8	...	21	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	419					
...	...	...	...	...	75	28	32	...	5	12	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	239					
...	...	...	...	...	135	60	78	...	...	24	8	66	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	499					
...	...	...	...	...	68	63	40	...	...	9	5	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	298					
...	...	...	...	...	33	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	58	35	...	7	14	5	5	17	...	76	...	..	...	370					
...	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	77					
1	...	...	...	15	2,361	1,475	892	...	24	260	166	462	73	28	6	62	40	2	7	14	5	5	17	...	1,271	..	..	....	8,487					

Police	...	...	... 7,384
	...	...	... 1,078
	...	...	... 113
Sections, 13, 14, and 15 of Act V of 1861			136
			8,711
			224
			8,487 total number of this Statement.

E.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1876.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited in this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	
			In action	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
Europeans. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans. Artillery	450	87	...	11	11	7	26	493	3 Batteries ...	18	18	...	64	411	567	5,637	...	445	226	84	3,01,564
Europeans. Infantry	2,104	162	...	37	37	31	63	2,135	2 Regts. & 1 Compy.	...	66	...	187	1,882	203	4,626	...	353	192	84	8,19,478
Total	2,554	249	...	48	48	38	89	2,628	3 Bat. 2 Regts. & 1 Co.	18	84	...	251	2,293	770	4,713	...	371	201	84	11,21,042
Natives. Cavalry	632	21	...	11	11	10	6	626	2 Regiments ...	...	19	20	141	446	857	9,654	982	255	135	66	4,27,345
Natives. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives. Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives. Infantry	4,850	217	..	62	62	78	47	4,880	6¾ Regiments ...	...	62	110	457	4,251	520	8,037	718	180	112	63	12,29,213
Total	5,473	238	..	73	73	88	53	5,506	8¾ Regiments ...	...	81	130	598	4,697	1,377	8,591	760	196	108	64	16,56,558
Grand Total	8,027	487	...	121	121	118	142	8,134	3 Bat. 10¾ Regts. & 1 Co.	18	165	130	849	6,990	2,147	6,613	760	247	139	75	27,77,600

E.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1876.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.								Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	3 Batteries ...	2	...	13	130	...	...	...	29	334	3	15	265	10
	Infantry	2 Regts. & 1 Company.	3	2	77	455	13	127	...	42	322	4	9	227	34
Natives.	Cavalry	2 Regiments.	3	...	35	155	...	...	...	69	275	1	14	74	..
	Sappers	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	6¾ Regts.	6	4	84	564	26	120	...	63	283	11	12	117	89

E.—Military 3.

Statement showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1876.

Classification according to religion race &c.		Average.				General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.		Height.	Weight.	
		Ys.	Ms.	Ft. Inc.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mohammedans	33	9	5 7	138	
	Hindus	33	1	5 7	142¾	
	Seikhs	27	4	5 8¾	144¾	
	Christians	34	5	5 7	139½	
	Parsis	...		...	...	
	Others	35	9	5 7	136	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	36	1	5 7¾	129¾	
	Punjabees	29	6	5 8½	142	
	Afghans	26	8	5 8	142	
	Beloochees	...		...	...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...		...	...	
	,, Eastern ,, ...	...		...	...	
	Bengalees	35	3	5 7	125	
	From Mahratta countries ...	36	6	5 6½	127	
	Telingas	35	1	5 7	123½	
	Canarese	35	3	5 7	122	
	Tamil	35	5	5 7	123	
	Malabar	35	2	5 7	123	
	Others	...		...	...	
Hindus according to class.	Brahmins	33	9	5 7	133	
	Rajputs	29	6	5 7	136	
	Other castes	31	11	5 6¾	123	

F Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants							

F. Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the gross and net revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1876-77.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collecting, including cost of salt, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	60,44,190	10,529	6,51,473	5,98,102	...	12,60,104	47,84,086	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	1,37,001	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,001	
Forest ...	6,61,326	554	2,88,640	...	...	2,89,194	3,72,132	
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	14,49,579	317	54,511	...	...	54,828	13,94,751	
Total Territorial ...	82,92,096	11,400	9,94,624	5,98,102	...	16,04,126	66,87,970	
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Customs duty on Sugar ...	1,59,253	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,253	
Do. duty on Salt ...	1,24,431	258	...	...	...	258	1,24,173	
Total Customs ...	2,83,684	258	...	...	...	258	2,83,426	

Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	...	9,76,137	19,147	13,366	...	...	82,513	9,43,624
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office	...	1,90,825	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,825
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice.. Miscellaneous	...	35,223	124	...	...	...	124	35,099
Law and Justice.. General fees, fines and forfeitures	...	1,22,947	23,490	...	...	...	23,490	99,457
Public Works ... Refunds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Real ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Real ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest	...	35,392	...	...	...	...	...	35,892
Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ...	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
Gain by exchange on transaction with London	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	440
Miscellaneous	...	37,676	...	...	...	...	...	37,676
Total Imperial	...	99,76,412	54,419	10,07,990	5,98,102	...	16,60,511	83,15,901
Municipalities on Government Books	...	5,93,861	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,861
PROVINCIAL.								
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services	...	27,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	27,70,000
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS.								
Jails	...	3,14,280	49	...	...	...	49	3,14,231
Registration	...	44,677	130	...	...	...	130	44,547
Police	...	55,752	1,223	...	...	...	1,223	54,529
Education	...	65,122	324	...	...	...	324	64,798
Medical	...	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	1,547
Printing	...	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	1,182
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	4,991	298	...	...	...	298	4,693
Contributions	...	4,51,344	...	...	...	...	...	4,51,344
Public Works	...	44,048	...	...	...	...	...	44,048
Total Provincial	...	37,52,943	2,024	...	...	...	2,024	37,50,919

A Finance 1.—(*Contd.*)

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collecting, including cost of salt, opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial Reserve fund (or Pandhri fund) ...	1,81,001	949	52	...	...	1,001	1,80,000	
Education fund	1,35,360	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,360	
District Post fund	34,656	...	...	...	...	...	34,656	
Police Remount fund	5,561	...	...	...	...	...	5,561	
Police Bufchat fund	646	...	...	...	...	...	646	
District Public Works fund	9,12,418	...	...	...	...	...	9,12,418	
Dispensary fund	49,021	...	...	...	...	...	49,021	
Patwari fund	1,09,523	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,523	
Cantonment fund	36,443	...	...	...	...	...	36,443	
Museum fund	772	...	...	...	...	...	772	
Total Local Funds ...	14,65,401	949	52	...	...	1,001	14,64,400	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	52,18,344	2,973	52	...	...	3,025	52,15,319	
Gross receipts ...	1,57,88,617	57,392	10,08,042	5,98,102	...	16,63,536	1,41,25,081	

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Central Provinces, for the year 1876-77.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment ...	5,24,317	5,14,909	
Civil Contingencies ...	83,546	1,00,893	
Judicial Charges, Courts, &c. ...	6,70,696	6,77,859	
Military ...	...	...	
Marine ...	...	148	
Post Office ...	1,70,645	1,75,903	
Telegraph Department ...	...	...	
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,12,745	1,44,629	
Public Works. Civil ... New ...	...	...	
Repairs ...	...	...	
Military ... New ...	...	...	
Repairs ...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	8,297	12,438	
Allotment for Provincial Services ...	27,84,845	27,70,000	
Total Imperial ...	43,55,091	43,96,779	
Municipalities on Government Books ...	8,56,942	6,15,941	

A.—Finance 2.—(*Contd.*)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
PROVINCIAL.			
Jails ...	4,54,679	4,81,930	
Registration ...	26,096	25,822	
Police ...	11,72,619	11,77,534	
Education ...	3,62,544	3,97,752	
Medical ...	1,80,736	1,89,942	
Printing ...	47,929	43,749	
Minor Establishments ...	36,102	50,416	
Office Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	6,673	5,121	
Miscellaneous ...	32,076	49,216	
Contributions ...	5,450	3,481	
Public Works ...	10,11,221	9,39.597	
Total Provincial ...	33,36,125	33,64,560	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Provincial Reserve Fund (or Pandkri Fund) ...	70,022	4,54,316	
Education Fund ...	1,26,510	1,35,360	
District Post Fund ...	33,268	34.656	
Police Remount Fund ...	8,523	6,010	
Police Butchat Fund ...	665	791	
District Public Works Fund ...	9,01,349	8,85,327	
Dispensary Fund ...	30,472	40,085	
Patwari Fund ...	1,16,422	1,03,003	
Cantonment Fund ...	44,879	35,836	
Museum Fund ...	1,140	2,435	
Total Local Funds ...	13,33,250	16,97,819	
Total Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	46,69,375	50,62,379	
Grand Total ...	98,81,408	1,00,75,099	
Surplus ...	...	40,49,982	
Deficit ...	...	...	

A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1876-77.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		
IMPERIAL.		**IMPERIAL.**	
Cash Balance of last year ...	37,75,183	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	43,96,779
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I. ...	83,15,901	Municipalities as per do. ...	6,15,941
Municipalities as per do. ...	5,93,861	Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	6,693
Capital account of loans to Native States &c. ...	60,775	Capital account of loans to Native States &c. ...	15,000
Do. Loans to Municipalities ...	17,221	Do. Loan to Municipalities ...	...
Deposits ...	17,16,808	Deposits ...	16,14,163
Bills drawn on other Treasuries ... Local ...	14,29,454	Bills discharged by the Treasuries. Local ...	14,11,207
Bills drawn on other Treasuries ... Other Governments ...	5,43,064	Bills discharged by the Treasuries. Other Governments ...	3,54,906
Local Cash Remittances ...	56,79,447	Local cash remittances ...	57,04,880
Advances recoverable ...	6,09,699	Advances recoverable ...	6,04,310
Suspense account ...	10,246	Provincial advances recoverable ...	22,398
Provincial suspense account ...	2,212	Suspense account ...	18,186
Cash recoveries ...	3,319	Cash recoveries ...	3,319
Advances to cultivators ...	4,413	Advances to cultivators ...	2,947
Permanent advances ...	915	Permanent advances ...	845
Post office permanent advances ...	...	Provincial permanent advances ...	5,908
Civil ... Service Funds ...	67,359	Post office permanent advances ...	250
Civil ... Money Orders ...	8,26,754	Civil ... Money Orders ...	2,01,981
Civil ... Miscellaneous ...	19,46,822	Civil ... Miscellaneous ...	23,11,126
Public Works Department ... Civil ...	11,65,086	Public Works Department ... Civil ...	23,66,797
Public Works Department ... Military Works Branch ...	19,202	Public Works Department ... Military Works Branch ...	1,53,623
Public Works Department ... Telegraph Department ...	30,352	Public Works Department ... Telegraph Department ...	92,078
Military Department ...	2,38,787	Military Departments ...	32,52,891
Total Imperial ...	2,32,81,697	Total Imperial ...	2,31,56,228
PROVINCIAL.		**PROVINCIAL.**	
Revenues and receipts as per Statement No. 1 ...	52,15,319		
Advances recoverable ...	55,095	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	50,62,379
Suspense account ...	9,577	Advances recoverable ...	13,309
Cash recoveries ...	5,928	Suspense account ...	9,111
Permanent advances ...	6,308	Cash recoveries ...	4,782
Imperial receipts ...	7,481	Permanent advances ...	700
		Imperial receipts ...	536
Total Provincial Services ...	52,99,708		
Grand Total ...	3,23,56,588	Total Provincial Services ...	50,90,817
Disbursements ...	2,82,47,045		
Cash at end of year ...	41,09,543	Grand Total ...	2,82,47,045

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B.—Public Works 1.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial and Provincial Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1876-77.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee ...	72,332	21,582	93,914	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Ohhindwara ...	...	429	429	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	10,569	4,911	15,480	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	890	1,097	1,987	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ...	18,833	17,227	36,060	...	...	...
				1,02,624	45,246	1,47,870
Commissariat	...	...	...	52,130	9,285	61,415
Ordnance	...	...	...	94	1,295	1,389
Rest-houses and encamping grounds ...	...	...	...	2,640	5,931	8,571
Fortifications	...	...	...	44	429	473
General Cantonment Works and Staff Buildings	...	...	...	55,156	28,477	83,633
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Raipur ...	286	814	1,100	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Sambalpur ...	1,170	440	1,610	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Kamptee ...	4,339	2,027	6,366	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	41	369	410	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Hoshangabad ...	611	843	1,454	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Sironcha ...	738	4,988	5,726	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	1,926	560	2,486	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Chanda ...	233	842	1,075	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore ...	533	1,366	1,899	9,877	12,249	22,126
Total Military. ...	...	...	...	2,22,565	1,02,912	3,25,477

CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Buildings for Postal Department	...	...	...	...	6,991	872	7,863
Ditto Telegraph Department ...	...	...	...	...	15,388	100	15,488
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	22,379	972	23,351
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,207
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Works Proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,40,752
Deduct decrease in suspense Balances—							
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	9,035	...
Purchases and Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Miscellaneous Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,267	14,433
Grand Total Public Works Imperial Proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,319
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.							
New Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	876
Repairs and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,019
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,194
Total Barrack Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,089
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.							
WARORA COLLIERY.							
MINING OPERATIONS ... Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,520
MINING OPERATIONS ... Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,457
MINING OPERATIONS ... Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,178

B.—Public Works 1.—(*Contd.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Charges ... Original Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,950
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,456
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,052
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	67,458
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,636
Deduct decrease in suspense balances—						
Stock	...	...	...	...	1,559	
Stock purchase and sales	...	...	...	...	24	
Miscellaneous Advances	...	...	...	...	42	
London stores	...	...	...	...	505	2,130
						1,03,506
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Net outlay of Warora Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,246
COAL EXPLORATIONS, NERBUDDA VALLEY.						
Satpura Region.						
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	9,948
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,861

Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,711
Add increase in balance of London Invoices							22,520
	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Deduct expenditure in England							22,818
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,604
Net outlay of Nerbudda Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,214
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.							
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Imperial Services. ... Land Revenue Buildings	...	...	...	...	11,087	4,856	15,943
Court Houses	...	...	...	...	19,818	14,196	34,014
Provincial Services ... Jails	...	...	...	...	28,045	16,691	44,736
Police	...	...	...	...	11,047	7,286	18,333
Education	...	...	...	...	18,998	1,336	20,334
Medical	...	...	...	...	6,921	1,037	7,958
Government Houses and Residencies	...	...	...	...	848	10,726	11,574
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	3,951	5,793	9,744
Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	1,309	318	1,627
Scientific Institutions	...	...	...	...	595	2,470	3,065
Public Works buildings	...	...	...	...	1,052	3,342	4,394
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,027	563	2,590
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,05,698	68,614	1,74,312
AGRICULTURAL.							
Clearing and Weeding Grass &c. Model Farm		...	...	...	...	321	321
Total Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	321	321

B.—Public Works 1.—(*Contd.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original. Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Road with Link road from Saugor to Heerapur, northward, and from Saugor to Kareli, southward. ...	89,230	13,134	1,02,364			
Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur, eastward ...	75,654	66,584	1,42,238			
Great Northern road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore ..	82	65,880	65,962			
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapur ...	...	7,610	7,610			
New Mandla road from Jubbulpore to Mandla ...	47,390	2,464	49,854			
Road from Singanamah to Peparia ...	23,513	...	23,513			
Road from Nagpur to Chanda ...	47,077	8,538	55,615			
Road from Nagpur to Kamptee to Chhindwara ...	...	13,500	13,500			
Other Roads ...	39,131	10,280	49,411			
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundary ...	...	1,579	1,579			
Total Communications ...	3,22,077	1,89,569	5,11,646	3,22,077	1,89,569	5,11,646
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Water supply ...	35	...	35			
Tanks ...	7,082	...	7,082			
Arboriculture ...	...	10,991	10,991	7,117	10,991	18,108
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	7,117	10,991	18,108	7,117	10,991	18,108
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,042
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,633
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,908
Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,53,970
Deduct decrease in suspense balances—						
Stock ...	...	...	...	...	10,818	...
Stock Purchases and Sales ...	...	...	...	...	77	
Miscellaneous Advances ...	...	...	...	..	3,478	14,373
Grand Total Provincial Services ..	...	...	...	...	...	9,39,597

B.—Public Works 2. (State Railways.)

STATEMENT showing the (capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1876-77.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1875-76.	Total income realized during 1876-77.	Deduct charges 1876-77.			Net surplus or deficit.	REMARKS.
			Cost of work including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.		

C.—Railways.

Name of Work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year					Approximate receipts from passengers.	Approximate receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total approximate receipts.	Working expenses approximate.	Net profits approximate.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native Staff.	Total capital expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie Class	Total.									
						*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.*	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Valley (State) Railway worked by the G. I. P. Railway Co. from 1st April to 3rd June 1876 and from 5th Dec. 1876 to 31st March 1877. ...	Nil.	*19¼	140	184	1,180	10,415½	11,919¼	3,639	23,477	122	27,238	27,143	95	A.	B.	45,54,089

* Includes sidings.

A, B } Cannot be furnished.

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 187 .

*Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.						
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &C.						

* After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of Officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 187 .

*Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
DOCK-YARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ...					
Licensed ...					
ANY OTHER ESTABLISMENT.					

* When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

E.—Agriculture.

(Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	32,887	288,637	551,493	191,483	1,656	120,449	37	...	1,200	958	...	...	12,103	7,640	
Bhandara ...	426,605	65,931	272,442	49,018	8,599	24	...	...	468	144	...	...	4,365	640	
Chanda ...	227,276	53,799	271,609	85,939	5,996	36,330	...	...	1,642	1,486	...	...	9,777	...	
Wardha ...	2,035	192,636	345,560	154,228	689	222,421	29	...	1,932	1,403	...	...	1,206	3,497	
Balaghat ...	267,345	14,904	83,764	24,577	2,363	...	...	...	28	883	...	...	923	161	
Upper Godavari ...	4,227	171	16,616	1,713	6	635	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore ...	155,894	345,000	368,749	91,362	2,057	22,565	449	...	1,755	348	...	...	1,743	891	
Saugor ...	15,772	441,002	209,109	64,265	4,052	28,384	91	3	1,269	819	...	...	2,452	4,085	
Damoh ...	55,501	204,650	133,152	35,714	877	12,788	5	256	676	661	...	...	1,132	2,354	
Seoni ...	101,282	261,042	193,751	39,211	1,058	9,336	139	...	2,888	74	...	...	554	...	
Mandla ...	75,283	79,602	225,317	20,650	830	657	...	...	3,174	604	...	...	332	37	
Chhindwara ...	8,719	140,988	436,905	66,443	9,543	40,928	517	...	718	...	...	...	1,515	...	
Hoshangabad ...	18,021	566,988	196,355	66,600	10,375	23,639	182	...	518	951	...	...	1,108	38,143	
Narsinghpur ...	27,413	286,000	278,683	8,888	2,384	54,926	24	30	1,266	614	...	...	1,517	1,077	
Betul ...	13,128	17,163	285,429	32,331	289	38,272	173	...	2,329	134	...	...	889	1,335	
Nimar ...	17,318	194,118	383,057	59,047	8,577	2,209	1,871	...	3,601	110	...	...	2,425	6	
Raipur ...	1,175,870	266,837	555,273	185,162	33,059	82,547	...	...	1,118	36,919	...	...	4,819	10,612	
Bilaspur ...	872,985	73,906	179,420	106,666	4,875	49,827	...	...	1,500	2,681	...	...	5,110	2,228	
Sambalpur ...	990,590	...	212,250	67,100	10,520	56,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,488,151	3,493,374	5,198,934	1,350,397	107,805	802,437	3,517	289	26,082	49,041	...	...	51,970	72,706	

E. 2.—*Stock.*

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Nagpur	250,621	947	4,763	1,862	43,931	3,910	16,846	38,793	92	
Bhandara	333,125	332	1,097	142	46,727	3,613	37,135	48,427	428	
Chanda	382,209	216	739	1,172	101,315	4,597	32,352	42,427	466	
Wardha	197,789	299	2,150	3,083	34,497	914	18,597	16,514	48	
Balaghat	116,776	132	769	53	17,492	4,170	18,376	33,271	91	
Upper Godavari	14,000	8	60	15	9,000	480	550	2,967	19	
Jubbulpore	307,140	1,452	7,537	2,077	31,776	10,413	2,382	57,771	10	
Saugor	300,933	3,195	8,097	3,096	16,593	4,411	15,015	45,196	25	
Damoh	222,477	258	3,928	2,592	24,725	5,075	3,734	34,828	9	
Seoni	248,409	323	5,735	383	22,020	9,803	8,340	30,398	24	
Mandla	181,100	53	3,800	100	26,929	44,950	310	23,160	350	
Chhindwara ...	243,018	98	6,133	756	124,634	4,860	7,127	28,527	16	
Hoshangabad	269,807	843	4,930	2,327	14,326	1,838	18,040	32,444	117	
Narsinghpur	95,150	798	5,486	2,325	23,917	4,488	30,102	125,124	145	
Betul	232,571	121	6,230	444	15,004	2,794	5,026	32,717	2	
Nimar	185,656	106	2,895	905	16,666	68	10,040	22,329	25	
Raipur	651,773	528	8,718	400	80,077	3,374	30,932	80,780	116	
Bilaspur	576,632	127	3,801	66	24,348	3,366	11,536	37,579	107	
Sambalpur	232,120	800	1,050	60	41,260	960	9,849	85,292	761	
Total ...	5,041,306	10,636	77,918	21,858	7,15,237	114,084	276,289	768,544	2,851	

E. 3.—Rates of Rent and Produce.

| Districts. | Average rent per acre of land suited for | | |

E.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

1.—*Produce.*

| Districts. | Prices of produce per maund of 82 lbs. | | |

F.—2—Labour.

Districts.	Wages per diem.						Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.														
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Nagpur	0	7	4	0	2	3	0	11	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Bhandara	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	...	...	...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Chanda	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Upper Godavari	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	2	0
Saugor	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	1	4	0	...	...	...
Damoh	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	...	...	...	1	4	0	...	...	...
Seoni	0	10	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	...	...	...
Mandla	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	4	0
Betul	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	2	0	0	11	0
Narsinghpur	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Chhindwara	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	...	...	...
Nimar	0	10	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	...	...	...
Raipur	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Sambalpur	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0

G.—Mines and Quarries.

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	.....	.....	...	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Bhandara, Sakoli, and Tirora ...	Iron ore and various kinds of stones ...	156	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda ...	Iron ore and coal ...	2	
Wardha ...	.....	.....	...	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, and Paraswara ...	Iron ore ...	21	
Jubbulpore ...	Tahsil Bijeragogarh, Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Sleemanbad ...	Do. ...	41	
Saugor ...	Amarmau, Bareta, Tigora, Chirola, and Hirapur ...	Do. ...	5	
Damoh ...	.....	...	...	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh ...	Iron ore ...	40	
Seoni ...	Loha, Agri, and Jatama ...	Do. ...	89	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, and Seoni ...	Building stone ...	24	
Betul ...	Sonadha, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra, and Dhori ...	Coal ...	...	
	Chicklar ...	White ochre ...	...	
Narsinghpur ...	Mohpani and Sibora ...	Coal ...	*1	* Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarrkheri, Umerpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhirri ...	Iron ore ...	...	
	Khaini, Bamhori, and Bichua ...	Limestone ...	...	
	Nagwara and Bagaspur ...	Sandstone ...	...	

G.—Mines and Quarries—*(Contd.)*

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nimar ...	Beri, Shara, and Chira Khan ...	Building stone ...	3	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places ...	Coal, iron, and slate ...	...	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, and Lahora Palli, and Magarkand ...	Iron ...	4	
	Mahadeo Ghat ...	Blue limestone ...	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gandia ...	Red ochre ...	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola ...	Galena or sulphate of lead ...	...	
Bilaspur ...	Lapha, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zamindaris ...	Iron ...	7	
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain ...	Building stone ...	2	
	Korba ...	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ...	.....	.....	...	
Upper Godavari...	Bastar and Sironcha Taluq ...	Iron ore ...	...	

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.												
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.	Oil.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works...	3,983	85,947	4,859	9,363	14	8,429	8,803	2,930	2,367	2,795	3,008	6,145	2,249
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ...	...	1,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	9,335	144,766	9,503	14,301	77	17,316	21,890	5,631	18,067	5,731	5,493	21,650	4,308
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of blocks in do. ...	15,085	22,50,393	21,503	20,515	1,234	36,126	48,833	78,136	156,844	49,208	17,681	41,298	291,537
Estimated out-turn of all works ...	*	3,81,88,169	3,16,793	1,71,104	6,510	6,71,218	6,86,125	47,10,216	9,14,681	10,23,127	2,08,874	5,12,217	1,83,659

* No data to form a reliable estimate.

I.—1.

Statement showing the quantity of articles imported into the Central Provinces during year 1876-77.

Number.	Articles.		From internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
			Haiderabad.		Central India States.	Northern Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
			Nizam's territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—								Maunds.	
	1.—Horses, ponies, and mules ...	No.	1	54	143	81	581	29	9	898
	2.—Cattle ...	„	2,431	3,400	9,006	798	272	24	89	16,020
	3.—Sheep and goats ...	„	1,003	1,640	20,059	...	2,966	...	20	25,688
	4.—Other kinds ...	„	17	346	152	31	339	18	8	911
II	Borax ...	Weight.	...	10	...	120	12	..	...	142
III	Canes and rattans ...	„	...	...	...	28	76	...	...	104
V	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	„	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
VI	Coal and coke ...	„	...	...	193	3,21,089	610	...	...	321,892
VII	Cotton, raw ...	„	7,957	8,643	9,451	370	529	16	...	26,966
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—									
	1.—Twist and yarn (European)...	„	...	...	11	...	17,619	331	19	17,980
	2.— „ (Indian) ...	„	...	39	42	3,144	...	...	...	3,144
	3.—Piece goods (European) ...	„	9	207	169	498 258	9,487 40,861	... 1,987	... 1	10,066 43,492
	4.— „ (Indian) ...	„	38	1,624	460	13,626 6,227	... 7,660	... 109	... 86	13,626 16,204
IX	Drugs and medicines—									
	1.—Not intoxicating ...	„	..	...	839	581	2,186	2	...	3,608
	2.—Intoxicating drugs(other than opium)	„	...	...	510	151	478	...	...	1,139

X	Dyeing materials—											
	1.—Indigo	...	,,	...	185	41	913	210	...	4	1,353	
	2.—Madder or manjit	...	,,	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	205	
	3.—Safflower	...	,,	...	304	83	26	341	...	...	754	
	4.—Turmeric	...	,,	2	528	18	176	1,540	3,916	224	6,404	
	5.—Other kinds	...	,,	656	695	8,609	883	4,083	4	26	15,096	
XI	Earthenware and porcelain		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XII	Fibrous products—											
	1.—Jute, raw	...	,,	...	...	24	285	...	...	...	309	
	2.—Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	...	No.	80	3,108	9,376	422,588	164,384	5,600	300	605,436	
	3.—Other fibres, raw	...	Weight.	9	28	56	104	567	...	...	764	
	4.— ,, manufactured	...	,,	3	2	424	110	276	...	...	815	
XIII	Fruits and nuts—											
	1.—Cocoanuts	...	No.	...	152,600	17,680	204,431	7,540,057	3,585,496	950	11,501,214	
	2.—All other kinds	...	Weight.	3	1,676	3,172	24,376	38,282	435	...	67,944	
XIV	Grain and pulse—											
	1.—Wheat	...	,,	1,231	13,448	105,383	15,740	20,800	...	...	156,602	
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	,,	729	4,706	13,758	63,560	2,236	4	21	85,014	
	3.—Other spring crops	...	,,	76	369	19,714	2,347	4,579	...	15	27,100	
	4.—Rice, husked	...	,,	297	407	347	7,190	686	...	1,101	10,028	
	5.—Rice, unhusked	...	,,	90	...	4,444	832	10	...	...	5,376	
	6.—Other rain crops	...	,,	2,166	24,356	11,451	9,855	64,081	...	...	111,909	
XV	Gums and resins	...	,,	9	112	404	266	715	...	...	1,506	
XVI	*Hides and skins*—											
	1.—Hides of cattle	...	,,	...	46	344	198	218	...	2	808	
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	...	,,	...	1	81	57	14	...	2	155	
XVII	Horns	...	,,	10	6	428	22	77	20	30	593	
XVIII	Lac—											
	1.—Dye	...	,,	...	...	132	1	18	...	...	151	
	2.—Shell	...	,,	...	...	159	...	11	...	5	175	
	3.—Stick and other kinds	...	,,	110	7	245	5,553	87	...	238	6,240	
XIX	Leather—											
	1.—Unmanufactured		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2.—Manufactured		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XX	Liquors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XXI	Mats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XXII	Metals and manufactures of metals—											
	1.—Brass and copper	...	Weight.	...	180	272	6,671	10,513	741	3	18,380	
	2.—Iron	...	,,	...	24	2,128	5,080	148,464	303	11	156,010	
	3.—Other metals	...	,,	...	70	87	1,207	7,798	1,639	...	10,801	
XXIII	Oils	...	,,	83	148	433	1,333	3,862	534	1	6,394	
XXIV	Opium	...	,,	...	...	18,848	10	19	69	...	18,946	
XXV	Paints and colours	...	,,	...	...	346	581	1,470	17	...	2,414	
XXVI	Provisions—											
	1.—Ghee	...	,,	74	518	2,510	2,978	1,440	...	...	7,520	
	2.—Other kinds	...	,,	32	2	7	3,031	11,311	115	...	14,498	

I.—1. Contd.

Number.	Articles.		From internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
			Haiderabad.		Central India States.	North Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
			Nizam's territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
XXVII	Salt ...	Weight.	1	12,736	1,056	21,485	809,289	...	142,756	987,323
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.—									
	1.—Saltpetre ...	,,	48	...	242	1,172	258	2	...	1,722
	2.—Other saline substances ...	,,	...	150	2	631	2,617	19	..	3,419
XXIX	Seeds—									
	1.—Oilseeds—									
	a.—Linseed ...	,,	5,187	25,236	6,812	6,538	590	...	...	44,363
	b.—Mustard and rape ..	,,	14	118	781	3,063	76	331	...	4,383
	c.—Til or gingelly ...	,,	6,291	6,384	18,003	7,129	7,216	1,590	...	46,613
	d.—Other oilseeds ...	,,	4,371	1,149	5,726	130	641	18	...	12,035
	2.—Other seeds—									
	a.—Indigo seed ...	,,	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	41
	b.—Tea seed ...	,,	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	15
	c.—Other kinds ...	,,	2,518	5,776	90	1,544	572	48	...	10,548
XXX	Silk—									
	1.—Raw ...	...	...	...	2	74	43	34	8	161
	2.—Manufactured ...	...	...	6	6	297	1,350	4	...	1,663
XXXI	Spices ...	...	29	7,384	1,189	1,222	5,226	550	312	15,912
XXXII	Stone and marble	,,	...	85	1,351	2,717	701	...	...	4,854
XXXIII	Sugar—									
	1.—Refined ...	...	4	2,647	70	260,247	6,652	83	52	269,755
	2.—Unrefined ...	,,	185	321	3,833	...	...	30	36	4,405

XXXIV.	Tea—									
	1.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	408	102	...	...	510
	2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	26	129	...	...	155
XXXV.	Tobacco	,,	40	5,048	431	14,186	21,527	5	1,674	42,911
XXVI	Wood—									
	1.—Timber	,,	1,043	209	8,639	1,922	15,523	...	1,548	28,884
	2.—Firewood	,,	...	484	23,540	442	1,934	...	...	26,400
XXXVII.	Wool—									
	1.—Raw	,,	47	140	14	88	448	...	...	737
	2.—Manufactured (piece-goods)	,,	418	169	27	493	92	...	...	1,199
	3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVIII.	All other articles of merchandise—									
	1.—Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Maunds ... Rail	...	...	...	29,517	804,475	1,269,835	...	...	2,103,827
	Total Maunds ... Road	...	33,780	126,383	248,125	18,866	8,283	8,230	117,982	561,649
	Total Maunds ... River	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,866	30,193	35,059
	Grand Total Maunds	...	33,780	126,383	277,642	823,341	1,278,118	13,096	148,175	2,700,535

STATEMENT showing the value of articles imported into the Central Provinces during 1876-77.

No.	Articles.	From internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
		Haidrabad.		Central India States.	North Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
		Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—								
	1.—Horses, ponies and mules ... Rs.	12	9,178	17,174	6,070	34,171	5,220	73	71,898
	2.—Cattle ... ,,	61,285	77,072	102,492	9,255	5,046	224	951	2,56,325
	3.—Sheep and goats ... ,,	2,472	3,401	28,743	...	11,548	...	30	46,194
	4.—Other kinds ... ,,	21,000	3,454	499	331	1,294	32,600	1,200	60,378
II	Borax ... ,,	...	400	...	3,205	300	6	...	3,911
III	Canes and rattans ... ,,	...	...	...	280	629	...	12	921
V	Chinese and Japanese ware ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,641	...	...	1,641
VI	Coal and coke ... ,,	...	...	399	642,178	1,330	...	...	6,43,907
VII	Cotton, raw ... ,,	153,988	162,875	129,970	7,181	8,391	304	...	4,62,709
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—								
	1.—Twist and yarn (European) ... ,,	17	49	563	...	1,059,588	23,440	1,140	10,84,797
	2.—Ditto ditto (Indian) ... ,,	51	1,604	2,463	147,768	...	...	...	1,47,768
	3.—Piece goods (European) ... ,,	2,206	29,730	14,451	19,559	420,544	...	...	4,44,221
	4.— Ditto (Indian) ... ,,	2,707	136,002	30,463	24,530	4,236,050	149,500	351	44,57,418
IX	Drugs and medicines—				1,052,828	...	...	...	10,52,828
	1.—Not intoxicating ... ,,	...	...	3,480	487,974	847,204	20,200	11,907	15,36,462
	2.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium),,	...	...	6,440	23,344	58,070	600	...	85,494
X	Dyeing materials—				5,991	18,205	...	...	30,636
	1.—Indigo ... ,,	...	14,970	2,730	95,050	18,305	...	540	1,31,595
	2.—Madder or manjit ... ,,	...	...	2,460	...	...	...	...	2,460
	3.—Safflower ... ,,	...	5,903	1,060	284	5,570	...	...	12,817
	4.—Turmeric ... ,,	24	3,101	159	1,698	11,503	19,600	1,116	37,201
	5.—Other kinds ... ,,	2,021	5,100	78,548	6,236	23,836	368	104	1,16,213

XI.	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	34	1,266	428	100	...		1,828
XII.	Fibrous products—										
	1.—Jute, raw	,,	...	...	120	356	...	...	...		476
	2.—Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	,,	20	486	2,666	1,27,839	53,382	1,120		60	1,85,573
	3.—Other fibres, raw	,,	30	139	217	442	2,268	...	...		3,096
	4.—Ditto manufactured	,,	15	20	5,219	1,916	1,887	...	...		8,157
XIII.	Fruits and nuts—										
	1.—Cocoanuts	,,	...	8,330	1,174	9,150	3,72,649	1,17,553		86	5,08,942
	2.—All other kinds	,,	81	17,581	7,200	2,90,382	3,53,704	4,573		4	6,73,525
XIV.	Grain and pulse—										
	1.—Wheat	,,	2,111	24,610	1,95,554	44,776	51,880	...	...		3,18,931
	2.—Gram and pulse	,,	1,321	8,847	23,908	72,618	4,734	6		20	1,11,454
	3.—Other spring crops	,,	93	599	39,432	14,691	9,767	...		34	64,616
	4.—Rice, husked	,,	753	926	1,036	19.005	2,001	...	3,232		26,953
	5.—Rice, unhusked	,,	86	...	9,516	1,594	10	...	...		11,206
	6.—Other rain crops	,,	3,172	37,834	14,743	18,051	1,24,389	...	...		1,98,189
XV.	Gums and resins	,,	60	354	1,635	12,006	5,094	...	...		19,149
XVI.	Hides and skins—										
	1.—Hides of cattle	,,	...	296	9,814	2,387	2,064	...		14	14,575
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	,,	...	43	1,044	278	163	...		22	1,550
XVII.	Horns	,,	165	23	3,089	152	1,135	160		200	4,924
XVIII.	Lac—										
	1.—Dye	,,	...	...	1,603	103	377	...	...		2,083
	2.—Shell	,,	...	...	2,602	...	302	...		38	2,942
	3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	1,823	62	2,331	44,647	784	...		2,167	51,814
XIX.	Leather—										
	1.—Unmanufactured	,,	...	160	285	597	423	...	...		1,465
	2.—Manufactured	,,	...	825	24	12,155	277	...		24	12,805
XX.	Liquors	,,	...	...	48	6,48.599	9,06,348	3,125		680	15,58,800
XXI.	Mats	,,	...	...	...	1,235	530	...	...		1,765
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of metals—										
	1.—Brass and copper	,,	18	8,306	6,793	2,68,640	4,28,385	28,949		185	7.41,276
	2.—Iron	,,	...	216	9,681	41,481	10,47,863	1,072		132	11,00,445
	3.—Other metals	,,	32	2,589	3,314	51,570	2,54,894	64,173		20	3,76,592
XXIII.	Oils	,,	804	1,926	39,741	22,738	42,755	146		19	1,08,129
XXIV.	Opium	,,	40	...	75,37,022	6,440	11,976	60,720	...		76,16,198
XXV.	Paints and colours	,,	...	...	9,924	18,034	88,716	340	...		1,17,014
XXVI.	Provisions—										
	1.—Ghee	,,	1,801	13,613	50,732	79,382	42,013	...	...		1,87,541
	2.—Other kinds	,,	200	108	161	2,22,874	6,14,645	3,375		8	8,41,371

I.—2. *(Continued.)*

No.	Articles.	To internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
		Haidrabad,		Central India States.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
		Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
XXVII.	Salt ,,	8	50,597	3,816	99,146	34,80,419	...	3,62,424	39,96,410
XXVIII.	Saltpetre &c.—								
	1.—Saltpetre ,,	344	...	2,220	13,523	2,656	45	...	18,788
	2.—Other saline substances ,,	...	4,500	37	12,160	27,994	1,545	...	46,236
XXIX.	Seeds—								
	1.—Oilseeds—								
	a.—Linseed ,,	13,405	67,855	15,871	19,495	2,052	...	...	1,18,178
	b.—Mustard and rape ,,	30	269	1,842	11,844	729	662	...	15,376
	c.—Til or gingelly ,,	21,608	24,997	55,389	24,038	25,004	3,780	...	1,54,816
	d.—Other oilseeds ,,	7,612	2,130	11,339	344	1,776	36	...	23,337
	2.—Other seeds								
	a.—Indigo seed ,,	...	...	...	40	10	...	...	50
	b.—Tea-seed ,,	...	...	...	62	24	...	...	86
	c.—Other kinds ,,	4,632	9,381	178	1,810	2,171	24	...	18,196
XXX.	Silk—								
	1.—Raw ,,	273	...	190	18,484	17,575	1,360	91	37,973
	2.—Manufactured ,,	44	76	1,500	1,14,546	7,62,469	4,050	...	8,82,685
XXXI.	Spices ,,	427	1,33,216	10,044	30,460	90,363	11,805	1,252	2,77,567
XXXII.	Stone and marble ,,	...	255	3,777	92,850	3,457	...	...	1,00,339
XXXIII.	Sugar—								
	1.—Refined ,,	61	31,786	754	22,30,346	52,543	1,220	817	23,17,527
	2.—Unrefined ,,	925	1,834	14,259	...	...	75	...	17,093

XXXIV	Tea—									
	1.—Indian	...	,,	...	...	...	40,680	7,535	...	10	48,225
	2.—Foreign	...	,,	...	...	...	2,182	14,375	...	...	16,557
XXXV	Tobacco	...	,,	445	30,462	3,314	1,24,141	2,12,571	52	9,317	3,80,302
XXXVI	Wood—										
	1.—Timber	...	,,	1,062	1,766	6,640	1,593	43,447	...	467	54,975
	2.—Firewood	...	,,	...	98	7,430	108	728	...	...	8,364
XXXVII	Wool—										
	1.—Raw	...	,,	962	1,291	209	4,488	8,160	...	...	15,110
	2.—Manufactured (piece-goods)	...	,,	16,266	4,626	1,428	99,140	15,620	400	...	1,37,480
	3.—Shawls	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVIII	All other articles of merchandise—										
	1.—Unmanufactured	...	,,	5,279	17,877	49,577	15,929	7,49,403	317	748	8,39,130
	2.—Manufactured	...	,,	71	594	4,553	22,81,500	...	...	...	22,81,506
							49,218	6,65,039	5,051	725	7,25,251
	Total value Rupees	...	Rail	...	...	...	52,31,362	97,28,871	1,72,67,394	...	...	3,22,27,627
			Road	...	3,31,862	9,63,842	33,65,266	1,27,528	1,08,394	3,21,348	3,07,521	55,25,761
			River	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,46,548	92,699	3,39,247
			Grand Total	...	3,31,862	9,63,842	85,96,628	98,56,399	1,73,75,788	5,67,896	4,00,220	3,80,92,635

I.—3.

Statement showing the quantity of articles exported from the Central Provinces during 1876-77.

No.	Articles.		To internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
			Haidrabad.		Central India States.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
			Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
I.	Animals living (for sale)—									
	1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	75	236	130	61	198	...	36	736
	2.—Cattle	,,	65	793	2,281	3,509	1,525	1,444	143	9,763
	3.—Sheep and goats	,,	43	7,316	4,083	50	107	...	10	11,609
	4.—Other kinds	,,	9	353	88	14	294	120	16	894
II.	Borax	Weight	2	1	58	1	...	...	...	62
III.	Canes and rattans	,,	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	11
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	Coal and coke	,,	...	...	...	...	3,271	...	...	3,271
VII.	Cotton, raw	,,	118	17,247	2,351	18,391	164,736	15,174	3,031	221,048
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—									
	1.—Twist and yarn (European)	,,	22	11	686	33	48	...	...	800
	2.—Ditto ditto (Indian)	,,	...	65	75	5	72	71	...	288
	3.—Piece goods (European)	,,	4	137	12,958	677	211	6	21	14,014
	4.— Ditto (Indian)	,,	18	2,176	1,354	101	11,299	418	131	15,497
IX.	Drugs and medicines—									
	1.—Not intoxicating	,,	...	6	222	128	956	...	...	1,312
	2—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)	,,	...	12	6,949	2,357	484	...	...	9,802
X.	Dyeing materials—									
	1.—Indigo	,,	1	64	48	15	98	...	...	226
	2.—Madder or manjit	,,	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	691
	3.—Safflower	,,	...	76	340	59	46	...	...	521
	4.—Turmeric	,,	28	111	1,438	411	1,517	145	...	3,650
	5.—Other kinds	,,	26	2,341	1,035	124	37,906	62	1,354	42,848

XI	Earthenware and porcelain	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XII.	Fibrous products—											
	1.—Jute, raw	,,	...	120	225	74	3,869	...	...		4,288	
	2.—Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths	No.	...	...	23,201	61,697	46,466	...	...		131,364	
	3.—Other fibres, raw	Weight	24	2,137	195	4,525	2,864	...	...		9,745	
	4.— Ditto manufactured	,,	...	39	181	110	1,955	...	...		2,285	
XIII.	Fruits and nuts—											
	1.—Cocoanuts	No.	...	7,844	1,729,203	98,199	28,587	3,000	...		1,866,833	
	2.—All other kinds	Weight	168	24,383	11,101	6,236	7,035	...	...		48,923	
XIV.	Grain and pulse—											
	1.—Wheat	,,	15	9,746	29,575	39,546	2,750,888	11,339	14,010		2,855,119	
	2.—Gram and pulse	,,	746	30,360	6,000	19,445	1,091,662	11,840	1,369		1,161,422	
	3.—Other spring crops	,,	...	2,687	1,595	186	317,844	...	2,815		325,127	
	4.—Rice, husked	,,	4,531	23,635	11,911	1,098	488,387	12,255	9,667		551,484	
	5.—Rice, unhusked	,,	...	754	6,496	4,735	18,834	...	...		30,819	
	6.—Other rain crops	,,	12	34,220	2,544	1,569	346,849	...	2,251		387,445	
XV.	Gums and resins	,,	30	364	1,226	12,229	12,044	...	...		25,893	
XVI.	Hides and skins—											
	1.—Hides of cattle	,,	...	415	125	2,705	13,123	325	113		16,806	
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	,,	...	14	2	59	4,510	...	...		4,585	
XVII.	Horns	,,	72	13	...	1,098	7,835	192	61		9,271	
XVIII.	Lac—											
	1.—Dye	,,	...	35	30	565	41	142	...		813	
	2.—Shell	,,	...	25	15	6,808	5	311	44		7,208	
	3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	98	123	...	44,505	2,881	131	27		47,765	
XIX.	Leather—											
	1.—Unmanufactured		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
	2.—Manufactured		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
XX.	Liquors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
XXI.	Mats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of metals—											
	1.—Brass and copper	,,	24	1,066	1,208	306	2,126	14	3		4,747	
	2.—Iron	,,	2	496	93,291	25,787	13,858	37	2,625		136,096	
	3.—Other metals	,,	1	582	247	214	58	17	3		1,122	
XXIII.	Oils	,,	...	2,717	107	39	6,546	57	...		9,466	
XXIV.	Opium	,,	...	...	...	...	12,055	...	...		12,055	
XXV.	Paints and colours	,,	...	8	85	...	19	...	...		112	
XXVI.	Provisions—											
	1.—Ghee		15	1,287	2,974	3,926	31,582	697	...		40,481	
	2.—Other kinds		27	143	13	207	1,973	...	...		2,363	

I.—3. *Continued.*

No.	Articles.		To internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				Total.
			Haidrabad.		Central India States.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
			Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
XXVII.	Salt	Weight.	875	3,359	13,484	3,908	86	10,427	...	32,139
XXVIII.	Saltpetre &c.—									
	1.—Saltpetre	,,	52	...	85	...	175	...	...	312
	2.—Other saline substances	,,	...	24	369	8	4,164	...	...	4,565
XXIX.	Seeds—									
	1.—Oilseeds—									
	a.—Linseed	,,	124	1,622	44	6,163	1,086,489	1,036	...	1,095,478
	b.—Mustard and rape	,,	...	130	148	5,880	26,235	1,478	434	34,305
	c.—Til or gingelly	,,	22	5,664	206	20,587	214,747	8,518	11,700	261,444
	d.—Other oilseeds	,,	118	3,792	734	43	37,536	1,954	116	44,293
	2.—Other seeds—									
	a.—Indigo-seed	,,	...	...	8	29	73	...	...	110
	b.—Tea-seed	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	219
	c.—Other kinds	...	..	595	256	1,627	10,389	9,516	8,074	30,457
XXX.	Silk—									
	1.—Raw	...	...	44	25	13	61	5	...	148
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	1	751	12	3,581	...	40	4,385
XXXI.	Spices	...	135	1,088	10,627	1,063	4,470	75	...	17,458
XXXII.	Stone and marble	,,	...	20	73	142	365	...	...	600
XXXIII.	Sugar—									
	1.—Refined	...	...	318	121,500	83	2,883	...	...	124,784
	2.—Unrefined	,,	648	7,454	95,407	355	5,952	1,683	41	111,540

XXXIV	Tea—											
	1.—Indian	...	,,	...	...	638	4	31	...	...		673
	2.—Foreign	...	,,	...	...	10	...	29	...	...		39
XXXV	Tobacco	...	,,	77	173	12,927	113	916	8	...		14,214
XXXVI	Wood—	...	,,									
	1.—Timber	...	,,	...	7,182	4,139	2,661	36,043	...	...		50,025
	2.—Firewood	...	,,	...	15,849	860	134	5,515	...	...		22,358
XXXVII	Wool—	...	,,									
	1.—Raw	...	,,	...	61	5	3	11	...	...		80
	2.—Manufactured (piece-goods)		,,	...	13	313	53	47	...		3	429
	3.—Shawls	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XXXVIII	All other articles of merchandise											
	1.—Unmanufactured	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2.—Manufactured	...	,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Maunds	Rail	...	...	...	1,23,578	1,93,955	67,78,274	...	...		70,95,807
		Road	...	8,035	2,05,005	3,36,392	47,201	21,230	31,933	57,578		7,07,374
		River	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000	355		56,355
	Grand Total		...	8,035	2,05,005	4,59,970	2,41,156	67,99,504	87,933	57,933		78,59,536

Statement showing the value of articles exported from the Central Provinces during 1876-77.

No.	Articles.		To internal countries not under British Administration.			British Provinces.				
			Haidrabad.		Central India States.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Total.
			Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—									
	1.—Horses, ponies, and mules	Rs	17,600	13,295	13,200	5,750	10,350	...	4,454	64,649
	2.—Cattle ...	,,	894	14,752	17,150	27,401	32,447	5,983	2,113	1,00,740
	3.—Sheep and Goats ...	,,	104	3,928	4,983	60	417	...	12	9,504
	4.—Other kinds ...	,,	9,000	9,510	431	36	1,211	15	27,600	47,803
II	Borax ...	,,	25	20	1,276	30	...	...	...	1,351
III	Canes and rattans ...	,,	...	...	371	10	...	...	...	381
V	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	,,	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	240
VI	Coal and coke ...	,,	...	...	...	...	6,542	...	...	6,542
VII	Cotton, raw ...	,,	1,973	3,26,436	30,421	3,07,564	29,44,782	2,52,522	50,228	39,13,926
VIII	Cotton, manufactured									
	1.—Twist and yarn (European)	,,	2,285	916	59,791	2,310	2,557	...	...	67,859
	2.—Ditto do. (Indian)	,,	...	2,570	3,050	275	3,853	2,180	...	11,928
	3.—Piece goods (European)...	,,	944	15,195	13,04,166	61,440	21,380	450	905	14,04,480
	4.—Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	1,212	1,79,201	67,826	9,922	17,97,002	17,175	5,772	20,78,110
IX	Drugs and medicines—									
	1.—Not intoxicating ...	,,	...	500	7,503	6,732	24,087	...	...	38,822
	2.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)		...	12	80,069	27,721	5,920	...	...	1,13,722
X	Dyeing materials—									
	1.—Indigo ...	,,	300	4,320	2,195	1,500	5,270	...	...	13,885
	2.—Madder or manjit ...	,,	...	...	4,850	...	...	...	...	4,850
	3.—Safflower ...	,,	...	2,878	5,391	944	543	...	...	9,756
	4.—Turmeric ...	,,	137	910	13,849	3,226	9,979	795	...	28,886
	5.—Other kinds ...	,,	177	4,617	4,136	1,022	2,64,226	41	1,430	2,75,649

XI	Earthenware and porcelain	...	...	...	706	7	340	...	...	1,053
XII	Fibrous products—									
	1.—Jute, raw	,,	...	368	307	296	15,476	...	...	16,446
	2.—Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	,,	...	...	7,927	20,548	15,823	...	...	44,298
	3.—Other fibres, raw	,,	79	6,598	735	11,339	8,281	...	...	27,031
	4.— Do. manufactured	,,	...	250	2,087	780	14,575	...	...	17,692
XIII	Fruits and nuts—									
	1.—Cocoanuts	,,	...	541	80,712	3,973	1,781	120	...	87,127
	2.—All other kinds	,,	1,837	22,017	70,117	30,661	35,245	...	...	1,59,877
XIV	Grain and pulse—									
	1.—Wheat	,,	23	20,722	40,131	60,491	54,52,203	20,214	12,309	56,15,093
	2.—Gram and pulse	,,	1,246	9,895	10,544	27,135	17,10,415	25,492	2,385	17,87,112
	3.—Other spring crops	,,	...	4,870	2,787	237	4,96,525	...	1,589	5,06,008
	4.—Rice, husked	,,	9,817	57,548	38,474	2,471	11,87,927	18,533	10,453	13,25,223
	5.—Rice, unhusked	,,	...	1,220	13,456	7,669	8,167	...	...	30,512
	6.—Other rain crops	,,	16	67,887	3,895	2,464	6,02,942	...	1,049	6,78,253
XV	Gums and resins	,,	185	3,826	5,337	85,900	82,474	...	...	1,77,722
XVI	Hides and skins—									
	1.—Hides of cattle	,,	...	2,188	703	29,260	1,86,267	2,762	906	2,22,026
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	,,	...	90	75	1,118	70,712	...	...	71,995
XVII	Horns	,,	560	71	...	16,858	1,13,634	1,426	280	1,32,829
XVIII	Lac—									
	1.—*Dye*	,,	...	1,400	257	10,735	502	4,260	...	17,154
	2.—*Shell*	,,	...	325	180	1,40,400	15	4,378	648	1,45,946
	3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	1,430	1,950	...	3,86,180	28,669	1,601	326	4,20,156
XIX	Leather—									
	1.—Unmanufactured	...	...	85	72	530	84,988	24	...	85,699
	2.—Manufactured	...	10	424	737	3,960	8,757	...	...	13,888
XX	Liquors	...	...	...	16,352	2,060	9,639	...	...	28,051
XXI	Mats	,,	...	...	4	...	939	...	...	943
XXII	Metals and manufactures of metals—									
	1.—Brass and copper	,,	1,384	47.432	54,600	12,954	1,14,618	600	101	2,31,689
	2.—Iron	,,	17	3,300	72,657	2,06,034	1,12,565	130	8,666	1,03,369
	3.—Other metals	,,	246	11,601	8,302	10,700	1,666	1,220	173	33,908
XXIII	Oils	,,	1	26,345	1,776	533	79,061	505	...	1,08,221
XXIV	Opium	,,	...	...	...	...	48,17,200	...	...	48,17,200
XXV	Paints and colours	,,	...	112	150	...	1,215	...	...	1,477
XXVI	Provisions—									
	1.—Ghee	,,	406	25,440	78,889	79,525	7,22,816	15,773	...	9,22,849
	2.—Other kinds	,,	180	2,560	206	15,329	64,828	...	...	83,103
XXVII	Salt	,,	3,197	13,002	1,39,875	18,831	321	30,722	...	2,05,948

No.	Articles.		To internal countries not under British Government.			British Provinces.				Total.
			Haidrabad.		Central India States.	North Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	
			Nizam's Territory.	Berar Assigned Districts.						
			Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.—									
	1.—Saltpetre	,,	226	...	579	...	1,159	...	...	1,964
	2.—Other saline substances	,,	...	180	6,005	160	61,165	...	...	67,510
XXIX	Seeds—									
	1.—Oilseeds—									
	a.—Linseed	,,	300	4,862	93	11,864	36,65,672	2,237	...	36,85,028
	b.—Mustard and rape	,,	...	297	1,460	17,486	56,716	4,043	873	80,875
	c.—Til or gingelly	,,	49	18,841	514	64,982	6,92,956	21,125	28,235	8,26,702
	d.—Other oilseeds	,,	190	8,579	2,401	98	86,584	3,918	192	1,01,962
	2.—Other seeds—									
	a.—Indigo seed	,,	...	...	670	29	73	...	...	773
	b.—Tea seed	,,	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	...	1,245
	c.—Other kinds	,,	...	964	471	1,627	25,655	4,757	4,101	37,575
XXX	Silk—									
	1.—Raw	,,	...	10,769	8,102	1,665	32,400	80	...	53,016
	2.—Manufactured	,,	...	250	1,92,131	4,630	21,56,550	...	6,842	23,60,403
XXXI	Spices	,,	2,543	17,083	3,46,903	25,337	90,911	388	...	4,83,165
XXXII	Stone and marble	,,	...	50	164	4,767	1,587	...	...	6,568
XXXIII	Sugar—									
	1.—Refined	,,	...	3,782	14,54,450	900	34,293	...	...	14,93,425
	2.—Unrefined	,,	3,119	39,625	5,54,298	2,756	43,853	5,557	169	6,49,377
XXXIV	Tea—									
	1.—Indian	,,	...	...	7,163	400	1,240	...	...	8,803
	2.—Foreign	,,	...	2	325	...	3,440	...	...	3,767
XXXV	Tobacco	,,	470	976	1,07,070	921	6,134	72	...	1,15,643

XXXVI	Wood—									
	1.—Timber	,,	...	18,662	13,607	1,968	82,231	...	...	1,16,468
	2.—Firewood	,,	...	4,135	215	34	1,676	...	..	6,060
XXXVII	Wool—									
	1.—Raw	,,	...	134	265	153	51	...	...	1,067
	2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	...	824	25,320	10,600	6,290	...	470	43,504
	3.—Shawls	,,	...	382	1,000	...	...	..	...	1,382
XXXVIII	All other articles of merchandise—									
	1.—Unmanufactured		1,636	10,293	81,028	17,825	9,14,157	1,103	364	10,26,406
	2.—Manufactured		...	6,416	25,482	3,26,634 13,110	5,18,182 48,237	...	...	8,44,816 93,804
	Total Value Rupees ... Rail	...	...	...	4,51,013	19,46,651	2,95,84,715	...	..	3,19,82,379
	Total Value Rupees ... Road	...	63,818	10,58,223	46,60,409	2,06,515	1,29,598	2,64,152	1,71,299	65,54,014
	Total Value Rupees ... River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,179	1,715	187,894
	Grand Total	...	63,818	10,58,223	51,11,422	21,53,166	297,14,313	4,50,331	1,73,014	3,87,24,287

K.—Coinage and Currency.

I.—Coinage.

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year.						Coined during the year.								Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pie.	Single pie.	Small coin.	Total value.	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.										Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

K.—2 Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of securities being stated.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.							
21,231	8,244	490			20,156	8,644	392							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,48,695	6,23,800	3,36,500	52,54,035	53,84,590	2,36,050	6,26,000	4,77,500	...	4,65,590	...	...	...	...	6,00,000

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure on account

1	2	3															
		In															
		a											b				
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January.											From				
		Invested.			Floating.			Total.			As salaries.			As registers and forms.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Saugor Main	...	...	...	..	166	12	9	166	12	9	1,727	13	11	...	...	...
2	Garhakota	...	...	...	..	130	12	11	130	12	11	660	0	0	...	...	...
3	Kurai	...	...	...	...	1,080	5	1	1,080	5	1	220	0	0	...	...	...
4	Rehli	...	...	...	...	106	0	3	106	0	3	263	4	0	...	...	...
5	Saugor . . Deori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	0	0	...	...	...
6	Sadar Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	...	...	...
7	Malthone	...	...	...	...	121	5	2	121	5	2	660	0	0	...	...	...
8	Shagarh	...	...	...	...	515	3	4	515	3	4	720	0	0	...	...	...
9	Banda	...	...	...	...	736	11	11	736	11	11	333	12	0	...	...	...
10	Damoh Main	...	1,000	0	0	752	4	5	1,752	4	5	2,497	14	5	...	...	...
11	Damoh Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Damoh .. Hatta	..	...	...	...	6	8	6	6	8	6	300	0	0	...	...	...
13	Jabera	...	...	...	...	21	0	10	21	0	10	210	0	0	...	...	...
14	Pathuria	..	...	...	...	12	15	7	12	15	7	120	0	0	...	...	...
15	Jubbulpore Main	...	...	...	...	38	1	3	38	1	3	1,200	0	0	...	...	...
16	City Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	0	0	...	...	...
17	Sehora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...
18	Murwara	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	344	13	4	...	...	...
19	Patan	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...
20	Jubbulpore. Bijeragogarh	...	...	...	...	55	12	0	55	12	0	480	0	0	...	...	...
21	Thagi village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Malonegunj	...	...	...	...	272	6	9	272	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nar- Narsinghpur Main	...	..	...	...	926	8	4	936	8	4	761	5	6	...	...	...
24	singhpur Gadarwara	...	...	...	...	225	8	2	225	8	2	840	0	0	...	...	...
25	Hoshangabad Main	...	...	...	...	909	5	1	909	5	1	504	14	8	...	...	...
26	Kothi Bazar	...	...	...	...	1,120	11	0	1,120	11	0	208	0	0	...	...	...
27	Harda	...	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	938	6	2	...	...	...
28	Seoni	...	...	...	...	661	14	3	661	14	3	390	0	0	...	...	...
29	Sohagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	..	..	..
30	Nimar. Khandwa Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	6	2	...	..	...
31	Burhanpur	...	...	...	...	746	2	3	746	2	3	649	9	4	..	...	...
32	Mortaka	...	...	...	...	694	3	0	694	3	0	294	6	2	...	...	...
33	Pandhana	...	...	..	...	826	10	6	826	10	6	235	0	0	...	...	...
34	... Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	594	11	0	594	11	0	498	11	0	...	...	...
35	Mandla Main	...	1,200	0	0	244	4	7	1,444	4	7	360	0	0	...	...	...
36	Mandla . Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	194	12	6	194	12	6	300	0	0	..	..	..
37	Badnur Main	...	...	...	..	21	10	5	21	10	5	555	0	0	...	..	..
38	Betul ... Multai	...	...	...	...	302	1	4	302	1	4	240	0	0	...	..	...
39	Chhindwara Main	...	...	...	...	1,157	0	8	1,157	0	8	480	0	0	...	...	...
40	Lodhikhera	...	...	...	...	332	8	6	332	8	6	300	0	0	...	...	...
41	Seoni Main	...	...	...	...	273	3	3	273	3	3	650	0	0	...	...	...
42	Seoni ... Laknadon	...	...	...	...	315	6	8	315	6	8	480	0	0	...	...	...
43	Balaghat Main	...	...	...	...	545	10	6	545	10	6	480	0	0	...	...	...
44	Wara Seoni	...	...	...	...	479	10	6	479	10	6	420	0	0	...	...	...
45	Balaghat. Hatta	...	...	...	...	317	0	0	317	0	0	265	0	0	.	..	..
46	Behir	...	...	..	...	155	10	3	155	10	3	420	0	0	...	..	..
47	Katangi	...	...	..	...	197	3	4	197	3	4	..		..	.	.	..

Institutions.

of the Dispensaries in the Central Provinces during the year **1876.**

come.

Government.													c			d			e					
																			Subscriptions.					
As European medicines,			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines.			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.			From local or other funds.			Interest on investment.			From Europeans.			From Natives.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
710	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,438	3	7	814	9	5	...	...	...	316	14	0	505	11	1
223	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	9	0	769	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	7	9
164	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	10	9	93	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	12	0
146	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	14	9	47	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	3	0
101	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	0	9	84	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	4
156	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	8	0
100	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	11	8	95	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	4	0
97	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	0	6	229	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	5	3
172	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,670	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	8	0	795	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	5	3
43	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	14	10
43	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	2	3
493	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,693	8	2	1,173	10	3	...	...	...	292	0	0	375	7	6
329	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	13	7	141	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	11	3
201	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	5	0	385	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	5
209	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	9	5	180	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	14	2
122	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	8	10	168	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	10
82	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	12	3	220	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	13	6	67	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	11	5	240	0	0	...	...	...	277	8	0	345	10	10
160	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	5	10	240	0	0	...	...	...	199	14	0	339	14	10
208	2	10	...	...	...	46	13	0	...	...	...	759	14	6	1,130	5	10	30	0	0	286	0	0	34	13	0
41	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	15	4	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	55	8	0
94	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	14	8	554	11	4	67	7	0	38	0	0	650	1	1
99	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	4	4	600	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	0	4
139	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	0	2	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	8	0
270	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461	9	11	213	7	6	...	...	...	415	0	0	664	7	4
249	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	1,298	12	0	3,536	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	10	0
153	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	1	6	801	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
100	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
343	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	1,922	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
281	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	12	5	100	0	0	72	0	0	123	0	0	213	2	9
190	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	11	4
450	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	8	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	126	0	0	886	8	0
199	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	13	7
749	12	10	...	...	...	2	4	0	...	...	...	1,232	0	10	200	0	0	...	...	...	92	8	0	870	2	0
295	8	5	...	...	...	0	9	0	...	...	...	596	1	5	41	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	7	0
351	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	3	6	300	0	0	...	...	...	151	0	0	866	8	0
78	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	0	0	108	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
700	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	8	6	428	0	0	...	...	...	147	4	0	333	13	0
320	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	0	6	136	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	0	0	113	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
180	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	2	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	5	6
156	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0	56	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	In														
		a														
		Balance on 1st January.									From					
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Invested.			Floating.			Total.			As salaries.			As registers and forms.		
		Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
48	Bhandara — Bhandara Main	1,000	0	0	96	9	0	1,096	9	0	720	0	0	...	...	...
49	Bhandara — Kamtha	...	...	...	418	11	1	418	11	1	240	0	0	...	...	...
50	Nagpur — Mayo Hospital	...	...	...	1,713	10	6	1,713	10	6	3,099	4	9	...	...	...
51	Nagpur — Rai Bahdur	7,000	0	0	...	...	...	7,000	0	0	720	0	6	...	...	...
52	Nagpur — Itwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...
53	Nagpur — Heude	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...
54	Nagpur — Umrer	...	...	...	223	6	0	223	6	0	720	0	0	...	...	...
55	Nagpur — Khapa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...
56	Nagpur — Mowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	13	5	...	...	...
57	Nagpur — Kamptee	1,500	0	0	576	14	1	2,076	14	1	1,938	4	5	...	...	...
58	Wardha — Wardha Main	...	...	...	1,017	3	2	1,017	3	2	720	0	0	...	...	...
59	Wardha — Hinganghat	...	...	...	1,105	8	0	1,105	8	0	480	0	0	...	...	...
60	Wardha — Arvi	...	...	...	1,177	13	3	1,177	13	3	246	0	0	...	...	...
61	Wardha — Snidhi	...	...	...	686	9	10	686	9	10	330	0	0	...	...	...
62	Wardha — Deoli	...	...	...	7 47	13	0	747	13	0	270	0	0	...	...	...
63	Chanda — Chanda Main	...	...	...	96	4	9	96	4	9	1,320	0	0	...	...	...
64	Chanda — Warora	...	...	...	774	13	9	774	13	9	720	0	0	...	...	...
65	Chanda — Brahmapuri	...	...	...	107	9	10	107	9	10	340	0	0	...	...	...
66	Chanda — Armori	...	...	...	96	5	1	96	5	1	275	0	0	...	...	...
67	Chanda — Sironcha	...														
68	Raipur — Raipur Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	0	0	...	...	...
69	Raipur — Sadar Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	0	0	...	...	...
70	Raipur — Arung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	0	0	...	...	...
71	Raipur — Drug	...	...	...	1,379	7	6	1,37 9	7	6	240	0	0	...	...	...
72	Raipur — Dhamtari	...	...	...	543	6	1	543	6	1	480	0	0	...	...	...
73	Bilaspur — Bilaspur Main	...	...	...	624	9	1	624	9	1	360	0	0	...	...	...
74	Bilaspur — Mungeli	...	...	...	802	13	2	802	13	2	272	7	8	...	...	...
75	Bilaspur — Seorinarain	...	...	...	926	4	11	926	4	11	300	0	0	...	...	...
76	Sambalpur — Sambalpur	...	...	...	65	15	10	65	15	10	480	0	0	...	...	...
77	Sambalpur — Bargarh	...	...	...	418	2	10	418	2	10	540	0	0	...	...	...
	Total	*12700	0	0	†28867	15	7	41,567	15	7	43,#04	2	11	...	...	...

*Includes Rs. 1,000 on account of the Harda Dispensary now brought to account, but omitted to

†This amount is in excess by Rs. 1,352-5-0 compared with the actual closing balance of

Institutions.—(*Contd.*)

3

come.

b														*c*			*d*			*e*					
Government.																				Subscriptions.					
As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines.			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.		From local or other funds.			Interest on investments.			From Europeans.			From natives.		
Rs.	a	p	Rs.		p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
312	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	5	7	240	0	0	45	0	0	155	0	0	371	4	3
78	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	12	4	...	...	...	28	11	9	...	...	...	248	0	0
5,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,099	4	9	5,500	0	0	...	...	...	599	0	0	21	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...	472	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	413	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	0
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0	191	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	13	5	256	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,323	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	1	6	1,766	9	6	15	0	0	170	0	0	464	2	0
224	15	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	15	11	2,038	5	10	...	...	...	215	0	0	150	12	0
151	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	3	9	744	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	0
133	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	1	6	674	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	4	0
170	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	9	5	627	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
168	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	0	9	641	11	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	0	0
1,102	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	9	0	440	0	0	...	...	...	291	0	0	493	4	0
262	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	6	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	13	0
308	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	4	0
256	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	6	0
															Returns not received											
743	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,051	11	10												
366	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	788	11	5	5,050	1	9	...	...	...	499	12	0	1,287	6	0
138	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	8	2												
193	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	433	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	2	0
193	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	2	0
1,254	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	0	0	187	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	10	3
209	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	6	6	1,594	10	6	...	...	...	235	12	0	784	3	0
40	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	265	2	4
22,587	9	10	...	...	...	49	10	0	088	0	0	66,821	6	9	33,671	3	7	790	9	9	4,983	0	0	18,315	10	11

be shown by Civil Surgeon in previous year's return.

previous year, and is due to the amount of debt in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur.

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	3											
		Income.—*Contd.*											
		f			*g*			*a*			*b*		
		Miscellaneous.			Total income.			On Establishment.			On bazar medicines.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Saugor	Saugor Main ...	...	...	...	4,242	2	10	2,419	13	11	91	9	6
2		Garhakota ...	...	...	...	1,853	7	4	1,024	0	0	45	7	2
3		Kurai ...	...	...	...	1,854	14	8	508	0	0	9	15	3
4		Rehli ...	...	...	...	614	8	4	393	4	0	22	9	7
5		Deori ...	...	...	...	859	3	6	807	0	0	14	4	7
6		Sadar Bazar ...	...	...	...	636	2	0	480	0	0	...	...	...
7		Malthone ...	...	...	...	940	0	2	780	0	0	5	1	9
8		Shagarh ...	...	...	...	1,571	12	6	830	0	0	9	13	7
9		Banda ...	...	...	...	1,600	15	11	433	12	0	8	11	10
10	Damoh	Damoh Main ...	...	...	...	5,448	4	0	3,080	7	9	74	0	2
11		Damoh Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Hatta ...	...	...	...	692	15	3	439	0	0	55	6	11
13		Jabera ...	...	...	...	399	0	6	306	0	0	15	6	3
14		Pathuria ...	...	...	...	296	2	7	216	0	0	8	1	4
15	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Main ...	...	...	...	3,572	11	2	1,455	0	0	29	8	5
16		City Branch ...	...	...	...	929	10	6	492	0	0	54	4	2
17		Sehora ...	...	...	...	1,365	9	0	798	0	0	23	5	4
18		Murwara ...	...	...	...	918	5	11	448	13	4	32	14	9
19		Patun ...	...	...	...	544	6	6	252	0	0	19	6	9
20		Bijeragogarh ...	...	...	...	838	13	9	506	0	0	27	4	11
21		Thagi village ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Malonegunj ...	...	...	...	462	7	5	140	12	10	18	8	6
23	Narsinghpur.	Narsinghpur Main ...	...	...	...	2,721	6	7	1,132	5	6	42	15	2
24		Gadarwarra ...	...	...	...	2,005	10	10	1,128	0	0	59	13	7
25	Hoshangabad.	Hoshangabad Main ...	* 2,936	14	2	6,087	4	7	1,121	8	2	103	8	11
26		Kothi Bazar ...	...	...	...	1,486	2	4	273	0	0	24	14	9
27		Harda ...	...	...	...	3,343	2	1	2,018	6	2	52	12	8
28		Seoni ...	...	...	...	2,374	2	11	851	8	3	25	0	7
29		Sohagpur ...	...	...	...	860	8	2	540	0	0	77	0	10
30	Nimar.	Khandwa Main ...	...	...	...	2,754	8	9	1,683	6	2	134	15	11
31		Burhanpur ...	...	...	...	6,892	7	8	1,213	9	4	139	1	3
32		Mortaka ...	...	...	...	1,950	2	6	671	6	2	59	12	10
33		Pandhana ...	...	...	...	1,282	4	2	292	6	2	23	5	5
34	...	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	1,918	13	0	666	1	10	2	9	4
35	Mandla.	Mandla Main ...	† 43	12	0	2,637	15	9	599	11	1	24	2	6
36		Ramgarh ...	...	...	...	1,079	14	4	408	0	0	6	5	0
37	Betul.	Badnur Main ...	...	...	...	2,089	10	5	876	8	0	38	9	4
38		Multai ...	...	...	...	1,043	4	5	461	0	0	23	9	3
39		Chhindwara Main ...	...	...	...	3,551	11	6	912	14	8	149	15	9
40		Lodikhera ...	...	...	...	1,122	0	2	462	3	1	40	3	4
41	Seoni ...	Seoni Main ...	...	...	...	2,091	14	9	950	0	0	129	15	3
42		Laknadon ...	...	...	...	1,011	6	8	588	0	0	39	14	8
43	Balaghat.	Balaghat Main ...	...	...	...	2,635	4	0	1,072	5	8	63	10	7
44		Wara Seoni ...	...	...	...	1,362	11	0	652	0	0	37	14	8
45		Hatta ...	...	...	...	1,001	0	0	522	0	0	32	13	0
46		Behir ...	...	...	...	841	1	9	504	0	0	26	7	9
47		Katangi ...	...	...	...	409	3	4	284	0	0	31	7	6

* Includes Rs. 60 shown by Civil Surgeon as refund of advance, and the balance represents error in accounts of former years now adjusted.

† Sale of jack-fruit from Dispensary compound.

Institutions.—(*Contd.*)

4																									5			6	7
Expenditure.																													
c			*d*			*e*			*f*			*g*			*h*														
On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			On miscellaneous charges.			On building or repairs.			Invested during the year.			Total Expenditure during the year.									Balance in hand on 31st December.			Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.								Rs.	a.	p.		
543	8	0	286	15	8	305	0	4	764	9	5	...	...	...	4,411	8	10								...	...	...		55·27
207	4	4	169	1	10	98	2	10	719	9	8	...	...	...	2,263	9	10								...	...	...		39·05
118	7	5	24	1	8	30	13	6	43	2	10	...	...	...	734	8	8								1,120	6	0		52·45
104	7	0	...	...	...	60	9	9	47	6	4	...	...	...	628	4	8								...	...	...	pie	65·29
85	4	0	...	...	...	37	13	3	84	7	5	...	...	..	1,028	13	3								...	...	...	7·9	73·28
134	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	614	4	9								21	13	3		103·58
50	14	9	...	...	...	46	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	882	0	6								57	15	8		82·99
76	14	3	...	...	...	43	7	1	95	9	6	...	...	...	1,055	12	5								516	0	1		77·75
83	6	4	...	...	...	40	13	11	782	1	11	...	...	...	1,348	14	0								252	1	11		31·95
210	15	1	103	13	0	603	6	1	87	9	3	1,000	0	0	5,140	3	4								308	0	8		64·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...		...
86	1	6	55	7	8	56	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	15	3								...	...	...	10·8	55·70
43	0	10	17	4	2	17	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	0	6								...	...	...		63·41
43	0	9	16	1	2	12	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	2	7								...	...	...		55·07
292	6	2	692	6	9	491	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,960	13	7								611	13	7		57·18
215	13	7	...	...	...	21	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	13	9								145	12	9		88·01
41	12	4	27	2	5	50	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	3	1								424	5	11		97·87
63	10	2	108	4	6	42	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	12	2								222	9	9		79·74
14	8	0	...	...	...	35	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	11	10								222	10	8	7·9	112·42
18	14	2	14	1	2	20	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	1	5								251	12	4		95·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...		...
75	15	6	0	5	5	7	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	3	4								219	4	1		50·62
184	10	11	282	2	9	125	1	2	431	4	3	...	...	...	2,198	7	9								522	14	10	9·3	41·95
167	9	10	135	0	3	224	3	9	29	8	0	...	...	...	1,744	3	5								261	7	5		57·34
228	8	10	468	15	6	254	7	9	957	3	4	...	...	..	3,134	4	6								2,953	0	1		24·25
41	15	4	...	...	...	58	3	3	4	0	6	...	...	...	402	1	10								1,084	0	6		62·19
94	8	6	219	5	3	485	0	8	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	3,870	1	3								...	...	...	10·4	36·00
99	4	4	104	7	6	99	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	0	7								1,194	2	4		41·44
139	0	2	110	15	8	364	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	9	10								...	...	...		35·63
244	12	3	272	2	7	229	11	1	104	15	5	...	...	..	2,669	15	5								84	9	4		54·75
249	2	8	263	9	0	243	13	9	2,051	12	9	...	...	...	4,161	0	9								2,731	6	11	8·9	31·22
151	9	3	150	1	9	147	6	11	179	5	2	...	...	...	1,359	10	1								590	8	5		32·94
91	11	11	...	...	...	45	6	8	34	5	9	...	...	...	487	3	11								795	0	3		68·99
313	6	0	20	7	6	28	12	2	28	12	1	...	...	...	1,060	0	11								858	12	1	10·5	124·81
140	0	0	40	6	0	76	0	0	100	0	0	1,200	0	0	2,180	3	7								457	12	2	6·5	65·51
80	0	0	...	..	...	14	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	518	5	0								561	9	4		94·60
223	5	6	143	3	6	118	10	0	38	12	0	...	...	...	1,439	0	4								650	10	1	7·7	69·91
104	0	0	12	5	9	21	3	2	96	4	0	...	...	...	715	6	2								327	14	3		61·40
347	7	3	153	7	9	266	1	11	63	7	1	...	...	...	1,893	6	5								1,658	5	1	5·7	65·08
135	11	2	4	3	5	23	2	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	665	7	8								456	8	6		89·62
280	11	6	204	15	11	246	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,812	8	4								279	6	5	8·9	55·21
62	12	0	45	1	0	38	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	2	2								237	4	6		72·09
251	8	3	0	9	0	69	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	5	9								1,077	14	3		75·79
140	1	0	43	11	10	76	1	0	12	8	0	...	...	...	962	4	6								400	6	6		76·92
104	4	0	77	1	6	52	0	6	5	0	0	...	...	...	793	3	0								207	13	0	7·5	71·25
100	0	0	...	...	...	28	15	3	20	0	0	...	...	...	679	7	0								161	10	9		88·37
56	0	0	...	...	...	16	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	387	10	10								21	8	6		40·21

Number.	Name of Dispensary.		3									
			Income.—*Contd.*									
			f			*g*			*a*			*b*
			Miscellaneous.			Total income.			On Establishment.			On bazar medicines.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
48	Bhandara.	Bhandara Main ...	...	...	...	2,940	2	10	1,008	0	0	67 10 8
49		Kamtha ...	...	...	...	1,009	3	2	396	0	0	23 2 9
50	Nagpur.	Mayo Hospital ...	*52	10	0	15,985	9	3	4,403	8	8	25 14 10
51		Rai Bahdur ...	...	...	...	8,192	7	0	852	0	0	24 12 7
52		Itwari ...	...	...	...	759	6	0	876	0	0	31 6 7
53		Heude ...	...	...	...	720	0	0	888	0	0	28 5 11
54		Umrer ...	...	...	...	1,402	12	0	876	0	0	23 0 7
55		Kapa ...	...	...	...	911	5	9	864	0	0	29 2 11
56		Mowar ...	...	...	...	651	9	11	586	13	5	11 8 10
57	...	Kamptee ...	...	...	...	7,754	11	1	2,754	0	5	113 15 4
58	Wardha.	Wardha Main ...	...	...	...	4,366	4	11	2,078	0	0	16 8 3
59		Hinganghat ...	...	...	...	2,489	10	10	756	0	0	23 3 6
60		Arvi ...	...	...	...	2,343	10	6	521	0	0	25 11 6
61		Sindhi ...	...	...	...	1,822	3	9	551	0	0	10 12 3
62		Deoli ...	...	...	...	1,835	9	1	477	0	0	20 14 3
63	Chanda.	Chanda Main ...	59	3	0	3,802	4	9	1,716	0	0	99 14 3
64		Warora ...	14	2	5	2,096	3	9	816	0	0	36 0 11
65		Brahmapuri ...	...	...	...	934	7	7	436	0	0	85 12 9
66		Armori ...	...	...	...	739	9	11	371	0	0	65 3 9
67	...	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
68	Raipur.	Raipur Main ...							1,984	0	0	88 1 5
69		Sadar Bazar ...	...	...	...	10,072	3	2	539	0	0	43 6 5
70		Arung ...							379	8	0	38 11 2
71		Drug ...	...	...	...	2,464	11	7	359	12	0	39 14 9
72		Dhamtari ...	...	...	...	1,449	0	4	594	0	0	68 4 0
73	Bilaspur.	Bilaspur Main ...	...	...	...	2,548	3	2	572	0	0	35 6 8
74		Mungeli ...	...	...	...	1,639	8	5	338	7	8	9 3 11
75		Seorinarain ...	...	...	...	1,495	15	2	354	0	0	13 2 6
76	Sambalpur.	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	3,369	15	10	1,648	0	0	108 9 0
77		Bargarh ...	...	...	...	1,264	4	11	645	0	0	55 3 9
		Total ...	3,106	9	7	1,69,256	8	2	64,314	6	3	3,219 9 7

* Sale proceeds of old stores.

Institutions.—(*Contd.*)

4																		5			6	7
Expenditure.																						
c			*d*			*e*			*f*			*g*			*h*							
On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			On Miscellaneous charges.			On buildings or repairs.			Invested during the year.			Total expenditure during the year.			Balance in hand on 31st December.			Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	pie.	
315	15	7	189	11	1	105	7	9	252	14	0	1.000	0	0	2,939	11	1	0	7	9	9·9	53·20
78	12	4	39	11	6	23	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	3	4	447	15	10		56·86
5,000	0	0	1,407	14	3	1,488	15	1	1,500	0	0	...	...	...	13,826	4	10	2,159	4	5		58·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	57	6	10	...	...	...	7,000	0	0	7,934	3	5	258	3	7		37·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	11	11	...	...	...	a.p.	75·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	7	5	...	...	...	1-8·2	74·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	5	7	457	6	5		76·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	5	9	...	...	...		79·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	9	11	...	...	...		60·58
1,323	13	1	836	14	7	681	3	1	4	9	0	1,500	0	0	7,214	7	6	540	3	7	1-8·9	57·09
304	11	11	486	12	3	262	15	0	326	12	6	...	...	...	3,475	11	11	890	9	0		27·19
151	3	9	90	9	6	122	1	4	16	0	0	...	...	...	1,159	2	1	1,330	8	9		54·44
133	1	6	121	3	1	68	9	3	66	8	0	...	...	...	936	1	4	1,407	9	2	1-5·1	40·49
170	9	5	157	11	6	128	15	8	214	11	4	...	...	...	1,233	12	2	588	7	7		40 60
168	0	9	160	0	0	29	11	4	60	0	0	...	...	...	915	10	4	9'9	14	9		47·82
575	6	10	549	4	0	5	4	0	41	10	11	...	...	...	2,987	8	0	814	12	9		81·12
185	1	10	...	...	...	7	0	0	7	14	6	...	...	...	1,052	1	3	1,044	2	6	1-7·5	93·35
182	14	9	...	...	...	4	8	0	1	8	0	...	...	...	710	11	6	223	12	1		91·28
181	15	2	...	...	...	6	0	0	9	13	4	...	...	...	634	0	3	105	9	8		83·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
644	1	4	540	8	4	1,894	14	0	175	11	3											
335	4	2	...	...	...	38	8	5	536	11	2	...	...	...	6,910	12	9	3,161	6	5	pi 10·6	46·81
124	6	7	...	...	...	48	0	6	...	...	...											
163	1	11	103	2	1	67	8	8	88	3	0	...	...	...	821	10	5	1,643	1	2		52·68
162	6	0	...	...	...	35	14	4	227	13	9	...	...	...	1,088	6	1	360	10	3		61·95
710	8	0	61	15	11	51	7	10	146	13	10	...	...	...	1,578	4	3	969	14	11		102·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	2	28	12	0	...	...	...	420	10	9	1,218	13	8	3·4	64·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	3	3	1,084	11	11		72·99
263	14	6	76	11	8	270	2	2	273	12	0	...	...	...	2,641	1	4	728	14	6	7·5	26·09
40	15	9	18	1	5	57	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	2	7	447	2	4		71·11
17,855	14	9	9,107	10	0	10,641	15	11	10,771	13	3	12,700	0	0	1,28,611	5	9	42,752	15	2	11·2	57·65

NOTE.—Column 5.—The following Dispensaries show a deficit to the extent noted—

(1.)—Itwari	...	Rs.	195	5 11
(2.)—Heúde	...	,,	251	7 5
(3.)—Saugor, Main	...	,,	169	6 0
(4.)—Kehli	...	,,	13	12 4
(5.)—Deori	...	,,	169	9 9
(6.)—Garhakota	...	,,	410	2 6
(7.)—Harda	...	,,	199	4 0
(8.)—Sohagpur	...	,,	197	1 4
Total Rs.	...		1,606	1 3
Add amount of old debt—Harda and Sohagpur Dispensaries		,,	501	11 6
			2,107	12 9

Total balance shown in Column 5, Rs. 42,752 15 2

Deduct debt ,, 2,107 12 9

Cash	...	Rs.	35,452	3 1
European medicines	...	,,	5,192	15 4
			40,645	2 5

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1876-77.

1		2	3	4	5			6
Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons professing the religion.	Annual income from Government.			Remarks.
					Rs.	a.	p.	
Christians ...	Roman Catholic ...	10	6	4,228	10,030	0	0	
	Church of England ...	17	7	2,189	31,536	0	0	
	Church of Scotland ...	3	4	203	...	...	...	
	Protestant Dissenters ...	3	3	167	...	...	...	
	Greeks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unitarians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Hindus	...	4,997	2,851	2,924,184	*21,987	9	7
Mohammadans ... Suni ...	...	435	276	119,825	1,874	13	0
Mohammadans ... Shiahs...	...	35	29	1,402	2	12	0
Sikh	...	6	6	310	35	0	0
Budhist or Jain ...	...	520	233	22,855	18	0	0
Others	...	4	4	101,417	...	...	...
Total	...	6,030	3,419	3,176,820	65,484	2	7

* In addition—

(1). Narsinghpur—Rs. 3,556 being the amount of remission of Government revenue.

(2). Raipur—Rs. 2,976, probable amount of Mokassa.

B.—Education 1.

The University.

Result of Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1876 ending 31st March 1877.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religion or national classifications of passed candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions	Private students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.			Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Entrance or Matriculation ...	1	5	6	20	29	2	51	15	23	1	39	2	37	...	...	...	...
Art ... First Arts ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	16	..	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...
Art ... Bachelor of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art ... Master of Arts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law ... Licentiate of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Law ... Bachelor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... Doctor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	5	6	37	29	2	68	31	23	1	55	2	53	...	...	...	...

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April 1876, ending 31st March 1877.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March 1877.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University of Arts :									
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters ...	4	231	194	...	231	...	214	13	4
For Mistresses ...	1	28	21	...	28	...	26	2	...
Schools of Arts—									
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Schools (English) ...	1	101	77	101	...	2	95	4	...
Middle Schools English teaching through Vernacular only ...	44	2,769	2,048	1,226	1,543	16	2,399	340	14
Lower and Primary Schools ...	755	46,322	29,999	...	46,322	3	41,436	3,423	1,460
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ...	81	2,830	1,687	...	2,830	1	2,616	211	2
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	886	52,281	34,026	1,327	50,954	22	46,786	3,993	1,480

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University of Arts :—									
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—									
Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—									
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts—									
Other Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
School for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Schools (English) ...	3	117	91	11	...	2	112	3	...
Middle Schools English teaching through Vernacular only ..	16	1,455	1,116	1,396	59	387	875	170	23
Lower and Primary Schools ...	580	26,572	15,603	55	26,517	25	24,231	1,165	1,151
Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Natives of India ...	14	424	276	1	413	3	373	44	4
For Europeans and others ...	3	265	241	213	52	264	...	...	1
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	1	55	41	5	...	55	...	...	..
	617	28,888	17,368	1,847	27,041	736	25,591	1,382	1,179

tion 2.—(*Contd.*)

Unaided Institutions.									Grand total of institutions on 31st March	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.						Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.
			English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	231	...	214	13	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	26	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	218	4	207	7	...
1	58	42	5	53	..	48	10	...	61	4,282	403	3,322	520	37
134	2,126	1,407	1	2,125	11	1,640	449	26	1,469	75,020	39	67,307	5,037	2,637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	88	65	...	88	3	75	10	...	98	3,342	7	3,064	265	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	265	264	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	55	...	...	...
138	2,272	1,504	6	2,266	14	1,763	469	26	1,641	83,441	772	74,140	5,844	2,685

B.—Education 3.

Receipt and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Central Provinces, for the official year beginning 1*st April* 1876, *ending* 31*st March* 1877.

Nature of Establishments.	Received.							Expended total.
	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Subscriptions &c.	Fees and fines.	From Revenues or Native States.	Funds not included in foregoing heading.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY.								
Direction	26,572	...	...	...	...	...	26,572	26,572
Inspection	78,741	...	...	...	...	...	78,741	78,741
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—								
Arts ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law								
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—								

Madrasas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—										
For Masters	Government	...	24,555	...	197	...	...	146	24,898	24,814
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	Government	...	5,301	...	...	...	...	...	5,301	5,301
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts—										
Other technical schools	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for boys—										
Higher Class English	Government	...	*20,552	...	...	1,614	...	...	22,166	20,552
	Aided	...	*6,631	...	2,956	654	...	1,633	11,874	12,151
Middle Class English	Govennment	...	*65,990	...	13,474	6,677	...	8	86,149	79,372
	Aided	...	16,992	...	11,511	5,987	...	5,071	39,561	39,293
Middle Class Vernacular	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class Primary	Government	...	*57,547	1,20,712	20,007	9,317	...	59	2,07,642	2,01,616
	Aided	...	28,206	...	32,127	2,141	...	48	62,522	62,092
Schools for girls—										
For Natives of India...	Government	...	1,031	14,36	1,040	...	...	...	16,432	16,432
	Aided	...	1,205	...	3,091	26	...	...	4,322	4,322
For Europeans and others	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	2,895	...	3,418	2,226	...	2,296	10,835	10,192
Mixed Schools for boys and girls	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	300	...	655	17	...	...	972	972
Scholarships—										
In College	Government	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	598	598
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	5,152	...	...	...	...	23,824	28,976	28,976
Total		...	3,42,268	1,35,073	88,476	28,659	...	33,085	6,27,561	6,11,996

*Including Scholarships.

B.—Education 4.

Description of Government Colleges and Scholars, and of all schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces and the States subject to Administration.

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimation of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betul	Hindi and Marathi ...	4,118	284,055	29	1,462	142	·52	
Balaghat	Hindi	2,608	195,008	34	1,943	77	1·	
Bhandara	Marathi	3,922	564,813	57	3,319	69	·59	
Chanda	Marathi	9,700	534,431	55	3,465	176	·65	
Chhindwara	Marathi and Urdu ...	3,852	316,095	51	1,979	76	·63	
Nagpur	Marathi	3,734	631,109	170	9,268	22	1·47	
Nimar	Marathi and Hindi ..	3,340	211,176	103	3,896	32	1·84	
Upper Godavari	Telugu	1,926	52,120	8	215	241	·41	
Wardha	Marathi	2,379	354,720	64	3,689	37	1·04	
Damoh	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,800	269,642	51	2,019	55	·75	
Hoshangabad	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,222	440,186	94	4,024	45	·91	
Jubbulpore	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	528,859	125	7,015	31	1·33	
Mandla	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,719	213,018	42	852	112	·39	
Narsinghpur	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	339,395	86	4,482	22	1·32	
Saugor	Hindi and Urdu ..	4,005	527,725	88	4,657	46	·88	
Seoni	Hindi	3,606	407,330	45	1,754	80	·43	
Bilaspur	Hindi	7,798	715,398	59	3,268	132	·46	
Raipur	Hindi	11,880	1,093,405	204	13,786	9	1·26	
Sambalpur	Uriya	4,200	528,034	276	12,348	15	2·36	
Total ...		84,643	8,201,519	1,641	83,441	52	1·02	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1876-77.

Names.	Object.	Income. From Government.			Income. Endowments.			Income. Subscriptions.			Income. Total.			Members or visitors. Males.	Members or visitors. Females.	Members or visitors. Juveniles.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.							
Damoh Literary club of Teachers ...	This is an association of masters and students who discuss questions on Literary subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	6	0	0	21	...	...	21	Not	15th January 1876.	
Khandwa General Library ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	...	33	0	0	125	14	0	158	14	0	39	...	10	49	do.	25th January 1875.	
Burhanpur Public Library ...	Ditto. ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	4	0	85	4	0	14	...	1	15	do.	1st April 1870.	
Nimar Duan Prasarak Sabha ...	Did not meet this year																			
Vidya Prasarak Sabha, Jubbulpore ...	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	December 1869.	
Anjumani Eslam, Jubbulpore ...	Public good, and more especially of Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	0	0	900	0	0	103	...	...	103	...	February 1877.	
Betul Newspaper Club..	The circulation of newspapers and periodicals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	24	0	0	6	...	...	6	...	1st April 1876.	
Sitabaldi Native Club ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	0	0	213	0	0	86	...	...	86	Not	22nd Noyember 1868	

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Contd.*)

Names.	Objects.	Income.											Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Total.									
		R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
Umrer Library ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	6	12	0	30	...	...	30	...	1st January 1867.	
Narsinghpur Literary club of Teachers ...	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	15	60	...	24th December 1870	
Do. Gadarwara ...	Ditto. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	..	20	50	...	5th February 1876	
Wardha Library ...	General Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	10	...	...	10	Not	September 1870.	
Self-improving Society at Ashti ...	To promote eloquence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0	0	55	0	0	34	...	74	108	do.	October 1873.	
Arvi Native Library ...	General improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	90	0	0	15	...	10	25	do.	August 1874.	
Hit Saugor ...	Political and Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	0	0	260	0	0	35	...	...	35	Yes	15th December 1874	
Subhakarini Subha, Saugor ...	Translation and compilation of books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	13	0	0	5	...	...	5	do.	20th December 1874	
Bhandara Library ...	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	15	0	291	15	0	40	...	...	40	...	February 1864.	

2.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Jubbulpore ...	Indian Railway Service Press.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	"Indian Railway Service Gazette," published weekly.	"Masonic Record of Western India," published monthly.	
Nagpur ...	Educational Press.	The Inspector General of Education in his official capacity.	...	"Central Provinces' News," published monthly in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, and Uriya.	Miscellaneous work is also done at this Press, such as the publication of books for the Educational Department, Circulars, Blank Forms, &c.

V.—STATISTICS.

1.—*Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes in*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
							Injuries.				
							Suicide.				
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	Vindhyan Division.										
1	Saugor ...	455,845	1,955	339	9,272	1,020	20	23	106	86	235
2	Damoh ...	255,295	753	142	5,794	851	13	21	83	53	170
3	Murwara ...	143,048	166	583	3,080	452	8	7	41	26	82
	Nerbudda Division.										
4	Jubbulpore ...	315,645	976	152	8,886	1,371	8	15	95	59	177
5	Narsinghpur ...	320,922	3,815	15	7,467	828	11	14	67	23	115
6	Hoshangabad ...	406,698	2,190	79	8,391	2,210	8	8	88	39	143
7	Nimar ...	123,329	215	22	3,353	684	3	2	40	15	60
	Satpura Division.										
8	Burhanpur ...	44,473	...	93	995	85	...	1	8	2	11
9	Mandla ...	206,405	160	567	4,791	273	5	6	74	89	174
10	Betul ...	270,893	1,346	19	5,002	575	10	18	90	22	140
11	Chhindwara ...	246,128	120	9	4,041	1,447	7	15	78	21	121
12	Seoni ...	281,082	437	340	7,139	280	7	4	60	52	123
13	Balaghat ...	277,885	65	125	6,704	209	4	6	60	69	139
	Wainganga Division.										
14	Bhandara ...	530,957	434	312	11,114	632	14	19	126	98	257
15	Nagpur ...	432,264	416	19	6,878	710	22	30	55	46	153
16	Wardha ...	307,762	282	18	5,780	311	10	8	70	41	129
17	Chanda ...	431,702	3,075	47	5,623	892	15	18	123	63	219
18	Upper Godavari ...	22,183	117	73	271	28	...	3	17	8	28
	Mahanadi Division.										
19	Raipur ...	848,705	101	496	16,516	698	28	24	146	77	275
20	Bilaspur ...	500,765	1	173	12,231	242	13	12	72	59	156
21	Sambalpur ...	306,927	609	38	2,959	3,583	24	25	47	34	130
	Total of Districts ...	6,92,6283	17,233	3,602	136,287	17,331	230	279	1,546	982	3,037

OF LIFE.

each district of the Central Provinces during the year 1876.

9	10	11							
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
All other causes.	Total death from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year 1876.	From all causes. Mean of previous 5 years.
2,489	15,310	4·29	0·74	20·34	2·24	0·51	5·46	33·59	23·98
1,680	9,390	2·95	0·56	22·70	3·33	0·66	6·58	36·78	23·91
597	4,910	1·16	3·73	21·53	3·16	0·57	4·17	34·32	18·39
1,924	13,486	3·09	0·48	28·15	4·34	0·56	6·09	42·72	24·82
2,088	14,328	11·89	0·05	23·27	2·58	0·36	6·50	44·64	28·27
327	13,340	5·38	0·19	20·63	5·43	0·35	0·80	32·80	23·21
170	4,504	1·74	0·18	27·19	5·55	0·48	1·38	36·52	37·89
147	1,331	0·00	2·09	22·38	1·91	0·25	3·36	29·92	36·20
257	6,222	0·78	2·75	23·21	1·32	0·84	1·25	30·14	17·74
1,477	8,556	4·97	0·03	18·46	2·12	0·52	5·45	31·66	21·40
981	6,718	0·49	0·03	16·42	5·88	0·49	3·99	27·30	23·82
304	8,578	1·55	1·21	25·39	0·82	0·43	1·08	30·50	17·99
421	7,663	0·23	0·45	24·12	0·75	0·50	1·51	27·57	17·75
1,678	14,427	0·82	0·59	20·93	1·19	0·50	3·16	27·17	17·03
1,277	9,453	0·96	0·04	15·91	1·64	0·36	2·95	21·87	18·54
579	7,099	0·92	0·05	18·77	1·01	0·42	1·88	23·06	19·86
4,846	14,702	7·12	0·11	13·04	2·06	0·51	11·24	34·06	23·22
126	643	5·27	3·30	12·21	1·26	1·26	5·67	28 93	22·45
349	18,435	0·12	0·59	19·48	0·82	0·33	0·41	21·74	21·43
314	13,117	0·00	0·34	24·43	0·48	0·31	0·62	26·19	21·06
411	7,730	1·98	0·12	9·64	11·67	0 42	1·33	25·18	20·76
22,442	199,932	2·49	0·52	19·68	2 50	0·44	3·24	28·86	18·98

V 2.—*Annual Return showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door*

1	2		3																
			DISEA																
			General Diseases.																
			Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.												
Number.	Name of District.		Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
1	Saugor, Main	Saugor.														
2	Garhakota															
3	Kurai															
4	Rehli															
5	Deori		....	5,660	683	245	1,935	357	25	52	178	7	49	37	3,585	1,17
6	Sadar Bazar															
7	Malthone															
8	Shagarh															
9	Banda															
10	Damoh Main	Damoh.														
11	Do. Town															
12	Hatta		...	1,863	67	115	846	110	3	37	24	...	8	24	1,209	417
13	Jabera															
14	Pathuria															
15	Jubbulpore, Main	Jubbulpore.														
16	City Branch															
17	Sehora															
18	Murwarra		2	7,824	924	285	1,583	584	18	77	81	9	15	63	8,683	1,259
19	Patun															
20	Bijeragogarh															
21	Thagi Village															
22	Maloni Gunj															
23	Narsinghpur, Main	Narsinghpur.	...	1,708	614	46	430	163	6	13	21	9	7	67	1,747	295
24	Gadarwara															
25	Hoshanghabad, Main	Hoshangabad.														
26	Kothi Bazar															
27	Harda		8	5,092	302	345	793	210	2	89	23	1	6	13	1,613	365
28	Seoni															
29	Sohagpur															

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces, during the year 1876.

SES.																		4	5		
								LOCAL DISEASES.											Operations.		
Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labor premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poison wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor, including fractures.	Fractures set.	
1	1,472	3	902	613	80	48	307	307	1,428	3.022	2,505	...	4,242	257	113	959	30,247	37	1,972	40	
...	678	...	337	195	3	25	90	83	479	1,734	1,358	...	1,655	62	9	231	11,662	10	478	12	
...	2,566	...	1,218	1,809	69	106	387	541	1,416	1,923	2,414	...	5,664	137	62	1,076	35,795	31	1,651	82	
...	383	2	245	364	21	22	36	109	309	850	765	...	1,260	30	17	402	9,941	32	254	35	
...	917	...	698	719	14	20	179	314	304	1,462	1,552	...	2,718	39	37	371	18,263	18	652	15	

Number.	Name of District.		GENERAL DISEASES.																	
			Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.													
			Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.			
30	Khandwa, Main	Nimar.	12	4,604	108	111	897	296	10	68	21	1	25	251	1,261	397	..			
31	Burhanpur																			
32	Mortaka																			
33	Pandhana		...	...	354	...	5	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	...		
34	Asirgarh																			
35	Mandla, Main	Mandla	...	1,363	26	24	206	23	...	3	10	...	4	...	162	107	..			
36	Ramgarh																			
37	Badnur, Main	Betul.	...	2,247	...	39	252	60	16	23	14	...	5	4	288	104	.			
38	Multai																			
39	Chhindwara, Main	Chhindwara.	...	1,798	1	31	337	40	3	...	29	1	1	11	1,507	282	..			
40	Lodikhera																			
41	Seoni, Main	Seoni.	...	4,377	36	249	677	176	18	68	27	13	17	126	494	167	..			
42	Lakhnadon																			
43	Balaghat, Main	Balaghat.	2	2,429	2	20	403	87	5	21	13	4	13	8	877	194				
44	Wara Seoni																			
45	Hatta																			
46	Beldia																			
47	Katangi																			
48	Bhandara, Main	Bhandara.	...	1,598	64	69	121	31	6	21	13	...	12	21	762	245	..			
49	Kamptha																			
50	Mayo Hospital	Nagpur.	...	15,810	97	649	2,365	636	50	134	158	15	76	187	7,718	3,541	..			
51	Rai Bahadur																			
52	Jewan																			
53	Hengna																			
54	Umrer																			
55	Khapa																			
56	Mowar																			

3.

Local Diseases.														4	5		
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labor premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations. Major.	Minor, including fractures.	Fractures set.
481	629	725	27	67	212	171	489	2,139	3	5,269	528	3	593	22,102	2	728	20
268	404	168	68	105	222	401	1,598	1,342	...	2,287	79	75	457	14,187	12	489	21
475	381	800	62	123	359	552	2,324	2,383	...	4,144	56	61	988	24,259	6	616	12
eived.																	
1,397	1,734	922	79	366	669	863	3,363	6,277	1	10,646	490	75	949	47,011	58	1,229	41
280	90	69	11	55	132	229	586	549	...	1,360	14	14	128	7,870	10	96	8
280	528	595	21	103	182	229	385	759	1	3,303	16	46	254	11,055	38	710	24
9,914	11,176	5,977	742	2,653	4,949	11,250	[30,202	35,555	6	66,364	2,812	1,917	9,781	375,998	363	12,198	445

V 3.—*STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination*

Number.	Districts.	Population of district according to census of 1872.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	
							Total.	Suc Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Saugor ..	527,725	131·77	9	13,095	1,421	13,052	7,002
2	Damoh ..	269,642	96·34	6	9,014	1,123	9,006	4,982
3	Jubbulpore ..	528,859	141·71	8	10,698	860	10,450	3,430
4	Narsinghpur ...	339,395	177·14	8	13,837	1,729	13,826	6,272
5	Hoshangabad ..	449,977	104·25	6	13,986	2,251	13,986	4,292
6	Nimar ...	211,224	63·14	6	8,036	1,321	7,865	4,218
7	Mandla ..	213,018	45·14	5	7,216	1,438	7,216	730
8	Betul ..	278,857	68·98	8	29,195	3,562	28,848	9,072
9	Chhindwara ..	265,191	81·04	9	32,177	3,576	13,347	8,675
10	Seoni ..	292,173	112·98	8	13,985	1,748	13,985	6,072
11	Balaghat ..	280,101	89·34	4	4,359	1,090	4,359	398
12	Bhandara ..	564,813	144·01	10	18,797	1,879	18,550	5,332
13	Nagpur ..	631,229	169·05	15	19,065	1,271	18,971	7,504
14	Wardha ..	354,720	149·10	6	9,760	1,575	9,760	1,643
15	Chanda ..	456,790	84·93	6	13,222	2,066	12,905	2,156
16	Upper Godavari ...	24,425	26·43	1	628	628	628	...
17	Raipur ..	883,246	129·36	10	18,175	1,731	18,158	2,508
18	Bilaspur ..	516,722	186·60	15	18,691	1,246	18,317	1,183
19	Sambalpur ...	319,962	235·09	4	22,507	5,442	22,179	3,306
	Total of Provinces ...	7,408,074	113·69	141	2,76,443	1,847	2,55,408	78,775

Contd.

SES.																	4	5		
								Local Diseases.										Operations.		
Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labor premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor, including fractures.	Fractures set.
1,148	6	518	863	185	51	163	329	662	455	1,572	...	4,877	89	201	456	19,727	22	659	19
66	..	33	43	2	4	5	7	25	20	17	...	161	9	6	26	823	...	26	2
229	...	127	96	5	2	32	26	63	403	324	...	572	...	11	79	3,897	3	64	4
484	...	205	319	91	22	39	85	174	549	446	...	313	15	18	192	6,504	2	217	4
490	1	354	51	8	6	61	57	206	104	1,342	...	1,[illegible]		21	[illegible]	8,845	[illegible]	363	15
777	5	306	223	247	29	108	176	716	898	742	...	3,[illegible]25	59	42	238	14,036	32	271	1
432	1	251	171	12	9	111	125	212	1,953	1,728	...	1,[illegible]91	6	31	206	10,918	5	277	8
466	..	246	224	76	5	61	63	311	598	374	1	1,0[illegible]52	20	54	291	6,805	3	110	14
3,512	16	1,343	1,720	1,885	125	255	951	2,500	7,486	6,967	...	9,8[illegible]29	883	1,018	2,151	72,108	30	2,136	64

Number.	Name of District.		General Diseases. Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases. Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Order B. Constitutional diseases. Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.
57	Kamptee	...	...	4,204	18	200	977	155	14	81	13	11	4	23	1,949	1,068	1
58	Wardha, Main	Wardha															
59	Hinganghat																
60	Arvi		...	3,660	122	94	519	179	12	81	39	3	13	52	833	378	1
61	Sindhi																
62	Deoli																
63	Chanda, Main	Chanda.															
64	Warora		...	5,259	805	20	1,404	258	2	68	19	6	40	20	2,324	686	3
65	Brahmapuri																
66	[illegible]																
67	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Returns	
68	Raipur, Main	Raipur.															
69	Sadar Bazar		1	8,852	1	96	1,645	646	14	36	121	14	22	42	3,252	1,066	...
70	Arung																
71	Drug																
72	Dhamtari																
73	Bilaspur, Main	Bilaspur.															
74	Mungeli		...	1,830	...	64	274	90	4	51	9	8	1	14	1,497	165	...
75	Seorinarian																
76	Sambalpur, Main	Sambalpur.															
77	Bargarh		...	1,823	151	156	593	79	10	32	28	5	18	48	905	140	...
	Total	...	25	2,355	4,111	2,163	16,274	4,186	218	955	841	137	336	1,018	35,672	12,005	8

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